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AN

ATTEMPT

TOWARDS

Recovering an ACCOUNT of the

NUMBERS and SUFFERINGS

OF THE

CLERGY

OF THE

CHURCH of *ENGLAND*,

Heads of Colleges, Fellows, Scholars, &c. who were Sequester'd, Harrass'd, &c. in the late Times

OF THE

Grand Rebellion:

Occasion'd by the Ninth Chapter (now the Second Volume) of Dr. *Calamy's Abridgment* of the LIFE of Mr. *Baxter*. Together with an Examination of That *Chapter*.

By *JOHN WALKER*, M. A. Rector of St. *Mary's the More* in *Exeter*, and some time Fellow of *Exeter-College* in *Oxford*.

Thou Hypocrite, first cast out the Beam out of thine own Eye, and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the Mote out of thy Brother's Eye. Matt. vii. 5.

' *Let Mr.* Baxter sum up into one Catalogue *all the Nonconformists throughout the Kingdom of* Eng-
' land, *ever since the Beginning of the Reformation, who have been* Cast aside, *or* Driven away ---- I
' *dare abate him* all the rest of the Kingdom, *and only exhibit the Martyrologies of* London *and the*
' Two Universities; *or a List of those, who in these Late Intestine Wars have been* Haled away to
' Prisons, *or* Chased away into Banishment *by his* own Party, *in* these Three Places alone, *or left to*
' *the Mercilesse World to* Beg their Bread, *for* no other Crime *than* Loyalty, *and because they* stood
' affected to the Ancient Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of *England*, *and they shall* Double
' them for Number; *and for* Learning, Piety, Industry, *and the* Love of Peace, *Exceed them in-*
' *comparably, so as his* PARTY, which he glorieth so much in, *will scarcely* deserve to be named
' in the same Day. *And if he compare their* Persecutions, *the* Sufferings *of his* supposed Confessors
' *will appear to be but* Flea-bitings, *in comparison of theirs. But after all this, the* Greatest Dis-
' parity *remaineth yet untouch'd; that is, in the* CAUSE *of their* Sufferings, *the One suffer'd for*
' FAITH, *and the Other for* FACTION. Bp. *Bramhall* against *Baxt.* Grot. Relig. 8vo. p. 166, 167.

LONDON,

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To the Moſt Reverend the

ARCH-BISHOPS;

To the Right Reverend the

BISHOPS;

And to the Reverend the

CLERGY,

OF THE

Provinces of *Canterbury* and *York*, now Aſſembled in CONVOCATION;

THIS

ATTEMPT.

To Recover the Numbers *and* Sufferings *of the* *LOYAL CLERGY*,

Is moſt Humbly DEDICATED by,

MY LORDS,

Your Lordſhips moſt Dutiful and Obedient Son,

And, Gentlemen,

Your moſt Affectionate Brother and Humble Servant,

JOHN WALKER.

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THE PREFACE.

THE Following Sheets being encreas'd so much beyond what I both wish'd and hop'd; I should gladly be excus'd my self, and be more glad to excuse the Reader as well the *Charge*, as the *Trouble* of a PREFACE: But the Nature of this *Undertaking* is such, that those who do the least affect *Prefaces*, must acknowledge the Necessity of one in the present Case.

The *Occasion* and *Reasons* of the Ensuing *Attempt*; the Means I us'd to get *Informations*; the *Materials* wherewith I was furnish'd, and the *Persons* by whose kind *Assistance* I obtained them; as likwise, the *Method* and *Conduct* of the *Work*; the many *Imperfections* under which it Laboureth; and what is Worse, the many *Mistakes*, which, 'tis not Improbable, may have been committed in it; the *Answers* I expect, together with the *Replies* I am determin'd to make to them; the Reasons why the *Performance* hath been so *long depending* on one hand, and on the other, (whatever Inconsistency there may seem to be betwixt these two things) the Reasons why it is, after all, *Publish'd so soon*; and in the last place, the Account of what is yet further necessary to *compleat it*; and when an *Appendix*, and the *remaining Parts*, may, by God's Providence, follow, and see the Light: All these, I say, being such Particulars, as, it is probable, the Reader expects to be inform'd of, will therefore, I presume, not only excuse some *Preface*, but Apologize *for* a very *Long* One.

As to the *First* of these, I need only repeat what I have already said in the *Introduction* to the *Work* it self, that it was wholly *occasioned* by the *Ninth Chapter* of Dr. *Calamy*'s ABRIDGMENT of Mr. *Baxter*'s LIFE; before the Sight of which, I never had the least Thoughts, much less, any *Design* of setting about an ATTEMPT of this nature. On the contrary, I was not provided with any one of the few Printed Pieces (much less, with any Manuscripts or Collections) on the Subject. And, I believe, few of the Clergy were so little acquainted, even with the common Histories of those Times, as my self. The First Edit.

And as the *Abridgment* Occasion'd, so will it Afford the main and principal Reasons for the Undertaking. In producing of which, the many Clamours and Outcries of the Party against the Work, the Threats they have given out in Print, and the *Answers* they have either Publish'd, or (as they say) Provided, oblige me to deal First with themselves; and to satisfie them, if possible, that the Undertaking is neither Monstrous nor Unprecedented; and that it is supported with such Reasons as they have long since Approv'd and Commended. And all this will, I promise my self, appear undeniable, when I have only mention'd again the Ninth Chapter (now the Second Vol. me) of the *Abridgment*, and on the Foot of that *Memorandum*, put them one or two Questions, namely, Why should not the *Church* be as much at liberty to preserve the History of Her *Sufferings*, as the *Separation*, to set forth an Account of Theirs? And how Dr. *Calamy* can be Acquitted for Publishing the History of the *Bartholomew Sufferers*, if I am Condemn'd for Writing that of the *Sequester'd Loyalists*? I must profess for my own part, I never yet saw, or heard of one Motive for Dr. *Calamy*'s Performance, which did not by a just Parity of Reason hold as good for Mine. I take it for granted, Dr. *Calamy* himself knew as many Reasons for his Work, as any body else; and that he was not wanting to produce the Best of them: And since it may reasonably be presum'd, the Party will not Refuse to be concluded by Him, there can be no Fairer Method of determining this Matter, than by shewing that every one of the Reasons alledged by him, are directly Applicable to my Purpose. See the *Preface* to the *Abridgment*, Vol. II. (Ed. 2.) p. 13.

But before I proceed to this, I must premise a few things: As

First, That I have now under Consideration such Parts of the *Work* only as will be Publish'd at this time.

Secondly, (to remove the Wrong Notions, that, it is probable, the guilty Consciences of some People may have inclin'd them to entertain of the ATTEMPT) let it be known, that the Design of it, is not to Rake together all the *Scandal* that can be charg'd upon the *Faction* (the moving so much Nastiness, like cleansing *Augeas*'s *Stables*, would be a Task for *Hercules*;) but barely to set forth an Account of the *Numbers* and

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Sufferings of the *Loyal Clergy* under the *Tyranny* of the Rebellion. And if some Peoples Shame is inseparably joyn'd with these Facts, the Exposing it ought not to be look'd on as the direct Intent, much less the Fault of him that relates them: Tho' it may very well be deem'd his Misfortune, that he is forc'd to beat his Way through so much Dirt and Filthiness. It must be noted

Thirdly, That the Merits of the Cause betwixt the *Church* and the *Separation*, are not to come into the present Question: But I am to suppose Dr. *Calamy* fully convinc'd of the Soundness and Goodness of the *Dissenting Cause*, and to claim the like Supposition from himself and his Friends in my Favour, with regard to that of the Establish'd Church: And with these Mutual Allowances, we are to enquire, whether the Reasons that Dr. *Calamy* hath assign'd for his *Undertaking*, pursuant to his Perswasion, may not as well be Alledg'd by me for what I have Undertaken in pursuit of Mine; and whether the self-same Reasons (with the necessary Variation of Circumstances only) that justifie a *Dissenter* in Writing the ABRIDGMENT, will not in like manner justifie a *Churchman* in Drawing up the ATTEMPT.

Fourthly, let it be observ'd, that I here take it for granted, the *Numbers*, *Characters* and *Sufferings* of the *Sequester'd Clergy*, were *Equal* to those of the *Ejected Nonconformists*. Nor will I hold my self oblig'd to them for allowing me thus much, or a great deal more (for it will not be long before I shall rise in my Demands) since the thing will so plainly shew it self in the ensuing History.

Fifthly, I must observe, that it matters not at present, whether Dr. *Calamy*'s Reasons are *Good* or *Bad*; only if any of them prove Good, it is the better for Me, as well as Himself; because then, whilst I have a Title to every one of them, I am sure to have some Good ones; or should they all be otherwise, I am still on the Level with him; which is all I desire at present. And because I very much doubt, whether the greater part of these Reasons will not by all considering Persons be look'd on as very slender ones, I must beg leave to premise

Sixthly, That I do not, by running the Parallel, adopt all these Reasons for my own; but intend only to shew, that was I minded to lay claim to them, I have an indisputable Title, and that no one who approves of Dr. *Calamy*'s Undertaking, and the Reasons he hath assign'd for it, can object to mine; although it will be necessary to observe in the

Last place, that as Valid as these Reasons are look'd on by some other People, I am well perswaded, most of them would have been rejected, had I opposed the Weight of them, as Dr. *Calamy* doth, to the Objection of its being 'Unseasonable to Revive the Memory of these Good Men:' For who among that Party, would have thought me sufficiently justify'd in Reviving the Memory of the *Sequester'd Clergy*, (which on the other hand, they are pleased to term Rubbing up Old Sores, and Raising Animosities) to gratifie the 'Curiosity of the Age we live in,' and to 'Vindicate' the Reputation of those who have affirmed; the Numbers that Suffered, were very Great; whilst others have 'strangely' Lessen'd them; and yet these are some of Dr. *Calamy*'s Reasons, as will now appear.

See the *Preface* to the *Abridgm.* (First Edit.) p. 2. *Preface* to V. Ed. (Edit. 2.) p. 14.

For if I judge aright of the *Preface*, he assigns the following ones as the Chief, if not the Only Motives for his *Undertaking*; namely, in the first place (as I just now said) the 'Curiosity' of the Age we live in, than which, nothing can be more direct to the Purpose of the ATTEMPT: For I am perswaded, no part of the History of the Rebellion can be assigned, that hath been so long and so earnestly desir'd, as an Account of the *Sufferings* of the LOYAL CLERGY. The Author of *Persecutio Undecima* assured us many years since, that a Work of this nature was 'much desir'd.' And I am sure, I am for my own part, at least, more sensible of it than I care to be: For next the Trouble of the Undertaking it self, that of Satisfying People why it was so long in hand, and when it would be Publish'd, was one of the Greatest that I had to struggle with.

P. 3.

But Dr. *Calamy* speaks of the Curiosity of those of 'a different Stamp' from the Persons whose History their Curiosity prompts them to see: And therefore unless the *Dissenters* themselves are so inquisitive after my HISTORY, the Parallel is not like to hold. In return to which, I shall not stay to enquire who, or how many those Persons were, that so much desir'd to see the List of the *Nonconformists*, or for what Reasons their Curiosity led them to desire it: Nor shall I observe, that about the time when the *Abridgment* first saw the Light, there were a great many *Curious Persons* in the Communion of the *Church* (not to say at her *Altars*) who were very Prodigal of *her own Interest*, and Tender only of that of Her Enemies; and they were then increasing so *Fast*, that had the Times continu'd, they would have been no longer a Ra-

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Rarity; but shall desire it may be Remark'd, that admitting some Real Friends to the Establishment, did desire such a *Performance* as that of Dr. *Calamy*, in the Ninth Chapter of the *Abridgment*; and that none of our Adversaries ever wish'd for such an one as I have here undertaken; it is to be consider'd, That the *Dissenters* ought, at least, to desire a Sight of the CLERGY's *Sufferings*, since, according to Dr. *Calamy* himself, if they are 'Men of Sense and Thought', they will be 'inquisitive into the Notions, Conduct and Fate of' the *Sequester'd Clergy* (altho' they were of a *different Stamp* from them) as well as into the Fate and Conduct of the *Ejected Nonconformists*, who 'stand upon the Square with them:' Or, if they 'are Strangers to such 'a sort of Curiosity, 'tis not in my power to help it.' But to dispatch this matter in a Word. The Friends to the Establishment might well enough desire to see an History of the *Bartholomew-Sufferers*; because when once made publick, and (with due Correction) set in a due Light, it would have less Weight than those Tragical Exclamations had, which pass'd from one to another in the way of Oral Tradition. Besides that, the Church had no reason to be asham'd of such an History, when it should appear; whilst, on the other hand, the Alarm the Party are in at the Thoughts of having the Church's *Sufferings* made publick, is a loud Declaration of their Guilty Consciences, that the *Clergy's Miseries* were never to be *told*, (hardly to be Recorded in many Volumes,) and that as soon as such an History appear'd, they must either throw off all *Shame*, or hold down their Heads for ever after.

See the *Preface*, *ibid.*

Another *Reason* alledg'd by Dr. *Calamy*, for *his* Undertaking, is that of Vindicating Those (and particularly, those *Dissenting Ministers*) who have asserted, 'That 'the Number of the * *Ejected* amounted to *Two Thousand*;' and who are therefore liable to be charged with 'Falsifying in their own Favour;' since 'Dr. *Parker* and 'some others have taken a Liberty strangely to diminish their Number:' And the Title of the *List* printed in 1663, gave but even too much Countenance to that Diminution. And this Reason also nearly concerns the ATTEMPT: For the Reputation of the *Episcopal Divines* and others, is as much in danger, on account of what they have affirm'd concerning the *Numbers* of the *Sequester'd Clergy*, as that of the *Dissenting Ministers* could be, with regard to those Ejected in 1662: Since several of them (as I shall shew in the Close of the *First Part*) have declar'd, that there were no less than *Seven* or *Eight Thousand* of the *Episcopal Clergy* (including, as likewise Dr. *Calamy* doth, the Fellows of Houses, *&c.*) Turn'd out of their Livelihoods. And Dr. *Bramhall* in particular, asserts, That the Persons either *Imprison'd*, or *Banish'd*, or *Sent a-starving* from the *Two Universities*, or the *City of London* (abating all the rest of the Kingdom) were *double* the Number of all the *Nonconformists* who had been † *Cast aside*, or *Driven away*, ever since the *Reformation*.

Preface to the First Edit. p. 2. *Pref.* to Vol. II. Edit. 2 p. 4.

* In the former Paragraph, *Silenc'd*.

Against *Revis. Grot. Reing.* p. 166, *&c.*

† Which understood of those *Nonconformists* who had ever *such Regular* Titles and Admissions to their Livings, *&c.* as the *Ejected Loyalists* had, is much more than a Truth: But taking in those who succeeded by *Sequestration* and *Usurpation* (many of which were by an *Act*, pursuant to the *Necessity* of an *Unsettled*, and as yet Infirm Government, restored to those Places, until the Opportunity for a Better Law presented it self.) And adding to these again *Curates*, Persons not fixed and settled on any Parishes, and such others as can only be said to have been Silenced (for all which, I am to reckon with Dr. *Calamy*, God willing, in another Place!) After this manner of Reckonings I say, the Computation must be most plainly *Wrong*.

And on the other Hand, Dr. *Calamy* himself stands instead of Dr. *Parker* and all others, having 'Strangely diminished their Number,' and * affirm'd, (now a *Second* Time) that the Church had 'out-done' the Dissenters in this Point; and that the Number of the 'Ejected' Nonconformists was 'very far superior' to those of the Sequester'd Loyalists: I must therefore beg leave to use his own † *Words*, as well as his Reasoning on this Occasion; Is not this, 'in effect, charging those who have reported them to 'have been [Seven or Eight] Thousand, with falsifying in their own Favour; which can-'not but blacken their Memory hereafter if they should not be cleared by a just Repre-'sentation? —— What must the next Age think of the [Episcopal] Ministers to find 'them asserting with so much Assurance, that the Number of the [Sequester'd] amount-'ed to [Seven or Eight] Thousand, when an exact Historian will not allow them to be *two Thousand?* 'I could not but think the future Reputation of many concern'd in 'the clearing of this Matter, by publishing a *List* that might better deserve the Name *Exact*,' than an Historian, who will not allow of 'a *Quarter* Part of them.'

Abridgment, Edit. 1. p. 488. and Edit. 2. V. 1. p. 19.

† *Pref.* to the *Abridgm.* Edit. 1. p. 2. *Pref.* to Vol. II. Edit. 2. p. 4.

But Dr. *Calamy* in the *Preface* to his Second Edition, suggests *another* Reason for his *Undertaking*; which is indeed much preferable to any of those yet mentioned; was it but as applicable to his Purpose; namely, God's plainly owning, and 'appearing for the *Persecuted Nonconformists*: And that Providence yielding a plain Confirmation to' the *Reality* of *Religion*, must therefore well deserve 'to be considered with Observation;' and (by an easie consequence) must as well deserve to become the Subject of an History. Now it might reasonably be observed on this Occasion, that it is well known, others have been of a different Opinion, and thought that the finished *Hypocrisie* of the *Age*, wherein Dr. *Calamy's* Sufferers were the most distinguished Persons, made way for that Deluge of *Atheism*, which we now sadly lament in the succeeding One. And the Lord *Clarendon*, in Particular, hath declared, that the Transactions of one of the most

Vol. II. p. 4.

Hist Vol III. p. 221.

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most busie Years of that Age, ought to be erazed out of all Records, left by the Succeſs of it, 'Atheiſm, &c. ſhould be *Propagated in the World.*' It might be reaſonably ſuggeſted alſo to Dr. *Calamy*, that this ſame Argument of *Providence* and *Succeſs* was made uſe of betwixt 40 and 60, by the very Men which are the Subject of this Hiſtory, to ſome Purpoſes, that it is to be hop'd, He himſelf at this time of Day, would hardly allow of; and yet that it is much to be doubted, whether the Reaſoning will hold any better in the Caſe, for which He hath now produced it; ſince perhaps, the Diſſenters having 'ſome Footing, and ſome Credit ſtill left,' may better be Accounted for by the Parable of the * *Tares*, and the Support they have mutually received from, and then yielded back again to *Factious* and *Diſcontented* Politicians, than by any *ſpecial* and *diſtinguiſhed Favour* of *Heaven*? And laſtly, that if the Argument holds good for thoſe of the *Preſbyterian* Perſuaſion, it will hold as good for the *Anabaptiſts*, *Quakers*, and ſuch a Rout of other Opinions, as I believe, Dr. *Calamy* would not willingly have Recourſe to 'ſomething more than Humane' in order to ſupport: Un-der by '† ſome-'thing more than Humane,' be underſtood, the Aſſiſtance of him, who is well known *to Sow the Tares* juſt now mentioned.

See *Pref.* to V. II. Edit. 2. p. 3.

* *Matth.* 13. 30. *Let both grow together until the Harveſt, &c.* To which may be added, that of St. *Paul*, 1 *Cor.* 11. 19. *There muſt be alſo Hereſies among you, &c.*

† *Pref. ibid.*

But to ſpeak more directly to this Reaſon, I muſt obſerve of it, as of the Reſt, that it is every whit as applicable to my purpoſe, as to Dr. *Calamy*'s; and this a very few Words will ſerve to Evince, ſince the Diſplay of God's Providence was in nothing more viſible, than in the Reſtitution of the Church, after thoſe Ruines and Deſolations which are the Subject of my Papers. The Church of *England*, was at that time ſo clean ſwept with the Beſom of Deſtruction, that there was ſcarce any thing left to ſhew that the Goſpel it ſelf had been once planted in our Iſland. The numberleſs *Errors* and *Hereſies* which ſwarmed in the Nation, and were a plain Corruption of the *Faith once delivered to the Saints*, did indeed hold forth ſuch Tokens of Chriſtianity, as Heaps and Ruines do of a Magnificent Building. And it is true, that the Fabrick of the Churches were yet left ſtanding (I mean moſt of them, for ſome of theſe were attempted alſo, and it was a peculiar Act of Providence that preſerved many of the reſt from being Remember'd, only by thoſe Heaps and Ruines juſt now mentioned.) Theſe Tokens of Chriſtianity were, I ſay, as yet left: But the Apoſtol cal Government of the Church, its *primitive Liturgy*, one of the *Sacraments* in moſt of the Churches, the other in very many, the *Epiſcopal Miniſters* in almoſt all, and the Miniſtry it ſelf in not a few, were utterly Aboliſhed, and put down.

And yet God Almighty was pleas'd of his Infinite and Unſpeakable Mercy, to make theſe *Dry Bones Live*; to reſtore the Church again (with the Regal Family and Government) and lift her up out of theſe and all her other Miſeries: And ſurely it is needleſs to add, that this was ſuch a Bright and Illuſtrious Diſplay of *Providence*, as had never been Equall'd, much leſs Exceeded, by any other Act of God's Favour to theſe Kingdoms. The *Reſtoration* (which when we name, the Church hath always the firſt Place in our Thoughts) ſeems by General Conſent, to be look't on as the moſt *diſtinguiſh'd* Work of God's Hand: We deſervedly celebrate it in a Yearly Solemnity, and are allowed on the 29*th* of *May* to ſay, that our Deliverance was *Miraculous* (or in Dr. *Calamy*'s Words, 'ſomething more than Humane') without being charged with *Blaſphemy*, as we are for what is ſometimes delivered on the preceding Solemnity in *January*. I might fill Volumes with the *Celebrations* of this Act of God's Providence; and among them, I believe, with a little Enquiry, might be able to produce ſome Teſtimonies of this Kind, from thoſe very Perſons whom the *Abridgment* it ſelf hath recommended to the World: For we are often told, they had no ſmall Hand in the *Reſtoration*; and if ſo, it is to be preſumed, that tho' they were not wanting to make free enough with God Almighty on other Occaſions, yet they did not fail to let him have ſome ſhare of this Honour. It is certain at leaſt, that in many Caſes wherein they were concerned, they were forward enough to Father ſuch things upon him, as it is ſhrewdly to be ſuſpected, had very frequently a much worſe *Original*.

If then the noting of God's *Providences*, and thence Collecting a *Reality in Religion*, ſhall be thought a ſufficient Reaſon for Dr. *Calamy*'s Undertaking, it is much rather ſo for mine; ſince ſuch a Providence is much better aſſured in the *Reſtoration* of an excellent *Church*, than by the *Continuance of thoſe Hereſies and Schiſms* which are the Ruine and Deſtruction of it.

Pref. to Vol. II. Edit. 2. p. 4.

To this Reaſon Dr. *Calamy* immediately ſubjoyns another in theſe Words, 'To let 'the Memory of theſe Men die, is injurious to Poſterity, by depriving them of what 'might contribute to promote their Steadineſs to their Principles under Hardſhips and 'Severities.' The Diſtinction betwixt a *Good* Reaſon and a *True* One, hath been long ſince obſerved. Whether this Reaſon be of the former Sort, is not the Matter in Queſtion, as I have before premiſed: But I am fully ſatisfied, it is of the other Sort. The

See *Ibid.* p. 32.

Principles here mentioned, are the Principles of *Nonconformity*. Theſe therefore Dr. *Calamy* profeſſes his Intentions of Maintaining and Promoting, by this part of his Undertaking in the *Abridgment*. Now by the Agreement before made, we are neither of us at preſent to diſpute the *Soundneſs* of the other's Principles; but on ſuppoſition of being reſpectively convinc'd of them on each ſide, are both of us mutually left at our

Liberty

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Liberty to promote them on this Foot. Then let us proceed to see whether Dr. *Calamy*'s own Words on this Occasion likewise, will not suit me as well as himself; and whether I have not the same Reason to say, that 'to let the Memory of these [*Royal-lists*] die, is Injurious to Posterity, by depriving them of what might contribute to 'promote their Steadiness to their Principles:' And this Reason I mention, not only to shew that it holds as good for me as for Dr. *Calamy*, but beg the Reader to look on it as one that I make my own (which is more than I should care to do with any of the Rest) and which I should have assign'd, altho' I had not been led to it by the Parallel I am now drawing: For I readily acknowledge, that the setting before the Clergy of these Nations the glorious Examples of so many Thousands of their Predecessors, who quitted all they had in the World, *endured a great Fight of Afflictions, took joyfully the Spoyling of their Goods, had tryal of cruel Mockings, yea, moreover, of Bonds and Imprisonments, and wander'd about, being destitute*, to preserve inviolable their Fidelity to the King, and the Church; I say, that the doing this was one principal Motive to the Undertaking.

The whole that Dr. *Calamy* further offers for the Purpose I am speaking of, is laid together in one Paragraph towards the latter End of the *Preface*. I shall not offer at *separating* the Particulars there mention'd, or speaking to each of them severally and apart; only before I come directly to produce the *Paragraph* it self, I must first observe, that as there are divers Reasons couched in that Period; so we have among them, beyond Question, another *True* one, namely, that of shewing the *Church* her ugly Face in a Glass (a magnifying one) that she may be ashamed of it, and no doubt with some Prospect that others might despise it likewise, when it should be thus exposed to publick View. It must be also observed in the next place, that this Reason compared with that last mentioned, doth in effect, plainly amount to thus much; namely, that Dr. *Calamy*'s Design in the *Ninth* Chapter of the *Abridgment*, was, (by recommending those *Nonconformists* to the World, and raising an Odium on the Church, for Persecuting them) as much as in him lay, to perpetuate the *Separation*, which I am not displeased to find; because in the *Introduction* to this Work, I had guess'd at those very Reasons long before I saw the *Preface* to his Second Edition. And indeed I believe, long before that *Preface* it self was written. It must be yet further noted, that the bare supposition of this very Reason (tho it passes for so good an one in favour of the opposite Performance) is by those Persons themselves that think it so, made the Ground of the principal Objections and Cavils against my *Undertaking*, and represented as no other than *Rubbing up old Sores, raising Fewds and Animosities*, and making Peoples Minds *Ill Affected towards the Brethren*. But since Dr. *Calamy* hath so openly avowed this for a Reason, I may in the first Place, reasonably Hope, it will be no longer turn'd into an Objection against me; and know not why, in the next Place, I should now scruple to say this much at least, that if the exposing the *Deformity* of the *Dissenters*, and their being ashamed of themselves, or others being ashamed of them, shall prove to be some of the *Effects* of the ensuing History, I do not see why I should be Sorry for it.

To Vol. II. Edit. 2. p. 26, 27.

I cannot forbear to remark likewise on this Occasion, that was I minded to pass over with great Scorn and Contempt, the Objections made by the Party to my *Undertaking*, and to tell them, that if they Kick when they are Touch'd, it is but a Token of their old *Rottenness*, and that there is *Rancour* still at the Bottom; I have both Authority and Example for it in this Period.

But to come to the *Paragraph* it self. I will make no doubt to Affirm the principal and distinguished Expressions of it are so Peculiar, and adapted to my Purpose, that they will not serve any other, no, not Dr. *Calamy*'s own, without plain Wresting and Distortion.

In order to evince this, let the Reader suppose me objected to by some of Dr. *Calamy*'s Friends, and thus answering in the Doctor's own Words: 'Should any ask, to what 'purpose is so particular an Account of these Persons and their Sufferings Published 'Now? I should beg leave to ask them another Question, IS THERE NOT A 'CAUSE? For are not their Sufferings (THO' NOT TO BE †EQUALL'D 'IN ANY PROTESTANT COUNTRY) frequently Lessen'd? Omitting 'many others, doth not a late Celebrated ‡ Author positively Assert, that' [the *Church* hath '*out-done*' the *Dissenters* in her *Severities* and *Persecutions*?] 'Now let it be 'JUDGED FROM THE ACCOUNT HERE GIVEN, whether their Sufferings 'were so LIGHT and TRIVIAL as this Gentleman and ‖ Others, represent 'them. And doth not the SAME SPIRIT as Raged against them, YET CON-'TINUE AMONG US? May it not reasonably be supposed, that they, who after 'such Hardships endured, represent them as Suffering LITTLE or NOTHING, 'would TREAT them and their SUCCESSORS in the SAME MANNER 'as FORMERLY, WHEN an OPPORTUNITY OFFER'D? This is 'so agreeable to the common Workings of Human Nature, THAT IT IS HARD

Preface to V. II. Edit. 2. p. 26, 27.

† Not at present to mention the much *Greater Cruelty* of Dr. *Calamy*'s Writing this very History of their own Sufferings, &c.

‡ Which is strictly true, as applyd to the *Sufferings* of the *Separation's Clergy*, &c., but utterly *false*, with regard to those of the *Nonconformists*; as will unanswerably appear in the following History.

‖ Dr. *Calamy* himself in this very *Abridgment*, Edit 1. p. 488. Edit 2. Vol. I. p. 186. The Author, Dr. *Calamy* alledges, in this *Preface* which I am now Translating, as the Writer of *Tares on Bregantz's*: And the Citation he alledges, is, "Never in any Place of "the World was so bitter Complaints for as under Oppression, as the Dissenters have utter'd, &c.

Paragraph of the *Nonconformists*, as will unanswerably appear in the

† Some that have sift'd, they will give us Ten Tun of Blood (if I mistake not the Number) and compare with us afterwards, &c.

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'TRUSTING SUCH A TEMPER. 'Tis but FIT that the MEMORY OF THESE 'SUFFERINGS should be *REVIVED, that they may NOT BE REPEATED. 'The [† *Church* is] very ‖ FREE TO FORGIVE ALL THAT IS PAST; but 'would be GLAD TO SEE MORE GROUND OF HOPE, That SOME MEN 'would NOT GREEDILY EMBRACE THE FIRST OPPORTUNITY of *ACTING FORMER EXCESSES OVER AGAIN. If any are HEREBY EXASPERATED, tho' they SHEW that † THEY DO NOT MUCH LIKE THEIR 'OWN FACE, WHEN ANOTHER SHEWS THEM ITS DEFORMITY; yet they 'GIVE TOO MUCH GROUND TO SUSPECT, they have a REMAINING 'FONDNESS FOR THAT THAT IS THE CAUSE OF THEIR DEFORMITY; 'and would not UNWILLINGLY HAVE IT CONTINUED. But I should 'think, that they that are ‡ REALLY against all RIGOUR AND SEVERITY IN 'MATTERS OF RELIGION, should be FREE TO HAVE ANY INSTANCES 'OF IT EXPOSED in all Parties for the greater Future Caution. *'THEY 'THAT WOULD HAVE PAST FAULTS ON THEIR SIDE FORGOTTEN, AND 'CANNOT FORBEAR BEING ANGRY WHEN THEY ARE TOLD OF THEM, 'ARE LIKELY TO CONTINUE IN THEM: While they that are as † *Free their own Faults should be told*, as they are to tell others their former Failures, on purpose 'that the Abhorrence of the Fault it self may on all sides be the more heighten'd, are 'the moſt likely to ‡ *mend*, and be the beſt Proof againſt any future Temptations.'

* I would beg thoſe who object to the preſent Undertaking, to note particularly this *Sentence*.

† *Diſſenters* are in the *Preface*.

‖ Which is demonſtrable, foraſmuch as the never till now, wrote the Hiſtory of her *Sufferings*.

* The Caſe of Dr. *S——ll* being a Preſager, not altogether unlike to that which preceded the Tragedy acted on the Clergy from 40, to 60.

† A Second Sentence which I would recommend to the particular Conſideration of ſuch as object to this Work.

‡ Which none pretend to more than the Party that rail ſo much at this Hiſtory.

* A Third part of this conſiderable Paragraph, which I would willingly point out to them, eſpecially ſince they have ſo much *Reaſon* at this Undertaking, have employ'd their *timely Services* to vilifie it; and reprinted ſuch *Parts of the Inſolents Treatiſe*, as might not carry their own Confutation with them, in oppoſition to it: A Treatment that I never heard Dr. *Calamy*'s Book had before it was publiſh'd, and I hope could ſee what it was.

† Which the Church is, provided only, the Relator confines himſelf only to Truth. But it is plain, Some what is juſt now ſaid, the Diſſenters are not.

‡ And therefore Dr. *Calamy*'s Party are not likely to mend at all, being far from *Free*, as is juſt now ſaid, that theſe Faults be told at all.

After this Memorable Paragraph, it may ſeem needleſs to add any thing more; but as I did not alarm them with the utmoſt of my Demands at firſt; ſo I perſuade my ſelf, what I have already ſaid, hath ſufficiently prepared the way for what muſt now be further offer'd, to ſilence utterly the Outcries of the Party againſt this Work; namely, that every one of the foremention'd Reaſons conclude much ſtronger for my Performance, than for Dr. *Calamy*'s. Let it ſuffice to ſay in general, of the Three Firſt, That the Impatience wherewith this Hiſtory hath been expected, and the continual Enquiry after it, do evidence a much greater Curioſity than any Dr. *Calamy* could alledge for his Work: That * thoſe who have Reported the *Sequeſter'd Clergy* to be ſo very many, are Perſons of much greater Characters (and therefore much more deſerving of a Vindication) than any *Nonconforming Miniſters* that can be nam'd: And that even † Dr. *Calamy* himſelf hath leſſen'd their Numbers much more than Dr. *Parker*, or any other body ever did thoſe of the *Bartholomew Sufferers*: And in the laſt place, That the Hand of God was ſo plainly viſible in the *Reſtoration*, that no other Act of his Providence to theſe Nations ever ſtood in competition with it.

* A Bp. *Bramhall*, Bp. *Patrick*, (ſtiled as he was the Author of the *Eccleſiaſtes Eccleſiæ* Dr. *Goodden*, Sir *Henry Tellerton*, the Excellent Mr. *Jer. Stephens*, in his Mis. &c.

† In the *Advertiſement*, as before cited: Where he affirms, the Church Ejected a Number, 'very far ſuperior, &c.' Now this *very far ſuperior* cannot be underſtood of leſs than ſeveral (ſay *Five or Six*) Hundreds, in proportion to the Two Thouſand, which is his Number of Suffering Nonconformiſts: And I have ſhewn in the *Caſe of the Firſt Part*, that the Sequeſter'd Clergy, *&c.* were above 1000, not inconſiderably more. And taking ſuch as Dr. *Calamy* hath, into the Liſt, in all Likelihood, not leſs than 1000. So that by the loweſt Computation, Dr. *Calamy* hath leſſen'd them about 6000 (and by the other Computation, almoſt 9000) which is three times as many as the whole Number of the Suffering Nonconformiſts amounts to by his own Account. And when that Account ſhall be hereafter more nearly examin'd, will appear to be almoſt as many Thouſands as there were Hundreds of the Nonconformiſts *Ejected*.

But it is requiſite to be more particular in ſhewing this of the Two remaining Reaſons; becauſe the Former of them was (as I have ſaid) one of the principal Motives that inclin'd me (as well as Dr. *Calamy*) to the Undertaking. And the other ſtands ſo much diſtinguiſh'd among thoſe of the Paragraph juſt now produc'd.

For this purpoſe then, let it be obſerv'd, that I have greater Cauſe to Revive the Memory of the *Sequeſter'd Clergy*, and to promote Steadineſs to their Principles, than any Dr. *Calamy* can plead for himſelf. Inaſmuch as the *Numbers*, the *Sufferings*, and the *Excellent Characters* of thoſe *Loyaliſts* do far exceed thoſe of the *Ejected Nonconformiſts*: And the Neceſſity of recommending *Steadineſs to their Principles*, or, if occaſion ſhould require, *Suffering* for them, hath at leaſt, of late been ſo much *Greater* than any the *Diſſenters* can pretend to on their Part; none of them being at preſent poſſeſs'd of any Preferments in the *Church*; and therefore not ſo much as in a Poſſibility of *Suffering* the Loſs of them; or to uſe Dr. *Calamy*'s own Words, of having 'Former Exceſſes [of that kind] acted over again' upon them. Nor have they any thing beſides to fear, that I know of, if they will content themſelves with their Religious Liberty, and not make it a *Cloak of Malicioſneſs*: Whereas the Church is once more in the Poſſeſſion of her Rights and Emoluments; and if *what hath been, may be*, it thus far *liable* at leaſt, to have 'Former Exceſſes acted over again' upon her; and, I preſume, I may now with Safety add, was within the compaſs of a very few Years, in imminent *Danger* of it. Nor

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can it be ſaid why that might not happen under the Reign of the beſt of Queens, which was formerly effected under that of the *beſt* of *Kings*. The Party have indeed made many and repeated Declarations, That *if they had been in the Days of their Fathers, they would not have been Partakers with them in the Blood of the Prophets*. But ſurely their bare Word is a very ſlender Security; eſpecially ſince thoſe Fathers themſelves came nothing ſhort of their Succeſſors, in theſe very *Pretences* to *Peace* and *Moderation*; and their own Conduct ever ſince the Nation Emerg'd from thoſe very Miſeries, hath been one continu'd *Attempt* upon the Conſtitution. So certain is it, that all they ever ſaid in this kind, was no other than Good Words, whilſt they wanted Opportunity; and that the *Purity of Religion* is nothing elſe but the *Power of the State*. Let the Truth of this be judg'd of by the Practices of the Party for the Thirty Years laſt paſt; becauſe there is no Occaſion (nor indeed any End) of going beyond the Reach of our own Memories.

And firſt, it is known to every Body, that in the Reign of the late King *James*, they Lovingly ſhook Hands (nor in Token of *Farewell*, but of *Friendſhip*) with theſe very *Papiſts*: they had ever before been declaiming againſt; and that they fell in with the Meaſures of that unfortunate Prince for the Ruine of the Church, and came into all the Corporations as faſt as he could make way for them, was Notorious, even to the Amazement of ſuch Ignorant People, as are fooliſhly inclined to think the greateſt Reality is always to be found under the Loudeſt Noiſe. Nor is it leſs Notorious, that after they had addreſſed that *Popiſh Prince* even to Blaſphemy, they Unanimoſly forſook him for the more promiſing Hopes, of effecting their Black Deſigns under the Umbrage of a *Proteſtant* One, whom they ſoon perſuaded into an Indifferent Opinion of the Church, and by the Help of that, and of a Lewd *Occaſional Conformity*, poſſeſs'd themſelves of all the great Places of Profit and Truſt in the Kingdom.

This Power yielded them a fair Proſpect of compaſſing their Ends: And the Means they uſed in order to it, were to Impoveriſh and Diſpirit the Nation, and thereby render it leſs prepared, and leſs able to withſtand the further Revolution. They intended to Enrich, and thereby to Strengthen themſelves with the Common Spoil, and to encreaſe the Number of their Votaries, by permitting all that would, to partake with them in the Plunder, and to debauch both the Civil and Religious Principles of the Nobility and Gentry, that they might at once become Regardleſs of the Publick, and be ready to put in for a Share of the Nation's Treaſure; and prepared for any Change that fell in with their Vices or their Private Intereſt. All this, (as Hardned Thieves Plunder under the Miſeries of a Fire) they had an Opportunity of doing in the Circumſtance of a long and dangerous War; the Horrors and Diſtractions of which, they laid hold of as the proper Seaſon for perfecting of their Deſigns. In purſuit therefore of the Purpoſes now mention'd, it is well known, more Millions were raiſed by Taxes, *&c.* in the Compaſs of One or Two Reigns, than the whole Succeſſion of Princes ſince the Conqueror, had ever expended in all their Wars; and yet the Nation left at laſt more Indebted than the whole Treaſure of it Formerly amounted to. Nor is this to be wonder'd at, ſince in the Proſecution of the other Parts of their Scheme, it is no leſs known what Prodigious Sums they put into their own Pockets; and that they ſuffer'd every one employ'd under them, or that would come over to them, to rifle likewiſe without Controul, among thoſe vaſt Heaps of the Nation's Wealth: And ſo well did the Project ſucceed, that in a very ſhort time their Converts were increaſed beyond Belief; and not a few of thoſe whom the Year 1688, found in Garrets, or on Bulks, were able to ſhew themſelves in thoſe Gilded Coaches which they had formerly waited on at leaſt, if not begg'd after, for a Six-pence; and to afford ſome Thouſands to throw a Gentleman out of a Burrough, whoſe very Shoes they had before either Wiped, or Mended: Nor could the old *Engliſh* Gentry, who had nothing in view but the good of their Country, offer at ſerving it in Parliament at ſuch an Expence; eſpecially conſidering that the Lands were always Loaded with a diſproportion'd Burthen of Taxes; and that they were thus Bought out of their Places with the Spoil and Pillage of their own Eſtates; whilſt thoſe who got in by ſuch Methods, continued to laviſh away the Treaſure of the Nation in Gifts and Subſidies; well knowing it not only contributed to the Grand Deſign in View, but that the better part of it would ſoon return again into their own Pockets, either in the way of *Penſion* or *Plunder*. Nor was their Attempt upon the Principles of the young Nobility and Gentry leſs ſucceſsful. The *Revolution* which had deliver'd us from the worſt Enterpriſes of our *Romiſh* Adverſaries, gave them a fair Opportunity of declaiming on the Numberleſs Advantages (whence they would needs infer the Lawfulneſs) of Reſiſtance: And it is not to be wonder'd at, that thoſe who got ſo much by the Change, ſhould ſpeak warmly, becauſe feelingly of that Matter: Theſe Arguments, ſupported with the more convincing ones of making what Fortunes they Pleaſed, ſoon wore out that Regard for the Publick, which is the Support as well as the Glory of any Government; Infected almoſt the whole Nation to a Degree hardly to be imagined, with the baſe and moſt pernicious Principles of private Intereſt; and render'd the old *Engliſh* Principles of *Monarchy* and

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and *Loyalty*, their Contempt and Deriſion. After this, there was nothing left but to perfect the Ruine of their Morals, which fell an eaſie Prey to them, when ſome of their Principles were firſt Corrupted; when the Plunder they had gotten, Adminiſter'd an abundant Opportunity for the indulging every Vice they were inclined to; and when thoſe who had gotten moſt of it, were Employed on purpoſe to excite and adminiſter to the Luſts of thoſe who had not as yet ſhared any of their Booty: Theſe Practices neceſſarily drew after them the Ruine of all their Religious Principles (for Corruption of Manners is by turns both the *Parent* and the *Offspring* of *Infidelity*) after which, Conſcience, Chriſtianity and every thing that was Sacred, but more eſpecially the Clergy, became the Objects of Contempt and Ridicule.

And now the Nation ſeem'd ſo well diſpos'd and prepar'd for the blackeſt Attempts on the Conſtitution, that the *Faction* began to Threaten with *Legion* and *Millions*, and ſome of them ſtuck not openly to ſay, *'Twas paſt Twelve of the Clock with the Church.* It is well known likewiſe, that not only the Infamous *Ludlow* returned from a Forty Year's Baniſhment, to Act a Part again in ſuch a Tragedy; but even *Richard Cromwel* himſelf did (as it is ſaid) appear openly, and that too, without HORROR in the ſupreme Place of JUSTICE; as tho' each of theſe Offenders had forgotten the Charge *David* gave his Son *Solomon* concerning *Shimei*; or as if they thought there was then no *Solomon* on the Throne.

Nor were their beſt Friends wanting to acknowledge, they were now become dangerous to the Conſtitution, by alledging the Hazard and Unſeaſonableneſs, forſooth, of meddling with them under the Circumſtances of an Uncertain and Perilous War; thereby plainly confeſſing, that as their known *Principles* were *Rebellion*, ſo their *Power* was grown Great and *Formidable*.

And if it can be yet doubted, whether they had not in view the Ruine, both of *Eccleſiaſtical* and *Civil Government*, let their Deſigns be Interpreted by the Shameleſs and Inceſtant Reproaches caſt on the Clergy in their Weekly Papers; by their Endeavours to render the Convocation firſt Uſeleſs, and then (as well as thereby) Contemptible, by the Horrid Inſtitution of *Calves Head Clubbs*, and their yet more Impious (as well as Contradictory) Celebration of the 30th of *January*, by recommending (from the Pulpit) the Aboliſhing of it, to one of the Houſes of Parliament: For if according to Dr. *Calamy*'s own Reaſoning, it is 'Fit that the Memory of' ſome things 'ſhould be revived, that they may not be repeated,' a Parity of Reaſon will fairly allow us to infer, that thoſe who are for *Suppreſſing* the *Memory* of them, have in View ſuch a *Repetition*.

However, it pleaſed him who *giveth a King in his Anger, and taketh him away in his Wrath*, to fruſtrate theſe fair Hopes for a Time, by ſetting a Princeſs on the Throne, who is both the *Ornament* and *Defence* of the Eſtabliſhment; and whoſe firſt Aſſurances to her People, that her Heart was *Entirely Engliſh*; that the Church ſhould have her diſtinguiſh'd Favours, and that ſhe was determin'd to promote none but thoſe of known *Zeal* and *Affection* for it; were a loud Declaration what had been tranſacting in the Preceding Reign: But they had no ſooner recover'd this Thunder-Stroke, than they ſet themſelves to Spirit up a Rebellion, by an Inſatuated Attempt to perſuade their Party that the experienc'd Mildneſs of the beſt of *Stuarts*, and *Chriſtians*, would take *that Shorteſt Way with the Diſſenters*, which they could not but be Conſcious they deſerved; and by ſpreading a Thouſand other Treaſonable Speeches and Surmiſes. But failing in thoſe Attempts, their unwearied Diligence found a more Succeſsful Method of carrying on their old Deſigns, by the Inſatiable Covetouſneſs and Ambition of ſome near the Sacred Perſon of her Majeſty: With the Countenance and Aſſiſtance of thoſe Perſons therefore, they ſoon got themſelves again poſſeſs'd of all the Profitable and Important Poſts in the Kingdom, and Reſumed their Attempts of compleating the Ruine of it, under the ſame unfortunate Circumſtances of an Expenſive and Bloody War, and with the ſame Methods of Plunder and Rapine. Inſomuch, that there was a Courſe of Years, when, I am well ſatiſfied, it might with great Truth have been ſaid, Her Majeſty was the only (as She was always the Firſt and Beſt) Friend the Church had in the Adminiſtration: Nor can it be thought Strange, that under theſe Circumſtances the Intereſt of the Church was utterly Diſcouraged; that of the *Separatiſts* in all caſes Countenanced, and Upheld; and in a Word, the *Toleration* Advanced in the Place of the Eſtabliſhment, and the *Diſſenters* in all Caſes behaving themſelves as tho' they had been the Conſtitution, and Treating thoſe of the Conſtitution (under the pretended Characters of *Jacobites* and *High flyers*) as tho' they had ſcarce been Supported with ſo much as the Countenance of an Indulgence. And how Promiſing things look'd about this Time, I appeal to Dr. *Calamy* himſelf; who well knows, that ſome Diſſenting Preachers (a Precedent till that time wanting in our Hiſtories) were by the Advice of Perſons in the Higheſt Poſts of the Kingdom, Recommended to a certain Univerſity for the Degrees of Doctors in Divinity. Add to this, that the Charitable 'WARNING' Dr. *Calamy* ſaith he intended to have given 'againſt Rigour and Severity upon occaſion of any Religious Differences in all times to come, becauſe, 'all

a Preface to the 2d. Edit. p. 22.

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'all things here are GIVEN TO CHANGE;' and 'as TIMES MAY 'TURN, the Meaſure, with which, they meted to others,' may 'be uſed towards 'them, if not exceeded, plainly ſuppoſes (not to ſay, is Built upon a Proſpect) that the Church may once more Lye at the Mercy of the Diſſenters. And this is Undeniable, whether the 'Others,' to whom he would have Directed himſelf, be thoſe of the Eſtabliſhment, or thoſe of his own Party: For if they be the *Former*, the Matter is out of all Queſtion; and if they be the *Latter*, his Advice muſt be loſt, and prove utterly unintelligible on any other Suppoſition than this, that the Time may probably come, when they ſhall once more have the Power in their Hands, and then he would have them Merciful.

However, the Commonalty were not yet throughly Debauched (as appear'd in Fact not long after;) nor would their impatient Zeal wait the tedious Methods of ſuch a Project: And therefore to ſupply this Want, Ten Thouſand Foreign Beggars (and among them great Numbers of Papiſts) were ſent for in a Seaſon of Scarcity, which render'd them doubly uſeful; firſt to take the Bread out of the Mouths of the Native Poor, and then as Occaſion ſhould require, to cut the Throats of thoſe who had not Periſhed by Want and Famine. I muſt own, I could not but Pity the Miſerable Creatures who had been thus deluded out of their own Country; and therefore heartily Wiſhed that they might have been Subſiſted during their Stay, and at laſt Re-tranſported at the Expence of the Perſon who firſt ſent for them over; and the rather, becauſe this Piece of Publick Juſtice would have render'd him as very a Beggar as themſelves. After which, it was to be hoped he would have been forced to Herd with, and bear them Company in their Return: And becauſe this was not yet thought Sufficient to increaſe the Diſaffected Mobb, the Dregs and Scum of every Nation under Heaven, *Blacks* and *Heathens* not excepted, were invited to joyn their Brethren in *England*; and the Boaſted Liberties and Birth rights of *Engliſhmen*, with which we have been made Deaf (and Blind too) theſe Twenty Years, were by a General Naturalization, expoſed to publick Sale, at the Scandalous Price of a ſingle Shilling: And if theſe Vagabonds could not otherwiſe Beg, or Steal that Shilling, they well knew where to Borrow it on their Arrival. Nor was any thing now wanting, but a *General for Life* to Muſter theſe Forces, whoſe Truncheon might then over-balance the Crown, and whoſe Power ſhould not only be Independent on (and even Greater too, than) her Majeſty's, but his Title much better; ſince he could not have been accountable to any one, nor removed on Miſdemeanour; as it is known, the *Faction* affirm, her Majeſty, and every Soveraign Prince in *Europe*, may, and ought to be, that of *Mindelheim* then only excepted.

After this ſecond Onſet, it was not to be wonder'd, that the Nation was alarm'd with the Danger of the Church; eſpecially when her known and profeſs'd Enemies had procured, and Triumphed in a Vote, that ſhe was in *no Danger*.

Matters being now Ripe for Execution, it was therefore thought the proper Seaſon to Strike the Blow; and to begin it with an *Experiment* on that Doctrine of the Church, which is the beſt Security to the preſent Eſtabliſhment of the State; and in the Perſon of a Clergyman, who had been particularly Earneſt to Recommend it from the Pulpit; during the Dependence of which, an Oath alſo either to *Damn*, or *Starve* the Clergy, was perhaps, more than Talkt of. But *He who taketh the Wiſe in their own Craftineſs*, was pleaſed to take the *Faction* down from theſe Hopes alſo, and to Entrap theſe Wicked Men in the Works of their own Hands: Inſomuch that all who ſaw them, Laughed them to Scorn. Since which Time, partly in Frenzy for their Diſappointment; but chiefly to bring an Odium on her Majeſty's Adminiſtration; their Rumours, Jealouſies, Factions, Surmiſes, Libels, and other Attempts, have been without Number: Nor have they been Aſhamed, even to Spurn at the Invaluable Bleſſing of Peace; and that too, ſuch an one, as their own Impoveriſhing of the Nation by the Plunder of ſo many Millions, and the Threatning Danger of their now powerful *Faction*, would have render'd abſolutely neceſſary, ſhould not the Conditions of it have been otherwiſe Honourable and Advantageous: And not yet ſtopping here, have proceeded to unravel as it were, Nature it ſelf; and contrary to the firſt Maxim of it, *That Intereſt will not Lie*, to endeavour the Ruine of the Nation's Commerce, tho' they have ſo long, and ſo often declared themſelves to be the only Trading Part of it: And if any thing can add to thoſe Inſolencies, it muſt be, Firing the Houſes of ſuch Ambaſſadors as her Majeſty Receives, Murthering thoſe ſhe prepares to ſend Abroad, and openly Curſing her own yet more Sacred and Inviolable Perſon. And it is much to be wiſh'd, that the Perverſneſs of the Party may not Interpret the *Moderate Fine* of *Forty Marks* Impoſed on one of thoſe Black Offenders in the laſt Kind, and *Thirty* on another of them, as a publick Encouragement to enterpriſe any the worſt of Deſigns againſt her Perſon and Government with Impunity.

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But this is the leſs to be wonder'd at, becauſe of the near Affinity betwixt Blaſphe-ming God and the King: For it is well known, that the Sacred Majeſty of Heaven hath not eſcap'd them, and that they have taken into their Aſſiſtance the moſt Ex-ploded *Hereticks*, the Lewdeſt, and moſt Profligate *Libertines*, and the Vileſt, and moſt Open *Atheiſts* and *Blaſphemers*; not only making uſe of their *Attempts* on the *Eſtabliſh'd Hierarchy*, the *Clergy* of it, and even *Chriſtianity* it ſelf, in order to ſhake the Pillars of the Church; but licking up their Venomous Froth, and ſpitting it out at ſecond-hand againſt her, and defending the *Purity of Religion*, forſooth, with *Principles* bor-row'd from *Libertines* and *Infidels*: In a Word, applauding, encouraging, hiring and patronizing them to tear up the very Foundations, not of Chriſtianity only, but of all Religion and Government, that the Eſtabliſh'd Church and Monarchy may fall with them; and for many Years laſt paſt entruſting the Conduct of their Affairs with ſuch Leaders, as are the Avowed, and Profeſs'd Enemies of the Bleſſed Jeſus.

Nor would they leave us, if it were in their Power, the *Spes altera*, our only remain-ing Hopes, the Illuſtrious Houſe of *Hanover* (which God long preſerve, and render a laſt-ing Bleſſing to theſe Nations) having inceſſantly endeavour'd to make a *Property* of them, by infuſing the worſt Suggeſtions into them, againſt the Members of the Church of *England*; and *attempted*, as we have been aſſur'd from the Throne, to cre-ate Jealouſies betwixt them and Her Majeſty. But theſe are ſome of their loweſt Steps: For they do with an impious Triumph rejoyce in thoſe Thoughts, which no True *Engliſhman* can entertain without Horror, (and therefore hardly ought to be mention'd) I mean, the Demiſe of Her Majeſty: And to compleat their Inſolence, THREATEN the Church with the Acceſſion of that Illuſtrious Family; than which, nothing can be more Miſchievous and Prejudicial to their Intereſts; becauſe thoſe Threats do ſo manifeſtly ſuppoſe That Houſe diſaffected to the Church of *Eng-land*, and the Members of it, and Friends only to the *Separatiſts*. Nor is the Folly leſs than the Arrogance of theſe Suggeſtions: For is it poſſible to conceive, that any Prince of That Houſe will ſhew his diſtinguiſh'd Favours to a Party, who are both by *Nature* and *Principle*, Enemies to that Crown he muſt wear, and that Religion he is oblig'd to profeſs; and can be Friends to his *Perſon*, no farther than as they ſhall impudently imagine himſelf is likewiſe an Enemy to *Both* of them?

It muſt be further obſerv'd, That all theſe *Attempts* have been made under the old Outcries and Noiſe of *Popery*; which, when Loudeſt, and moſt Clamorous, is as ſure a Sign of ſome violent Aſſault from *Presbytery*, as a Ruffian's endeavouring to divert your Eyes from himſelf, betokens his Intention of Stabbing you in the Back.

In ſo much Danger then, hath the Conſtitution, as well Eccleſiaſtical as Civil, (for their mutual Dependence in theſe Nations is well known) continually been from the Attempts and Practices of the *Faction*: Nor can it be ever wholly free from it, as long as they ſhall continue to ſhare any conſiderable Branch of Power; which muſt always render them capable of diſturbing the Government; more eſpecially conſider-ing, That every Diſcarded or Diſcontented Miniſter will be ſure to make his Advan-tage of them, and throw himſelf on a *Faction* who are Entruſted with ſo great a Share of Power, and never ſtick at any Wickedneſs to improve it. In a Word, a *Faction*, who were ever *Inſatiable* in their Demands, *Implacable* under Diſappoint-ments; always *Tyrants* in Power, and *Rebels* out.

The Party them-ſelves made a very memorable *Precedent* in the Ordinance of *Oct.* 4, 1647. in-titled, 'An 'Ordinance, &c. 'diſabling De-'linquents to 'bear Office, or 'to have any 'Place, or Vote in the Election of any Mayor, Recorder, Sheriff, Aldermen, Aſſiſtants, Bayliffs, Town Clerk, Common-Council-Man, STEWARD 'of any Court, CONSTABLE, or any OTHER Office in City, Borough, or Town-Corporate, or UNIVERSITIES, or other Place in the King-'dom of *England*, or Dominion of *Wales*.' See the *Ordinance*, printed in *4to*, *Oct.* 5, 1647.

But the Steadineſs of the *Old Clergy* under *Sufferings*, is not the only thing that renders it neceſſary (in thoſe conſtant Returns of Danger) to revive their Memories and Ex-amples; the Principles for which they Suffer'd, deſerve no leſs to be conſider'd: And therefore, I muſt ſubjoyn a *Word* or *Two* of theſe likewiſe, before I cloſe this Head. I ſhall mention but two of them at Preſent; namely, *Affection to the Church*, and *Loyalty to their Prince*: And ſurely at this Seaſon, the Reaſons for Recommend-ing them will appear much ſtronger than any Dr. *Calamy* can produce for ſetting his *Party* ſo many Examples of *Obſtinate Nonconformity*; ſince the firſt of theſe Principles hath been ſo long and ſo vigorouſly Attack'd under the Diſguiſe of a *Falſe* and *Perſo-nated Moderation*; by which, they mean, a Cool, and Languid Indifferency for the *Eſtabliſhment*; but a quick, warm and vigorous Concern for the Intereſts of the *Separa-tion*: Of which there needs no other Proof than this ſingle Conſideration, that if any one diſcovers a due Value and Eſteem for the Orders and Appointments of the Church, a Concern for her True Intereſts, a Jealouſie (and yet that is an Inſeparable Attendant of Love) of the Deſigns of her Adverſaries, and a juſt Zeal and Reſent-ment againſt them, he is preſently Branded with the Imputation of an *High-Flyer*; which, as themſelves have a Thouſand Times Interpreted it, ſignifies a *Debauchee*, a *Perſecuter*, a *Papiſt*, and every thing that is *Odious* and *Deteſtable*. And as to what con-

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concerns the Principle of *Loyalty*, the *Attempts* that have been made upon that, are without Number; Every the meaneſt Perſon in the Kingdom hath been taught to believe, that her Majeſty is *Accountable* to Them, and *Removeable* whenever they (for They are the Sole, and if it be not a Contradiction, the Supream Judges) ſhall think fit. They have had their Weekly Scriblers (I wiſh I was not obliged to add, ſome Pulpits) to ſpread this Poyſon, and ſo far had the Infatuation prevailed, that a few Years ſince by a prepoſterous Inverſion of every Principle of Nature, Rebellion was eſteemed the moſt neceſſary Requiſite to Qualify any one for being Intruſted in the *Government*; and *Diſobedience*, the principal Recommendation for her Majeſty's Service. He was thought unfit to have the Queen for his Miſtreſs, who was not ready at the ſame time to declare ſhe was his Servant; and thoſe the moſt proper Perſons to Guard the Throne, who on the firſt Diſlike, were every whit as ready prepared to Guard the Scaffold; yea, her Majeſty was, in Effect, told all this to her Face, (for which, Hiſtory is yet without a Parallel) in the greateſt Aſſembly of the Nation, to the Aſtoniſhment of all that ever did, or ſhall hear of it; and by the Providence of God, to their own Ruine and Confuſion. To ſay, every thing that can be ſaid of this Matter, all the Principles of 1641, (and even thoſe of 1648,) have been plainly and openly Reviv'd; *Milton*, *Harrington*, *Ludlow*, and *Sidney*, have been either afreſh Recommended, or now firſt handed to the World; and I have often Queſtioned with my ſelf, whether the Reaſonings of the moſt Celebrated Author on this Subject, might not with little Trouble (would any one undertake it) be Parallel'd Paragraph by Paragraph, and ſhewn out of the Books and Pamphlets of thoſe Times, to be the very ſame on which the Grand Rebellion and the Murther of the King had been defended; and then let any one Judge, whether the ſame *Principles* will not produce the *ſame Practices*; that is, in other Words, whether Cauſes will not have their Effects. This I am ſure of, at leaſt, that to uſe Dr. *Calamy*'s own Words, it is very 'Agreeable 'to the Common Workings of Humane Nature.'

And ſo ſubtle was the Poyſon, ſo many the Arts uſed to infuſe it, and ſo long Time had they to practiſe them, that it might be fear'd, had a ſecond Courſe of *Sequeſtrations* been ſet on Foot, thoſe *Principles* of *Loyalty* and *Affection to the Church* would ſcarce have been atteſted by ſuch a Cloud of Witneſſes as in the Late Times of the Grand Rebellion; when not a ſingle Biſhop, nor any one Dean, or Dignitary (if I am throughly informed, and remember aright) or above ſix or ſeven Prebendaries, refuſed to maintain them with the Loſs of all they had in the World. But, as Almighty God (to whom all things are known *from the Beginning*) was not pleaſed in the Late Times of PERIL to let the Enemies of the Church *proceed any farther*, and call her to Sufferings; ſo was there not the ſame Occaſion for his Enduing the Clergy with that extraordinary *Spirit of Confeſſion*, which was ſo manifeſtly Poured out in the Time of thoſe Former Tryals; and which it is the Duty of every good Man to pray he will once more Pour out, if ever he ſhall again permit the *Adverſary and the Enemy to enter into the Gates of Jeruſalem*.

It is now high time to Sum up what hath been ſaid on this Head. The Diſſenters then not being poſſeſs'd of the Livings (unleſs as is before ſaid, it might be hoped they ſhortly would) are not capable of having the ſame 'Exceſſes acted over again,' upon them: Nor hath any thing been attempted againſt them (within the Compaſs of time I have now been ſpeaking of) beſides keeping them out of a Capacity to Betray the Conſtitution; whilſt on the other Hand, the Church hath once more her All at Stake; hath been practiſed upon theſe 30 Years; (not to mention the Times preceding) hath been by the Confeſſion of her Enemies themſelves, on the Brink of Ruine; the Principles of Affection to her, and of Loyalty to the Prince (for which the Sequeſter'd Clergy were ſo Conſpicuous) have been attackt with more Vigour perhaps than they were in the Years preceding 1641. Nor have ſome of the Pulpits themſelves been free from the Infection; and after all this, let any one judge, whether Dr. *Calamy*, or my ſelf, have greater Reaſon to fear, that 'former Exceſſes may be acted over again,' and which of us have more need to preſerve the *Memory* of our reſpective *Sufferers*, to 'promote Steadineſs to their Principles.'

It only remains that I now likewiſe ſhew a better Title than any Dr. *Calamy* hath, to the main Reaſon of the laſt Paragraph cited from his Preface; and if Faces muſt be ſhewn, as Monſters are, for their Uglineſs, it will follow by an eaſie Conſequence, that the Reaſons for expoſing them, will Increaſe in proportion to that Uglineſs; and that the moſt Deformed will therefore make the *Better Shew*, becauſe the *worſt Figure*: As much then, as *Ignorance* and *Hypocriſie* are more Deformed than the moſt Excellent Learning and True Piety; a Sacrilegious Invaſion of the Miniſtry, than a Regular Entry by the Door; Blaſphemies and Hereſies, than Primitive, ſound and wholſome Doctrine; Coblers and Mechanicks, than Perſons of the firſt Rank for Eſteem and Eminence; Law and Regularity, than Uſurpation and Confuſion; unheard of Oppreſſions, than Juſtice and Equity; Lyes, Slanders, and the moſt Deteſtable Calumnies, than the plaineſt and moſt unconteſtable Truths; Robbery and Plunder, than

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than Undoubted Right and Title; the Loſs of both Temporals and Spirituals, Reals and Perſonals, than the bare Reſtitution of what was never a Man's own; Dungeons, Stifling-Ships, and (intended) Slavery in *Turkey*, than Freedom, and an open Air; Treaſons and Rebellions, than Loyalty and Obedience; Tumults and Diviſions, than Peace and Uniformity; Blood and Murthers, than Calm and Security: In a Word, as much as the *Deſolations* of *Jeruſalem* are more Deformed, than the *Beauties of Holineſs*; and as much as Ten Thouſand exceeded Two Thouſand, ſo much more *Monſtrous* is the *Face* of things which the ATTEMPT muſt produce, than that Face of the Church which is expoſed in the *Abridgment*: And for the Truth of this, I appeal to thoſe reſpective Glaſſes wherein Dr. *Calamy* and my ſelf are to ſhew them.

I have now done with Dr. *Calamy*'s Reaſons: And if I can add to them, his *Example* and *Authority* likewiſe, I don't ſee how the Party can once more open their Mouths; and yet both theſe are plainly in my Favour.

The Pattern he hath ſet for Writing the Sufferings of the *Sequeſter'd Loyaliſts*, by drawing up himſelf Thoſe of the *Ejected Nonconformiſts*, is ſo obvious, that it may ſeem Superfluous to mention it: And his Authority for the *Reaſonableneſs* (and I think, I may add, *Uſefulneſs* and *Expedience*) of the Undertaking, will fully appear in the following Words: 'I muſt own my ſelf well pleaſed, inſtead of being at all diſturbed, or grieved at the ATTEMPT to Tranſmit to Poſterity *Former Suffrings* on 'the other Side. I deſire, inſtead of Fearing the Publiſhing That Hiſtory, that hath 'been ſo long talked of, of the Hardſhips endur'd by the *Epiſcopal Party*, between '1640, and 1660. I am glad if I have been the Occaſion of its Publication.' In return for the Favour of which Teſtimony, I think my ſelf oblig'd to gratifie Dr. *Calamy*, with *Repeating* it again in this Place, That the *Ninth Chapter* of his *Abridgment* was the Sole, and Single Occaſion of my ATTEMPT: And I do, with great Sincerity, aſſure him, That I am altogether as 'well pleaſed' with the Publication of That Chapter; only, I muſt own, it is for a Reaſon very different from That aſſign'd by Himſelf. I muſt add likewiſe, That I would gladly ſuffer the Reaſonableneſs of my Deſign to take its Fate among its *greateſt Oppoſers*, with this ſingle Teſtimony of Dr. *Calamy*, could I be ſure, ſome of them would not look on this *Frank Declaration* in his *Preface*, to be a Virtue produc'd by *Neceſſity*, and a *Seeming*, rather than any *Real Approbation* of what it was not in his Power to prevent.

Pref. to Vol. II. Edit. 2 p. 4. p. 27, 28.

The Reaſon the Doctor alledges, is, that the Memory of Sovereties on both ſides may poſſibly produce an Abhorrence of all Conſtraint in Matters of Religion

To this, was it of any Weight, I could ſubjoyn the *Authority* and *Example*, even of Thoſe who have publickly objected to the Undertaking; namely, the Author of the † *New Tiſt of the Church of* England's *Honeſty*, the * *Obſervator revivi'd*, and the Diſtributer of the ‡ *New-Years Gift to the High Church Clergy*; who unanimouſly declare, That there lieth ready for the Preſs, an Account of the Abominable Vices and Practices of thoſe *Sequeſter'd Clergymen*; and that if my Undertaking go'eth on, theſe Black and Horrid Crimes ſhall in return to it, be all made Publick. To which, the laſt mention'd Author adds, That they are 'Ready (likewiſe) to furniſh out a 'a Freſh Collection of Living Nuiſances, that are not only a Reproach to the Chri-'ſtian Religion, but a Scandal to Morality.' And the Author of the *New Tiſt, &c.* ſaith moreover, That ſince we are ſo willing to examine the Article of *Perſecution*, there is 'Ready BY WAY OF ANSWER' to my Collection, an Exact Liſt of many Thouſand Families of the Diſſenters Ruin'd and Undone by the Mercileſs Perſecution of the High-Church Party. It is not my Buſineſs at preſent to conſider the Cavils theſe *Writers* have raiſed againſt the Work; (they will be fully conſider'd in other Places, before I come to the End of this Preface) but on the Foot of theſe *Declarations*, I beg leave to Expoſtulate with them about the Reaſonableneſs of my Undertaking. And firſt then, if it be highly Reaſonable for Them 'BY WAY OF ANSWER' to my Book (wherein I have taken the Article of *Perſecution* under Examination) to Publiſh an Exact Liſt of the many Thouſands, that they ſay, were Ruin'd by the High-Church; why is it not as highly Reaſonable for Me, 'BY WAY OF 'ANSWER' to Dr. *Calamy*'s Book (wherein he hath profeſſedly taken the Article of *Perſecution* under Examination) to Publiſh as Exact a *Liſt* as I can, of the many more Thouſands, I am ſure, were Ruin'd by Dr. *Calamy*'s Party; and even in good part, by the Means, and at the Inſtances and Inſtigations of thoſe very Perſons, whoſe *Perſecutions* are ſo loudly complained of in the *Abridgment*? How comes it to paſs, that it ſhould be ſo very Reaſonable, yea, and highly Expedient for Them to Retort and Reply upon Me, with the oppoſite Hiſtory of the many Thouſands ruin'd by the Church; and yet at the ſame time it ſhould not be Equally Reaſonable and Expedient for Me, under the ſame Circumſtances, to Reply in the like manner upon Dr. *Calamy*? By Threatening therefore to Anſwer the ATTEMPT in this way, they have either Fully and Effectually *Juſtify'd* what they intended to Condemn; or elſe Thoroughly Condemn'd *themſelves* by their *Juſtification*; whilſt they are going to do *that very thing* in oppoſition to Me, which they ſo plentifully Rail at me for Undertaking in oppoſition to Dr. *Calamy*. *Thou who judgeſt, doeſt the ſame things*; and therefore out of thy *own Mouth will I judge thee, O thou wicked Servant.*

‡ And *Advertiſement* at the End of it.

* Numb 11.

† In the *Preface*.

Ibid.

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Nor might I yet quit them, was I minded to expoſtulate this Matter any farther; becauſe the Reaſons they have aſſigned (like thoſe produced by Dr. *Calamy*,) are much more Mine, than their Own: For tho' it be ſure that Dr. *Calamy* had neither Pattern Nor Provocation (in the Kind I am now ſpeaking of) from the Church to begin this Quarrel; yet it is Notorious, the Church had, in Dr. *Calamy's Undertaking*, the very *Provocation* which theſe Gentlemen declare to be ſuch a juſt and Reaſonable one. Beſides, what I have Undertaken, is only to advance the Oppoſite Hiſtory of the Church's *Sufferings*; but the main thing they Threaten'd, is to produce the Scandalous *Vices* and *Immoralities* of the *Clergy* of the Eſtabliſhment; and even a Collection of *Living Naiſances*. Now tho' this be a juſt conſequence, *if the Diſſenters publiſh their Sufferings, it is but reaſonable, that the Church ſhould publiſh Hers*; yet it is by no means good Reaſoning, to ſay, if the Church (tho' on juſt provocation) make publick her *Sufferings*, therefore we are fully juſtified to heap upon her Clergy (whether *Dead* or *Living*) all the Odious Filth and Scandal that Malice or Falſhood could invent. Nor is this all: For beſides the Authority of the Objectors, I ſaid, I might produce their *Example* likewiſe; and that too, much more of it than I ſhall make uſe of; even ſo much as the wild Conſequence laſt mentioned doth ſuggeſt: For the *New-Years-Gift* hath in Fact proceeded to put theſe Threats in Practice, by Culling out, and *Re-printing* the worſt and vileſt Parts of that Infamous *Century*, which hath long ſince render'd its Author the Reproach and Abhorrence of every Sober Perſon.

But I have hereby taken too much Notice of theſe Scribblers; and therefore ſhall conclude what I have to offer to ſuch as allow of the *Abridgment*, with this Recapitulation; I have the ſelf ſame Reaſons for my Undertaking, as Dr. *Calamy* hath for his; each of thoſe Reaſons hold much ſtronger for me, than for himſelf: I have moreover the Example and Atteſtation of Dr. *Calamy* for what I have Done; and even thoſe who have as yet appear'd publickly againſt the ATTEMPT, have fully juſtified and confirmed the Reaſonableneſs of it. After all which, I might well hope to hear of no more Objections to the Deſign, from any that approve of Dr. *Calamy's* Performance; and therefore I muſt own, it was a Matter of ſome Surpriſe to me, that a certain Right Reverend *Prelate* ſhould, with Angry Looks, and Rough Words, drive me from his Preſence, and tell me in plain Terms, *He did not like my Undertaking*; becauſe I had heard it confidently reported, That his Lordſhip entertained Dr. *Calamy* at his Palace; and not only Applauded the † Good Work he came about, but in particular, Thank'd him for his Performance in the *Abridgment*.

† Namely, to make up a Breach betwixt Two Differing Teachers in the City where his Lordſhip's Cathedral ſtood; which was like to have been of ill Conſequence to the Intereſt of the *Diſſenters*.

I perceive, it is now more than time that I come to my own Reaſons, which, as hath been already ſaid, are to be fetch'd from the Publication of the Ninth Chapter (now the Second Volume) of the *Abridgment*. And had I begun the Controverſie, by Publiſhing firſt the *Sufferings* of the *Church*, I leave any one to judge, how very reaſonable the *Diſſenters* would have thought it for Dr. *Calamy* to Reply on me, with an *Hiſtory* of the *Ejected Nonconformiſts*; eſpecially, if their *Numbers* had been *Five times*, and their *Sufferings* a *Thouſand times* greater than Thoſe of the *Sequeſter'd Loyaliſts*. What I have juſt now alledg'd from ſome of the Writers of the Party, is a Demonſtration of this. Let them therefore lay their Hands on their Hearts, by making my Caſe their own, and they will ſoon remove them to their Mouths, if they have any Remains of Shame or Reaſon.

What I have now ſuggeſted, being one of the Main and Principal Motives to engage me in the *Undertaking*, it will be requiſite to be particular in ſhewing, That the Occaſion was really *Given*, and not *Taken*. And in order to this, we muſt take a *Short View* of the reſpective Facts on which the Two Oppoſite Hiſtories are advanc'd: For which end it muſt be known, That on the Return of the King in 1660, ſuch of the Sequeſter'd Clergy as had not been Starved (and of theſe, by the good Providence of God, there was a conſiderable Number) were, agreeable to the higheſt Reaſon and Equity, Reinſtated in their Livings; and by conſequence, very many, who for *Fourteen*, *Eighteen*, and ſome near *Twenty* Years, had been Feeding on the Plunder of them, were forced, tho' with much Reluctance, to give them up to the Right Owners. In the mean time, ſuch as had ſucceeded (whether by *Sequeſtration*, *Plunder*, *Uſurpation*, or other Methods of a Succeſsful Rebellion) in any Livings, the *Incumbents* of which were now dead, or did not think fit to claim them again, were, by an *Act* of the ſame Year, allow'd to continue on them, with ſuch *Exceptions*, and under ſuch *eaſie Reſtrictions* only, as the Neceſſities of an unſettled, and as yet feeble Government, directed. But ſoon after, when the Hands of the Church began to be ſtrengthen'd, and ſhe was better able to provide for her *Future Security*, the Common-Prayer-Book was Reviſed, the Uſe of it was by a moſt Reaſonable and Neceſſary Law (namely, the laſt *Act of Uniformity*) enforc'd, and commanded; and every Perſon that did then hold, or ſhould for the future be preſented, *&c.* to any Eccleſiaſtical Benefice or Promotion, was oblig'd to declare his '*Aſſent and Conſent to the Uſe of all things in the ſaid Book*,

But not without ſome publick Oppoſition, as appears by a Pamphlet I have ſeen ſhut now from the Title of it) which pleads for the Reaſonableneſs and Juſtice of Reſtoring thoſe who had ſuffer'd for his Majeſty and the Church, and anſwers the Objections againſt it.

'*Book*,' *&c.* on pain of being depriv'd of his *Promotion*. The Act moreover provided, That all Deans, Canons, *&c.* Maſters, Fellows, *&c.* of Colleges, Parſons, Vicars, Curates, Lecturers, Schoolmaſters, *&c.* ſhould Subſcribe a Declaration, '*That it was* '*not lawful to take Arms againſt the King*,' *&c.* and ſhould Renounce, and Declare the Unlawfulneſs of the *Covenant*, on pain of being Diſabled and Deprived of their Reſpective Places and Offices. The Former of theſe, on a ſad Review of the Miſeries the Nation groaned under by a Rebellion promoted chiefly from the *Pulpit*; and the Latter, becauſe whoever had taken the *Covenant*, and thought himſelf yet under the Obligations of it, was bound in Conſcience to endeavour the *Extirpation* of *Epiſcopacy*, which was the Government now Reſtored, and under which Thoſe were to Officiate, who intended to continue in the Church; which ſure none could reaſonably expect to do, who had been, and ſtill declared themſelves Sworn Enemies to it. There were other things alſo in the Act of the like kind, but of leſs Note than thoſe now mention'd, and ſo not neceſſary to be particulariz'd at preſent.

By this Act therefore, a ſecond Reform was made among the Miniſters of the Times; and the Perſons affected by it were of two Sorts: Firſt, the haſty and imperfect Act of 1660, having for the Preſent, as I juſt now ſaid, left all thoſe in * Poſſeſſion who by Sequeſtration, or other Methods of Uſurpation, had gotten Livings that were Unclaimed. Theſe Men if they were not Epiſcopally Ordained, would not make the Declarations mention'd in the Act, and Renounce the *Covenant*, were now Removed; as were all others in like manner, that would not ſubmit to the ſame Conditions. And in the next Place, all Curates, or others, which had taken the Miniſtry upon themſelves, or intended ſhortly ſo to do, were on the like Refuſal, render'd Uncapable of receiving any Eccleſiaſtical Promotion, or Officiating (for the moſt part,) in any Congregations. The whole of theſe Perſons, together with thoſe firſt mention'd, amounted to about 2000. What Proportion each Sort took up, I cannot exactly tell; but think I can be pretty ſure, that the Firſt and Laſt (namely, thoſe that gave up again to the Right Owners, or thoſe Curates, *&c.* who were only *Silenc'd*, and prevented from having any Preferment for the future) made conſiderably more than the *one Half* of the Number; and that not ſo of the Remainder. (I do not at preſent remember to have met with an Inſtance of more than one ſingle Perſon) had any other Title (Antecedent to the urgent Neceſſity of the Act of 1660) to the Places from which they were Removed, than what † *Sequeſtration*, *Plunder*, *Uſurpation* and *Rebellion*, had given them.

* With ſome few other Reſtrictions, as it before noted.

† Some few likewiſe probably excepted, who might get Regular Admiſſion betwixt *May* 1660, when the King Returned, and *Bartholomew-Day* 1662.

Add to this, that there were among them not a few Mechanicks, and Fellows bred to the meaneſt Occupations; many more who had never ſeen either of the Univerſities, ſeveral Troopers, and others who had ſerved in the *Rebel-Armies*; and of thoſe who had been at one or other of the Univerſities, very few (comparatively ſpeaking) had the Degrees of *A. M.* much leſs of *D. D.* and ſome of them not ſo much as that of *A. B.* And fewer ſtill were Thoſe, who had been Perſons of Note and Eminence, whilſt they Tarry'd there. Beſides which, ſome of them had run in with, and vented many of the diſtinguiſh'd *Enthuſiaſms*, *Errors*, *Hereſies*, and other monſtrous Opinions (not to ſay Blaſphemies) of the Times; many had no Orders at all: Nor were there wanting among theſe, ſuch as had been ſo far even from pretending to any, that they exclaim'd againſt them; whilſt on the other hand, ſeveral of the *better ſort* of thoſe who did not look on *Orders* as Antichriſtian, had them only from *Preſbyterian* Hands. In a Word, ſome of them were *Independents*, others *Anabaptiſts*, other ſome *Millenaries*, tho' far the greater Number of any one ſort were *Preſbyterians*; and even thoſe of the Firſt Rank among them, had, as is before ſaid, Plunder'd away, and eaten the Bread of the *Starving Royaliſts*, and their miſerable Families, for *Fourteen*, *Eighteen*, and ſome near *Twenty* Years together, (not to ſay, That ſome of them had been concern'd in Plundering away their Goods, as well as their Livings, when they barbarouſly, and with inhuman Circumſtances, turned them by Force and Violence out of their Houſes) and had a thouſand times forfeited their very Lives to the Laws, by having ſome their Tongues, others their Hands, and others both of them, deeply ſtained with the Treaſons and Blood, as well of their Prince himſelf, as of their Fellow Subjects; the very chiefeſt of them having been either Army Chaplains, Preachers before the Long Parliament, Factious Lecturers, *&c.* and had in theſe Capacities, as it is known to every body, been principally inſtrumental, in firſt exciting, and then carrying on that unnatural War. To this muſt be added, That the Horrid Oath and Combination whereby they had chiefly promoted it, was yet on their Conſciences, and as themſelves declared, ſtill in its full Force and Vigour; and that they were the very Perſons who compaſſed the Ruine of the Eſtabliſh'd Church, (and by adhering to the Oath now mention'd, did in effect declare, They were bound in Conſcience to do it again) and

Severe ſure in it, however ſtrange it may ſeem to Dr. *Calamy*, that ſuch a Write of the Nonconformiſts Enemies, and Deſtroyers, Wolves of Aſſes, Cruelty and Rebels. See Proof of the Ch. Hiſt. of Nonconf. Vol. II. Addit. to p. 3.

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and not only help'd forward the Deſtruction of the Regular Clergy; but were particularly diligent in firſt Calumniating, and then Sequeſtring, Diſpoſſeſſing and Starving them for their firm Adherence to the King and the Hierarchy.

I have only further to ſuggeſt, That when they were reſpectively either *Ejected* or *Silenced*, it was done by the Courſe of a Regular and Unqueſtion'd Law; That none ſuffer'd under That Law, but ſuch as were plainly and confeſſedly guilty of what they *Suffer'd* for; that thoſe *Sufferings* (as far as that Act was concerned in them) were no other than bare *Deprivation* or *Incapacity*, whilſt neither their Goods, their Perſons, nor their Temporal Eſtates, were Touch'd; and that their Friends were then in the full Enjoyment of their Rights and Poſſeſſions, and as Able as Willing to Support them. And laſtly, could the Opinions and Circumſtances of each of them be now particularly known, it would moſt probably appear, there were very few among them, but ſuch as the Canons (part of thoſe very Laws then Reſtor'd, and in full Force) had directed to be Excommunicated; and ſuch, as on the Reaſons Dr. *Calamy* himſelf hath aſſign'd for their *Nonconformity* (in the Chapter immediately following That with which I am concern'd) muſt have quitted their Places, or been Silenc'd by the other † *Act of Uniformity* in Q. *Elizabeth*'s Reign, without the Intervention of the New one in 1662, on which the whole Load and Odium of this Proſcription hath been thrown.

There were indeed, in the Act other Penalties for *Schoolmaſters*, who acted as ſuch, without Subſcribing the *Declaration*, &c. and for any Perſon not Epiſcopally Ordained, who ſhould preſume to Conſecrate the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, or ſhould preſume to *preach* after Diſabled

by this Act. But the Penalty for not making the Declarations, &c. was only Deprivation, &c. if they *refuſed* there, and went no further.

† Then likewiſe Reſtored with the Government, to its Full Force.

This great Variety of Perſons then (as well thoſe *Ejected*, as thoſe * *greater Numbers* only *Silenced*; as well *Independents* and *Anabapiſts*, &c. as *Presbyterians*; as well Perſons who never pretended to, yea, who *Diſclaimed* all *Orders*, as thoſe who had any) hath Dr. *Calamy* to make the Number appear Formidable, Liſted, and Muſter'd in one Body: And to render them yet more Conſiderable, hath Adorned the Characters of many Hundreds of them, with the moſt deſirable Qualifications of Meekneſs, Peaceableneſs, (as tho' they had been always SUFFERERS and never DOERS) Humility, Godlineſs, Painfulneſs in Preaching, and ſo many other Gifts and Graces, as cannot readily be thought of: And in fine 'defy'd their greateſt Enemies to produce in any Age or Country, Two Thouſand Men better Qualified for 'publick Miniſterial Work.' And that their Sufferings might not want Aggravations, he ſpeaks of theſe Men (Indefinitely) as 'driven from their *Freeholds*,' (tho' more than the *one Half* of them, as is juſt now Intimated, had no *Freeholds* to be driven from;) he raiſes alſo the moſt Tragical Exclamations, as if their Treatment had exceeded the *Arian*, *Vandal*, and ſeveral *Popiſh Perſecutions*. He affirms, that the Church had thereby 'out-done' the Cruelties of the Grand-Rebellion, had Ejected a Number very far 'Superior' to that of the *Sequeſter'd Clergy*; and, in a Word, That 'this was an Action without a Precedent; the like to which, the Reform'd Church, nay, the 'Chriſtian World never ſaw before.'

* If I miſtake not: For as yet I can ſpeak only from a Rough Conjecture, and not from any particular Computations, &c.

Edit. 1. p. 490. Edit. 2. p. 188.

Edit. 1. p. 496. Edit. 2. p. 193.

Edit. 1. p. 497. Edit. 2. 194.

Edit. 1. p. 498. Edit. 2. p. 196.

Edit. 1. p. 497. Edit. 2. p. 194.

I muſt not yet proceed to ſtate the Fact on the other *Side*, until I have firſt obſerved to the Reader, that one of the principal Arts always made uſe of to ſupport the Party, even from its very Riſe, hath been to give out their Miniſters for Perſons of the firſt Rank in Gifts and Godlineſs; and to repreſent their Adverſaries under the Oppoſite Characters of Scandal, Ignorance and Lazineſs. With Regard to the Former of theſe, I believe, it would appear upon Enquiry, that (allowing for the Diſproportion of the Total Number, and for thoſe Biſhops, &c. who have been Eminent in the Affairs of State, as well as thoſe of the Church) Four *Puritan Miniſters* to one *Regular Clergyman*, have been recommended to the World in *Printed Lives*, *Funeral Sermons*, *Precious Sayings*, and other Arts and Methods of Commendation: Nor are there wanting, if I do not Miſtake, other Inſtances beſides that of Mr. *Baxter*, by which it appears, that theſe Meek Men in the Depth of their Humility, have thought their Examples of Importance enough to inſtruct the World; and for that End have either wrote their own Lives, or left Materials behind them for that Purpoſe: And by theſe Means, many who would have been loſt in the common Herd of their Betters, had they Lived in the Communion of the Church, are now ſet Apart and Stand by themſelves, as Perſons of Diſtinguiſh'd Sanctity and Holineſs; eſpecially conſidering, that thoſe who Undertake to Hand down their Memories to Poſterity, have always pick'd out the beſt Eulogies of Scripture wherewithal to Adorn them, and ſeldom fail to amplifie their Characters in ſuch a Manner, as to make them cover many Pages. Add to this, that they hardly ever ſpeak of the moſt common and ordinary Actions of their Lives; but with a Parallel of ſome Scripture Example, and in Scripture Language; and are prepared with a Set of Terms and Phraſes of that Kind, which are ready on all Occaſions. Inſomuch that I have often thought the Furniture of thoſe who have Characteriz'd them, was not unlike that of an *Undertaker*'s Equipage; which ſerves indifferently for all Fu-

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Funerals; or, that like a *Saleſman's* Shop, they were ready ſorted beforehand, for Perſons of all Sizes and Statures; if the ſute was too long, it being eaſily Dock'd; or, if a little too ſhort, that would make no great Odds; if too cloſe on the Ribbs, it is ſoon Let out; or, if too wide at the Shoulders, it is as ſoon Taken in; tho' after all, it often Sets ſo Aukwardly, that 'tis plain it hath been on the Back of more than one Perſon before; and that he who hath it, was never Meaſured for it. Nor is it ſometimes difficult, on a little Recollection, to call to Mind who firſt wore it.

But be this as it will, the Method I am now Speaking of, never fails to move the Affections, and to Delude the Ignorant Readers, who never ſuſpect a Falſhood, much leſs a Miſrepreſentation, under a Scripture-Phraſe; and without once calling in Queſtion the Truth and Juſtice of the Application, are generally inclined to imagine, that a Perſon Parallel'd with, and call'd by a Name of one of the Apoſtles, or Characteriz'd in a Bold and Confident Affirmation, with the Eulogies of the Holy Men and Women of Old Times, hath the ſame Title to, and was as really poſſeſs'd of, thoſe Graces, as the Perſons themſelves to whom the unerring Spirit of God firſt aſcribed them.

It is needleſs to add any thing in this Place of the other Branch of their Practice; namely, that of Blackening both the Cauſe and Perſons of their Adverſaries; ſince ſo much of their Nauſeous Railing, and ſuch numberleſs Inſtances of their Traducing the Clergy, will appear in the following Hiſtory; and more eſpecially, ſince the whole Epilogue to that Chapter of the *Abridgment*, I have taken under Conſideration, is ſpent in Throwing the moſt Odious Imputations on the Church, and heightening them with the utmoſt *Aggravations*. I ſhall only therefore obſerve further, That as by theſe Arts their People are taught to *have Mens Perſons in Admiration*; ſo are none more addicted to their Leaders, the *Romaniſts* themſelves not excepted; and that being for the moſt part, Perſons of an inferiour Rank and Condition, they ſeldom read any thing but ſuch Pieces as the Vogue of the Party recommends to them, and will hardly endure to look on what is written on the other Side. Upon all which Accounts, they are thoroughly prepar'd for any Deluſions, and may be ſafely Truſted with with ſuch *Miſrepreſentations*, as the Perſons who make them, would never venture to offer to Thoſe who knew better, or to ſuch as were willing and able to make farther Enquiries.

What hath been hitherto done in this kind (with Succeſs enough) to ſupport the *Separation*, lay for the moſt part, ſcatter'd up and down in Single Lives, *&c.* until the *Abridgment*, by collecting and putting together the *Names* and *Sufferings* of ſo many of them, compleated the Calendar, and furniſh'd it (beyond that of the *Roman* Church) with more than five times as many Saints as there are Days in the Year. Nor doth Dr. *Calamy* (as hath been already noted) ſtick to own in effect, theſe Purpoſes, which he terms Preſerving the 'Memory' of theſe Men 'to promote ſteadineſs to their Principles,' and ſhewing the '*Deformity* of the Church's 'Face,' which every one will eaſily believe, is to Expoſe her.

I come now briefly to ſtate that Oppoſite Fact, which is the Subject of the ATTEMPT: For which purpoſe it muſt be known, That at the Breaking out of the *Rebellion*, the Clergy of the *Eſtabliſhment* did in a manner Unanimouſly adhere to the Cauſe of the King and the Church. On this account therefore the *Faction* ſoon perceiv'd it impracticable, to carry on their joint Deſigns againſt both the one and the other of them, whilſt thoſe *Malignant Miniſters* continued poſſeſs'd of the *Pulpits*; and therefore determin'd, by all poſſible Methods of Violence and Oppreſſion, to Ruin and Deſtroy them. Purſuant to which Reſolutions, thoſe *Factious* and *Puritanical Miniſters* who had revolted to the *Parliament* (and were by them Thruſt into as many *Pulpits* as they could fill) had it in their Inſtructions to Traduce the *Epiſcopal Miniſters* as *Papiſts*, or *Popiſhly Affected*; and to repreſent them to the People as Lazy, Idle, Ignorant Curates, Enemies to Godlineſs, and over-run with the Fouleſt and Groſſeſt Immoralities. As this Poyſon work'd throughout the Kingdom, *Committees* were appointed in *Parliament*, for *Impriſoning* and *Sequeſtring* thoſe Ignorant and Scandalous (that is, Loyal and Epiſcopal) *Miniſters*. Theſe made a conſiderable Progreſs with the beſt of the Clergy. But for the greater Eaſe and Encouragement of *Informers*, and thereby to compleat the *Reformation*, it was judged farther neceſſary, to Erect *Committees* in all the Counties, Cities and greater Towns of the Kingdom; and to furniſh them with a Power of Sequeſtring, as well the *Temporals* (whether Real or Perſonal) as the *Spirituals*, of the *Malignant Clergy*; which was accordingly done: And this Work proſper'd ſo well in their Hands, that ſoon after, they proceeded to Abolish the Church Government it ſelf, to put down all the *Cathedrals*, and to Seize the Whole Revenues of thoſe Ancient and Learned Bodies. Nor did they ſtop here; but divers other ſorts of *Committees* and *Commiſſioners* were from time to time appointed, as well to perfect the Ruine of the Clergy, as to purge the Univerſities of all Perſons who had

any

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any Pretence, either to Learning or Loyalty. Both which Purpoſes they ſo far effected, by a continu'd courſe of well near *Twenty Years Perſecution*, that Errors, Hereſies and Blaſphemies without Number, filled many of the Pulpits; and the Miniſtry it ſelf was at laſt deem'd *Antichriſtian*.

It will be neceſſary in this Caſe, as in the foregoing one, to conſider more particularly, ſome of the Circumſtances: And firſt then, the Perſons thus Ruin'd and Undone, had been all of them, (one perhaps here and there excepted, who might be only a Reading Miniſter, or Officiated the Daily Service in ſome of the Cathedrals) bred in the Univerſities, great Numbers of them were *Doctors* in *Divinity*, far the *greater Part* of the Remainder were, in all Probability, *Maſters in Art*, and but very few who were without the Degree of *Batchelour* in that Faculty. Add to this, That they had been Regularly ſet apart for the † *Miniſtry*, by the Hands of that Venerable Order of Men, to whom alone the Chriſtian Church hath ever committed That Office. Beſides which, there were among them Perſons of the higheſt Eminence and Diſtinction; ſuch as the Laws advance to the Peerage of the Realm; and others, whoſe Dignities are attended with particular Reverence and Eſteem; as likewiſe ſuch, who had otherwiſe render'd themſelves conſpicuous both for Piety and Learning, over the whole Chriſtian World.

The *Prof.* to the Liſt of the Clergy ſequeſter'd in *Hampſhire*, hath this obſervable Paſſage, to the Purpoſe I am now conſidering. 'People 'who have been 'ſo long miſled, may judge 'which Side 'have moſt reaſon to cry out 'of Perſecution, whether the 'Former (*i. e.* the Loyaliſts) 'who were all 'Ejected and 'Plunder'd, moſt 'all this done 'by the Former; who

' Sequeſter'd, and many Impriſon'd and Murther'd; ſome by the pretended Sword of Juſtice, others Starv'd and Poyſon'd; and ' come not to Law, by Rebels and Traytors: Or the Latter, (*i. e.* the Nonconformiſts) who are not a quarter of the Number of the ' firſt, for not conforming to the Government of the ſame Church which gave moſt of them their Orders, and is Eſtabliſhed by the Ancient Fun- ' damental Laws of the Land; and ſecondly, becauſe they may not be permitted to live in a perpetual Freedom to alter the Government of Church ' and State whenſoever they have Opportunity, are only Ejected out of thoſe Livings which moſt of them Enjoy'd by Rapine, and permitted to ' keep thoſe Great Riches which they got by preaching *Rebellion*.'

† Except ſome of the Fellows, *&c.* of Houſes.

It muſt be further conſider'd alſo, that they had been Regularly, and according to Law, admitted to thoſe Places, of which they were Diſpoſſeſs'd, and had as good and undoubted a Title to them, as any Gentleman in the Kingdom had to his Eſtate; that they not only Suffered in their *Spirituals*, but in their *Temporals* likewiſe; being, as well by the Ordinances and Committees of the Times (as by the Soldiers of the *Rebel Army*) ſtripp'd of every Penny that could be Diſcover'd (whether *Real* or *Perſonal*, Goods or Eſtate) and ſent with their Miſerable Families, to Beg, or Starve; whilſt ſuch of their Friends among the Laity, as were alone willing to aſſiſt them, had been likewiſe involved in the ſame Common Ruine; that they not only Suffer'd in their Eſtates, but in their Perſons; ſome Thouſands of them in all probability, being at one time or other, either in Cuſtody, or Impriſoned, and that too, by a new and Barbarous Invention, in the Ships, under Decks: Nor were they Treated in thoſe Priſons with the common Methods of Oppreſſion, but thruſt into Dungeons, and otherwiſe ill uſed, or forc'd to redeem themſelves from thoſe extraordinary Arts of Cruelty, with ſuch Sums as did effectually Ruine them; yea, there was once a Project on Foot to Sell ſome of the moſt Eminent of them (ſeveral Doctors in Divinity and Maſters of Colleges) to the *Turks* for Slaves; and a conſiderable Progreſs was made in that Horrid Purpoſe: Nor are there wanting ſeveral Inſtances of ſuch as were Murther'd; ſome by a pretended Sword of Juſtice, and others by the more common and ordinary Barbarities of the Times. It muſt be yet ſubjoyn'd, That they were not diſpoſſeſs'd by the Regular and orderly Proceedings of any known Law of the Land, but by the ſole Authority of the Blackeſt Rebellion and *Uſurpation* that ever *Infeſted* any Nation; That the *True Cauſes* of their *Sufferings* were *Matters* of *Unqueſtionable Duty*; namely, their *Fidelity* to that Prince and that Church, to each of which their Conſciences were bound by many Sacred and moſt Solemn Obligations; and that therefore (ſome few *Inſtances* excepted) they were altogether Innocent of thoſe things for which they *Suffered*; unleſs when the *Duties* now mentioned, were laid to their Charge, and were more particularly injured by thoſe Horrid Immoralities alledged againſt Them; which for that Reaſon, were no *Inconſiderable Aggravations* of their Miſeries; That allowing the *Uſurped Authority* of thoſe Times to have been Valid; yet they were Condemn'd and Puniſh'd, not only beſide, but even contrary to the Ordinances of the Rebellion it ſelf; ſometimes without Tryal, or ſo much as a Summons; at other Times, by Witneſſes (if they may be ſo call'd) without *Oaths*; and theſe, known Enemies to their Miniſter, and frequently made ſo by Reproof, or by Demanding his Due; and yet again, Fellows of the meaneſt Conditions, and the moſt *Proſtitute* and *Proſligate Lives*. By Laws alſo *ex poſt Facto*, and for Things done at the Diſtance of Ten and Twenty Years paſt, ſome of which were never made Penal before; and the worſt of them not till that Time, ever puniſh'd with the Loſs of a *Freehold*; and with Ten Thouſand other *Arts* and *Methods* of Oppreſſion, which I forbear to think of, leſt, if I gave my ſelf that Liberty, I ſhould not be able to forbear filling Pages with Them; not to ſay, that many of them were Diſpoſſeſs'd at the *Arbitrary Will* of a General, or Neighbouring Governour, or of any

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ſingle Perſon in *Vogue* or *Power*, in thoſe Times. The *Flunders*, *Rapines* and other *Treatment* they met with from the Soldiery, is inexpreſſible: But it muſt not be omitted, that the very Men whoſe Hiſtory is given in the *Abridgment*, and of whoſe *Sufferings* ſuch *loud Complaint* is there made, were ſome of them, the chief Promoters of theſe *Sufferings* of the *Loyal Clergy*; That many of them were the immediate Actors in them, and that perhaps the one half of them had ſucceeded (either *mediately* or *immediately*) in the Livings of the *Sequeſter'd Clergy*, and Eaten for many Years together, the Bread of theſe Starving Families, to which they had no more Right, than the moſt open Thief or Robber, to what he Takes on the High way; Notwithſtanding ſo many Hundreds of them have no other Title to the *Perſecution* of the *Ejectments* mention'd in the *Abridgment*, than their giving up thoſe Livings again to the Right Owners on the Return of the King. I have only to add more, that the very *Period* of their *Sufferings* had its *Iſſue* but Two Years before this very Time of *Perſecution*, which the *Abridgment* complains of; and that as the *Degrees* of their *Sufferings* did on all Accounts exceed thoſe of the *Ejected*, and *Silenc'd Nonconformiſts*; ſo did their *Numbers* likewiſe, which Reckoning thoſe only that were Sequeſter'd, and Turn'd out of their *Freeholds*, amounted to about 7000; and taking into the Account ſuch Perſons as the *Abridgment* doth, could not in all probability, fall much ſhort of *Ten thouſand*.

With this View then of the Two Facts on which the *Ninth* Chapter (now the Second Volume) of the *Abridgment*, and the *Preſent* ATTEMPT, are reſpectively founded, let us proceed to enquire, whether the *Former* did not *give* a juſt Occaſion to the *Latter*: And who doth not at the firſt Sight perceive, that the *Ninth* Chapter of the *Abridgment*, under the Circumſtances now mention'd, was a Provocation not eaſily to be Reſiſted? Add to this, that it could not well be look'd on as other than a Challenge; and there is no doubt, we ſhould have been Poſted, had we not Accepted it: Beſides, Silence in this Caſe might have been taken for Conſent; and therefore not to have pleaded to the Indictment, muſt have Condemn'd us for *Mutes*, and been Conſtrued, our chuſing rather to Suffer under the heavy Load of the manifold Imputations laid on us, than to run the Riſque of the Hatchet, or the Halter; eſpecially ſince the *Party* were ſo ſet on making good their Allegations, that the Bill firſt drawn againſt us in a ſingle Chapter, is now become a ſeparate Volume. However, theſe Conſiderations, tho' they concurr'd to encourage me in the Undertaking, would never of themſelves have determined me to it; but the main and principal Motive that prevailed with me to Engage in ſo Troubleſome and Hazardous an Enterpriſe, was the Wiping off the Foul Scandal of *Perſecution*, ſo plentifully Heap'd on the Church; and more particularly, on the laſt *Act of Uniformity*, (the main *Boſs* of it in the Capacity of a *Legal Eſtabliſhment*) which is by the *Abridgment*, on this Occaſion, charged with ſo many Heavy Imputations, and ſo many Black and Odious Conſequences, as ſurely well deſerve to be Refuted.

Had Dr. *Calamy* indeed wrote that Chapter only to ſhew, that tho' the *Diſſenters* when in Power, Exerciſed the utmoſt Barbarities upon the Church; yet the Church, in his Opinion, was not altogether to be acquitted of ſome Severity. I ſay, had this been his Purpoſe, he might have continued Unanſwer'd for me: But ſince he hath paſs'd the wholeſom Proviſions of a neceſſary **Law**, into a moſt Cruel and Outragious *Perſecution*; and hath repreſented them as far Exceeding the Unheard of Inhumanities of a *Real Perſecution*, not Exerciſed *upon*, but *by*, his own Party; ſuch an *Allegation*, ſurely, Merited a Thorough *Examination*; eſpecially if it be conſidered, that there never was a more ſtanding and Popular Clamour rais'd on the Church, than this of the *Bartholomew-Sufferers*, now at laſt Finiſhed, and Compleated in the *Abridgment*. The Author of *Perſ. Undec.* (P. 3, 4, 5.) hath ſome very obſervable Paſſages to the Purpoſe at preſent under Conſideration, ſuggeſting, that the Miſeries of the Clergy would fill *Volumes*. He adds, that his own Undertaking was only a 'Short Copy for others to 'follow, and to ſhew the *Puritans*, that all Men do not Sleep; but ſome ſtand 'Watching ſtill to give the World Warning of ſuch *Hypocrites*:' And then Regretting the Want of a more Full and Compleat Hiſtory of thoſe Barbarities, he adds, eſpecially 'conſidering the Multitude of Scandalous *Pamphlets*, *Parliament-Speeches*, *Centuries*, *Declarations*,' (abundantly ſupply'd by the ſingle Performance I am concern'd with) 'Publiſhed all, and Faced with Authority of 'Parliament ——. Title enough to charm the World, eſpecially Poſterity, in'to a Belief of ſuch *Authentick Records*, ſhould no particular COUNTER-WORK 'of Truth be left, to oppoſe ſuch Slanders; for as yet there is none; and 'probably, if *either* an *Act of Oblivion* ſhould happen, or Time waſte away 'the Preſent Clergy (who by Reaſon of the Fury of this Age, dare not write 'their own Sufferings; nor by Reaſon of their being ſo ſcatter'd, can bring 'them

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'them to a General Collection) never any may come forth, whereby the *Puritans* Lies, and shameful Slanders of the Clergy of this Generation, would 'pass for current Truths: Whereas the *Faction* themselves know, and cannot 'but acknowledge, (as I have heard some of them say) that they could never 'have taken a Worse Time against the Bishops of *England*, whose Personal Ho-'nest Lives were so Eminent ——. And for the Persecuted Clergy of the 'Church of *England*, I am Confident, it is their Hearty Desire (and I dare in 'their Names, make this solemn Appeal to Posterity) —— that they might ob-'tain a Legal Tryal, to know what Evil they have done; that it may appear, 'whether *Scandalous Accusers*, and *Scandalous Judges*, have not *made* a *Scandalous* 'Clergy, and not *found* them such.

I well know (and have observed as much in the Entrance of the Work) that *Recrimination* is no *Purgation*; and that his most Excellent Majesty King *Charles* the First made this Reply to some about him, when they proposed to him a Project of Retorting on the Party in the Beginning of the Rebellion. But then, I desire, it may be *particularly consider'd*, that the *Sufferings of the Loyal Clergy* now publish'd, make but one *Part* of that Answer which is intended (as every Body that will be pleased to look into the Second and Third Pages of the *Book*, will readily perceive.) And it is, and must be allowed by every one, that *Recrimination*, tho' no thorough *Vindication*, is however a Just, and in some Cases, a Necessary Part of a Reply: Not to observe, that it may frequently serve to many other Good and very Allowable Purposes. If there be any need of proving this, I beg, it may be farther consider'd, whether an Answer to those Charges of the *Abridgment*, would not have been thought Strangely Defective, had it not taken notice of those much greater *Numbers* and *Sufferings* of the *Loyalists* in the Times of the Rebellion; and if such a Return in General, ought to be made, why it becomes Criminal to draw it out into the several Particulars, it would, I believe, be very Difficult to shew. Our Blessed Lord himself hath in some Measure Countenanc'd this Way of Proceeding, by that known Saying, *Thou Hypocrite, first cast out the Beam out of thine own Eye, and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the Mote out of thy Brother's Eye.* And let it be Determin'd, how very Natural and Obvious such a Practice is, from what these Men themselves have Threaten'd to Return in Opposition to this Undertaking: And if they can so readily think of this, when their Sufferings fall on all Accounts so much short of what the Church hath Endured from themselves, I Appeal to any Reasonable Man, whether they would not much sooner have Undertaken it, had their Case been the Reverse: For had I begun the Controversie, and Furnished out a Pompous Relation of the Sufferings of a few *Church men*, let every Body Judge, whether they would not have Thought Dr. *Calamy* fully Justify'd to set forth an Account of the much greater Numbers and Sufferings on their Part; provided only, the Unquestionable Truth and Certainty of the Fact would have Enabled him to do it. In a Word, if a *Roman-Catholick* should charge a *Protestant* with Cruelty, would he not presently retort upon him with the *Irish* and *Paris*-Massacres? and surely, when the Party open their Mouths so Wide with the Clamours of Persecution, it must be Deem'd the most Reasonable Method in the World, to stop them, by saying, that themselves when in Power, Ejected five Times greater Numbers of the Episcopal Clergy, and Oppress'd them in a Thousand Times greater Degrees, than ever their own Friends Suffer'd from the *Establishment*.

See Full. C. Hist. L. 11. Cent. 17. p. 208. and Heyl. Hist. Laud. p. 471.

Matt. 7. 5.

It is plain then, by what is here last Observed, that the *Recrimination* I have undertaken, is both Necessary and Allowable, in order to silence those loud and many Outcries of *Persecution*, wherewith the Party have continually clamour'd against the Church. Nor is it without a peculiar Influence in the present Case: For since, as I have before observ'd, Personal Gifts and Qualifications have been always made the chief Support of the *Separation*; particularly, those of *Charity*, *Meekness* and *Peaceableness*, as the Ornaments of themselves; and the contrary ones, of *Violence* and *Persecution*, as the Characteristicks of their Adversaries: And since, as I must now further say, their Leaders have agreed to claim to themselves, and mutually to distribute to one another, the distinguish'd Graces here mention'd, in such a manner, that these bare Claims and Affirmations have not only pass'd upon their Deluded Followers, for the greatest Realities; but some among them, I am perswaded, have verily thought themselves those Meek and Humble Persons, on no better Grounds, than because it was a Mode and Fashion in their Party to pretend to them.

For these Reasons, I say, there can be no more ready way to undeceive the People, and dispose them to entertain favourable Sentiments of the Establish'd Church, than to let them see, that their Leaders have raised those Tragical Exclamations on others, only to divert Peoples Eyes from themselves; That those heavy Accusations have been brought against the Church, only to possess their People with an Opinion that

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that it is impoſſible they ſhould Themſelves be guilty of what they ſo much condemn, and pretend to abhor in others: And that under all theſe many and continual Pretences to Meekneſs and Peace, they cover over a very *Bitter* and *implacable*, a very *Turbulent* and *Reſtleſs Spirit*; of which, their Dealings with the Clergy under the Times of the Rebellion, is an Inſtance that can neither be Equall'd nor Gainſaid.

See *Fuller* and *Heyl. ubi ſupra.*

As to what concerns his Majeſty's Anſwer, it need only be ſaid, that the thing propoſed to him, was to Retort the Deteſtable Scandals and Falſhoods of the Infamous *Century* (juſt then publiſh'd) by ſhewing, they were, for the moſt part, true only of ſome of thoſe who had adher'd to the *Parliament*; a thing very different from That of advancing the Hiſtory of the Clergy's *Sufferings*, in oppoſition to one of the *Nonconformiſts*.

But tho' the Reaſon now aſſigned, was the Main and Principal Motive to the preſent Undertaking, there were not wanting others, which, as I before intimated, concurr'd to move and incline me to it. The foul and monſtrous Wickedneſs of Traducing ſo many *Excellent Perſons* with the Odious Names of *Papiſts*, *Drunkards*, *Ignorant Lazy Curates*, &c. (eſpecially, ſince all that Scandal doth in the laſt Reſult, reſt on the Church it ſelf) was, I thought, highly neceſſary to be obviated; and the rather, becauſe the Tincture of thoſe Calumnies is not yet quite worn out; or, had it been ſo, they are again Reviv'd in the *Abridgment*, and from thence Transferr'd into other Books and Papers, as well as into the Minds of no inconſiderable Number of the People. But the Falſhood of ſuch Charges will, I hope, be fully made out, before I have ended this Hiſtory: And on the other hand (which was another Motive) the Church of *England* will, I promiſe my ſelf, in this View, appear more Glorious, than perhaps under any Period of Time ſince the *Reformation*: The many Men of *Excellent Piety*, and even of the *Celebrated Moderation*, which will be found then waiting at her Altars, muſt of neceſſity enable her to yield a very advantageous Proſpect to every conſiderate Beholder; and that diſtinguiſh'd Luſtre with which the Chriſtian Church hath always ſhone under *Perſecution*, will be very conſpicuous in this truly *Apoſtolical Branch* of it; whilſt the Clergy, to preſerve their Fidelity to the Church and his moſt Sacred Majeſty, did in † ſuch Numbers, and with ſuch an obſervable Unanimity, leave, not only their *Livings*, but their *Goods* and *Temporal Eſtates*, to (the Mercy, I was going to ſay, but I mean) the *Inhumane Cruelty* of thoſe *Plunderers*; and what is much more, their Wives, and tender helpleſs Children (ſome of them Ten, and others ſeveral more) to the almoſt as mercileſs Hands of *Want* and *Famine*; and were content, in purſuit of the ſame righteous Purpoſes, to be *Starved* Themſelves, or to *Rot* and be *Stifled* in thoſe many Dungeons which the Nation had before; and when theſe were filled, in the new-invented ones of the Ships; where they were more ready for an *intended Tranſportation* (worſe than Death) to *Turkiſh* Slavery. That theſe Examples well deſerve, and are in this Juncture highly neceſſary to be laid before the Clergy, I have at large obſerv'd in another Place; and therefore now proceed to add, That the *Perſecutions* of the Church (and ſurely no one will diſpute that Title to this Uſage) have been always written and preſerved with a particular Veneration. Nor have any ſort of People diſcovered more Satisfaction in Reading them, than Thoſe who have ſo much objected to that Hiſtory of the Church's Sufferings I have now undertaken. There can be no greater Inſtance of this, than the known, and particular Regard they pay to Mr. *Foxs Acts* and *Monuments*, and a later Hiſtory of the *Reformation*: And it cannot be queſtion'd, they would with the ſame Delight, read the *Perſecutions* ſet forth in the Enſuing Hiſtory, had not Themſelves been the Chief Actors in them. I have only farther to ſay, That as the Ruine of the Church and the Sufferings of the Clergy were Two of the *greateſt Incidents* of the *Black Tragedy* begun in 1640, and have not yet been purpoſedly handled by any Writer: ſo I would hope, This may prove no *improper Attempt* towards compleating even the Civil Hiſtory of the Rebellion.

† Which Dr. *Lamy* thinks an irrefragable Argument in favour of the Perſons in his Uſe. See *Prof.* to V. II. Edit. 4. p. 5.

But I am not yet to Diſmiſs the Reaſons of this *Undertaking*, until I have particularly conſider'd an Objection or Two that have not yet fallen in my Way; and therefore are not ſo directly Obviated by any thing that hath been hitherto ſaid: And theſe are, the Charge of *Raiſing Fewds and Animoſities*, and the Danger of *putting the Oppoſite Party on Raking into*, *and Publiſhing the Scandals of the Clergy*.

And for this Purpoſe, I muſt firſt acquaint the Reader, that the Former of *theſe* is, the Joynt Clamour made by the Author of the *Teſt of the Church of England's Honeſty*, The *Obſervator*, The Writer of the *New Years Gift* (all before mention'd,) and by ſuch others of the Party, as are Senſible the Tranſactions of their Predeceſſors will never be able to bear the Light. And therefore, in Return to it, I deſire it may be noted in the firſt Place, that the Objection carries *Guilt* in its very Countenance, and is little better than a Plain Confeſſion of the Fact: For what doth the Charge of raiſing Animoſities ſuppoſe, but this, that the Thing indeed is in it ſelf both very *True*, and very *Shameleſs*; and therefore ought not to be made Publick, becauſe it will bring

All *ubi ſupra.*

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an *Odium* on thoſe that were concern'd in it? I muſt add, *Secondly*, that as I have before ſhewn, all Dr. *Calamy*'s Reaſons hold good for me; ſo this principal Objection likewiſe againſt me, falls firſt, and moſt directly upon himſelf; and Glancing only towards me, is therefore quite ſpent before it can come Home: For if there be any thing in this Reaſoning, it proves a Flat Condemnation of the *Abridgment*; becauſe it muſt of Neceſſity light with its Greateſt (if not its Only) Force, on the Perſon that *Began*, which, every body knows, was Dr. *Calamy*; and if I am not Wholly Innocent, it is one Point gain'd, to be *leſs Guilty*. But to this Purpoſe, it muſt be further obſerved in the *Third Place*, (tho' one would think there ſhould be no need of obſerving it) that I am wholly on the Defenſive. I have before ſaid, and now repeat it, that I had never the leaſt Thoughts of an *Undertaking* of this kind, until I ſaw the *Abridgment*: Nor did I at laſt Engage in it, but with a Proſpect of Diſcharging the Church from thoſe many and Grievous Imputations laid on Her in that Work. Whatever I have therefore Attempted, was wholly occaſion'd by, and only in Anſwer to it; and that there was abundant Occaſion for ſuch an Anſwer, that the Performance itſelf aloud call'd for it, and did in a manner Extort it, hath been, I hope, fully ſhewn in the Former Parts of this *Preface*. Whether a Man therefore can be juſtly Charged with railing Animoſities, whilſt he only plays the Neceſſary, and moſt Allowable Part of Self Defence, is left to any Reaſonable Perſon to Determine. I am ſure, theſe were the Sentiments of the very Perſons themſelves who firſt made this Objection Publick: For they do not appear to be Conſcious to themſelves of any Imputation of this kind on thoſe *Undertakings*, wherewith they Threaten to Confront this Hiſtory; but think themſelves juſtified both before *God* and *Man*, to write Hiſtories more oppoſite in their *Nature* than in their *Deſign*, to this *Attempt* of mine; and do not Diſcover the leaſt Suſpicion of being Charged with raiſing Animoſities, becauſe they Imagine I have given them a juſt Occaſion, altho' that Occaſion comes ſo very ſhort, as I have before ſhewn, of what the *Abridgment* hath given me: And there is yet further Evidence, how little they think this Objection will have in it, as ſoon as the True Reaſons of my *Undertaking* come to be known: For tho' they cite thoſe very Papers (for the Notice of my Deſign) wherein I acquaint every Body, that it was attempted in oppoſition to Dr. *Calamy*'s Liſt of the *Nonconformiſts*; yet all of them are Silent in this Matter, and proceed to deal with me as tho' I had been the Aggreſſor, and had of my ſelf and of my own meer Motion, begun the Controverſie: A plain Token, that they well knew, ſhould thoſe to whom they Wrote, be Inform'd, I had only Attempted an Anſwer to what had been advanc'd againſt the Church, their Clamorous Out-cries of Feuds and Animoſities, would have loſt all their Weight, and paſs'd only for Noiſe and Nonſence. And the ſame Methods have been uſed, when this Objection hath been Moved (as I have been told it often hath) in ſeveral Converſations: For tho' it be ſo very Notorious, that my whole *Undertaking* is only, as is now ſaid, an Anſwer to Dr. *Calamy*, and occaſion'd wholly by his Book; yet, to my great Aſtoniſhment, I find, that not One of them takes the leaſt Notice of that Matter; but all agree to Condemn it with the Hardeſt Cenſures of the kind now mention'd; and ſome of them, even whilſt they Extol in the ſelf ſame Breath that very Performance of Dr. *Calamy*, which rais'd the Conteſt, as tho' they had not been Informed, that the *One* was occaſion'd by the *Other*; or if they did know it, were poſſeſs'd with that common Miſtake, that it is he who gives the *Second* Blow, and not he who Strikes the *Firſt*, that Breaks the Peace.

If what hath been hitherto ſaid, may not yet be thought ſufficient to Silence this Objection; let it be further conſider'd, that the Author of *Perſec. Undec.* as before Cited, Expreſſes his Wiſhes of ſuch an *Undertaking* (and that too, for the very Reaſons I have Aſſign'd) without being aware of any Animoſities, or other Ill Conſequences, that might Attend a Performance ſo very Neceſſary for the Service of the Church; nay, the *Preface* to the *Liſt* of the Clergy Sequeſter'd in *Hampſhire*, is ſo far from Apprehending the objected Effect of *Feuds* and *Animoſities*, that he Imagines, it would tend to the quite contrary One, of Creating 'a right Underſtanding '—— in the good People of this Land;' and that 'if every one who loves their 'own Poſterity, and the Peace of *Sion*, would' contribute towards it, 'by *God*'s 'Bleſſing, the Happineſs of the Nation' might thro' that Means, 'be Settled 'upon a Sure and Laſting Foundation.' Add to this, that *David Lloyd*, who was a *Moderate Man*, thought it no *Inconſiſtency* with that *Character*, to Undertake, and Publiſh a Work in *Folio*, of a Nature not altogether different from what I have here Attempted; the whole of it being an Account of thoſe worthy Perſons who Suffer'd for his *Majeſty*'s Cauſe; and the Clergy make no Inconſiderable Part of his Number. See him in *Wood*, *ubi ſupra*. His *Memoirs*

But to Diſpatch this *Difficulty* in one Word; whilſt the *Undertaking* is Directed to ſo many Great and Needful Purpoſes for the Service of the Eſtabliſh'd Church, the Fears that it may be Abuſed, can never Superſede the Plain and *Neceſſary Uſes* of

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it: The Argument would hold with Equal Force againſt the Noble Lord *Clarendon*'s Hiſtory of this ſame Rebellion; and indeed againſt the Hiſtory of any Rebellion or *Perſecution* whatſoever, whilſt there are any remaining of the ſame Principles with thoſe who were the chiefeſt Actors in them; and is ſo far from being concluſive to the purpoſe for which it is now alledg'd, that it doth indeed ſtrongly conclude on the oppoſite Side of the Queſtion; becauſe the principal Uſe of ſuch Hiſtories, is, not to ſet forth a bare *Dead Narrative* of a thing which once happen'd, and is never like to come to paſs again; but to warn againſt Misfortunes, as very well may, and moſt probably will return, without due Heed and Circumſpection. In ſhort, it would be thought a very ſlender Reaſon againſt a juſt and neceſſary War, to ſay, that an Army when raiſed, may poſſibly commit many Diſorders; eſpecially, if that War be a Defenſive one; and this *pretended Difficulty* is ſtarted by the *Invaders* themſelves, or by thoſe, who on the firſt Opportunity, are ready to *join them*.

The remaining Objection, That the Party may poſſibly be hereby provok'd to Enquire into, and Publiſh the Scandals of the *Clergy*, will receive a much ſhorter Anſwer. It might indeed, with good reaſon, be reply'd, That the Party are little oblig'd to Thoſe who put this Objection, ſince it ſuppoſes them ſo ready for the Practice of a Wickedneſs which the *preſent Undertaking* (as is already obſerv'd in another Place) doth by no means direct them to. However, they have themſelves taken care to cut off this Anſwer, and ſhewn, That there was but too much Reaſon for the Suppoſition on which the Objection is grounded, having expreſsly threaten'd to do the ſhameful thing mention'd in it; and, to their laſting Infamy, proceeded in Fact to put it in Practice, by Reprinting as much of the Scandalous *Century*, as they thought to their purpoſe, under the Title of a *New-Years Gift, &c.* And, not content with That, have the Confidence to ſuggeſt ſomething of † *Living Naiſances* likewiſe: Altho' this *Century* hath been ſo much the Abhorrence of every ſober Perſon, the Calumnies and Falſhoods of it are ſo manifeſt, and their Reviving of them, and Threatening to Improve them, is ſo nauſeous and deteſtable, that I am fully convinc'd, had they not already put it out of their power to deny the Fact, they would plentifully have railed at me, for barely ſuggeſting, They intended to follow ſuch an Odious and Hateful Method of Replying.

See the Teſt of the Ch. of Engl Honeſty, and the *Obſervator Reviv'd*, as before cited.

† *Preſ* to the *New-Years Gift.*

I am forced therefore, not only to ſuppoſe they will, but to ſay, they actually have taken this Courſe already; and yet I can find no Weight in the Objection:

For when it ſhall be conſider'd, That in the Two Centuries of Years ſince the *Reformation*, the Clergy of the Eſtabliſhment have not probably been leſs than near an Hundred Thouſand Perſons; it will not be wonder'd, if there have been many found among them, who were a real Scandal to their Profeſſion; and yet that theſe *otherwiſe many*, are, however, *comparatively few*, I make no queſtion; and that Great Numbers, who have been by the Lyes and Calumnies of this very Faction, loaded with thoſe *Imputations*, did in no wiſe deſerve them, is certain and undoubted: Let them proceed therefore if they pleaſe, with the reſt of Mr. *White*'s *Infamous Paper* (tho' there is but little need of it, becauſe I have my ſelf extracted all the Charges there, and added many Scores more to them;) let them rake together all that immenſe Heap of other Lyes and Slanders, whereby their Predeceſſors continually endeavour'd to render the Church Odious; and more particularly, Thoſe whereby they prepared the way for the Sequeſtrations: To theſe, let them add, if they will venture being Detected, their Recruits of *Living Inſtances*; and I will not ſcruple to affirm, that when they come to be examined, and when a proportionable Allowance ſhall be made for that Vaſt Number before-mentioned; when Conſideration ſhall be likewiſe had of Thoſe Crimes, which nothing but their own Pretences to *Superlative Holineſs*, have made ſuch, and of thoſe Real (but comparatively Speaking, Trivial) ones, which the ſame Hypocriſie, attended with their known Talent of Falſhood and Slander, had paſs'd into Outrages and Enormities: I ſay, when theſe *Diſcounts* ſhall be made, I will undertake, it ſhall appear, that the Reproaches and Allegations of this kind have been one great Part of the Church's Sufferings; and that her Altars have been attended with *more* and *greater* Perſons for all *Excellent Learning* and *Piety*, than any Church of the *ſame Extent*, and for the like Number of Years, throughout the whole Compaſs of the Chriſtian World. The Objection therefore implies, That the Church cannot ſtand the Teſt of ſuch an *Examination*: And I do not wonder, that Thoſe who think ſo bad of her, raiſe this Difficulty: But I am perſuaded better things of her, and have already diſcover'd ſo many of the moſt Shameful Lyes and Calumnies of this ſort, that I am not in the leaſt mov'd with this Suggeſtion.

If there yet wants any thing to compleat the Reply to the Objections now mentioned; or if there be any Objections themſelves yet unmentioned, they will all receive a Full Anſwer, in the Authority of thoſe many Great and Venerable Names that have lent their Countenance or Aſſiſtance to the ATTEMPT; and thereby given in an abundant Atteſtation to the Juſtice and Reaſonableneſs of the *Deſign*:

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I ſay, of the *Deſign*; for I would not in the leaſt *Intereſt*, and concern them in the many Weakneſſes and Imperfections of the *Performance*. I ſhall not be particular in mentioning thoſe Names, until I come to ſpeak of That Aſſiſtance: But I muſt in this Place ſay, That there are among them Thoſe of the Two Moſt Reverend *Metropolitans*; Thoſe likewiſe of many Right Reverend Prelates of each Province; as alſo of many other Reverend Perſons of diſtinguiſh'd Eminence and Learning; and the general Concurrence of the Reverend the *Parochial Clergy*, is ſo well known, that it would be altogether needleſs to mention it; only it is further neceſſary to obſerve, That ſeveral who will be found in this Liſt, being Perſons for whom the Party themſelves have expreſs'd a great Eſteem and Veneration, and particularly celebrated for that *Moderation* which is ſo directly oppoſite to *Feuds* and *Animoſities*, they can by no means except to their Teſtimony in the preſent Caſe.

Determin'd then by the Reaſons before mention'd, and therefore I hope, with very good ones, I ſet my ſelf to the Undertaking: And becauſe the Path was in a manner wholly untrodden, I found my ſelf oblig'd, firſt, to Encounter the Difficulty of Beating out my Road, as well as that of Travelling it afterwards: For at my ſetting out, I was in good meaſure uninformed whether any things of this kind had been already Publiſh'd; much leſs did I know if any ſuch there were, what they might be; and I was even yet more at a loſs for the Knowledge of ſuch Records or Manuſcripts, as might yield me any Aſſiſtance. In order therefore to diſcover ſuch Pieces as had been made publick, I ran over the Printed Catalogue of the *Bodleian* Library, together with *Anth. Wood*'s Account of the Works of the *Oxford* Writers, in the Two Volumes of his *Athenæ*, and Turned over ſeveral Large Collections of the Pamphlets of thoſe Times. What the Event of theſe Enquiries was, I ſhall ſay by and by: But I muſt obſerve in this place, That the *Bodleian* Library being augmented near the one half, as I gueſs, ſince That Catalogue was firſt Printed; and the Titles of Books not always directly, and but ſeldom fully ſuggeſting the Contents and Subject-matter of them, it is not improbable but I muſt have over-look'd ſeveral that might be in ſome kind or other, to the purpoſe of my *Undertaking*: And there is yet leſs Queſtion to be made, but that a Thouſand things of this nature are occaſionally mentioned in ſome or other of them, which could never be gather'd from a Calendar of the Title-Pages.

In purſuit of ſuch Informations as I hoped, might be gather'd from *Records* and *Manuſcripts*, I ran over likewiſe the *Oxford* Catalogue of *Manuſcripts* in *England*, went in Perſon to all the more publick * *Offices* in *London*, ſuch as the *Parliament-Office*, the Houſe of *Commons-Office*, the *Rolls*, the *Paper-Office*, his Grace the Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury*'s, and the Biſhop of *London*'s Regiſters, the *Firſt-Fruits-Office*, and ſeveral others; I was permitted likewiſe to Turn over the *Papers* and *Manuſcripts* at *Lambeth*; and becauſe I was diſappointed in my Expectations at moſt of theſe Places, I Endeavour'd from thoſe *Acts*, *Ordinances* and *Orders* which Erected the ſeveral *Committees*, *Commiſſioners*, &c. and from ſuch other Hints as I could get of them, to Trace their *Papers* and *Proceedings*, tho' as the Event Proved, with very little Effect: But the greateſt Hopes I had Conceiv'd in this kind, were from the *Informations* of ſuch Learned Perſons as had a more than common *Reputation* for *Antiquities*, and from ſome other Reverend Perſons whom the *Convocation-Diſputes* then on Foot, had led to moſt of the publick *Offices* in the Kingdom, where any *Matters* of *Eccleſiaſtical Concern* were likely to be Found: On this Proſpect therefore, I preſum'd to write, or wait on their Lordſhips, the Preſent Right Reverend Biſhops of *Lincoln*, *Carliſle*, and *Rocheſter*, the Reverend Dr. *Humphrey Prideaux*, Dr. *Todd*, Dr. *Hutton* of *Aynhoe*, Dr. *Kennet*, the very Learned Mr. *Baker* of St. *John*'s College in *Cambridge*, Mr. Chancellor *Tanner* of *Norwich*, and the Honourable Sir *Philip Sydenham* of *Brympton* in *Somerſetſhire*, whoſe Knowledge in *Biography* is ſurely Equal, if not Superior to that of moſt Perſons in the Kingdom.

* The *Tower* only excepted, where the Right Reverend the Lord Biſhop of *Lincoln*'s Searches having carried him juſt before that time, he was pleaſed to aſſure me, no Papers of the kind I enquir'd after, were to be found.

It was not poſſible that all theſe Enquiries ſhould be wholly Fruitleſs; however, the Reſult of them was by no means ſuch as might have been expected; becauſe the Proceedings of the *Committees*, *Commiſſioners*, &c. which I chiefly had in View, were (as is ſaid in another Place) either not taken at all, or for the moſt part Loſt, Conceal'd, or which ſeems not Improbable, Purpoſedly Deſtroy'd. The *Catalogue* of the *Manuſcripts*, &c. did indeed Direct to ſeveral Papers, out of which it is probable I might have Supply'd the *Chriſtian Names*, the *Dates* of *Admiſſions*, and ſome other *Circumſtances* relating to ſeveral of the *Sufferers*, more particularly, thoſe in the *Cathedrals*, as likewiſe, ſome Things relating to the *Viſitation* of the Univerſity of *Oxford*, and ſome other Particulars of leſs Concern. But becauſe my Aim was rather to Diſcover the Sufferers themſelves, than to Adjuſt theſe *Circumſtantials*, and chiefly becauſe it was ſo Difficult to Obtain Extracts of thoſe Papers (for they lay very Diſtant, and it was Impoſſible to Inſpect them my ſelf) and becauſe this would have Retarded the Publication ſo much longer, I was forced to lay aſide all Thoughts of making that Uſe of them; for I found but few Things that were otherwiſe directly to the main Purpoſe of my Enquiries. Be-

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Besides the Methods now mention'd, Dr. *Goodall* of the *Charter House*, (who was fallen upon this Design much about the same time with my self) had by an *Advertisement* in the *Gazette*, desir'd the Informations of the Reverend the Clergy, and Others, who were capable of Assisting in the Undertaking. This prevented my own Application to them in that way; but his Papers coming afterwards into my Hands, the Benefit of that *Advertisement* became mine likewise.

However, not being content with that General Request, I waited in Person on many of my Lords the Bishops, and wrote likewise in particular, to those Learned Persons, who were most versed in the *Disputing Controversies*; and to such others, whose Age, and Personal Knowledge of those Times, might, as I Hoped, enable them to give me some Directions and Information; as also to the Friends and Descendants of the *Sequester'd Clergy*, as far as I could hear of them. Besides which, I Wrote, in like manner, to each *Cathedral*; and because I had heard, and had otherwise reason to think, that several of their Old Books were lost in the Confusions, I Suggested, and desir'd that the Admissions of those who immediately Succeeded on the *Restoration*, might be Examined, which if Full and Compleat, would not fail to mention the *Predecessor*, and consequently the *Successor* in each *Dignity* and *Prebend*: Nor was this Suggestion without some Success. As for what concerns the *Universities*, The Reverend Dr. *Renuell*, then Fellow of *Exeter* College, was pleas'd to make an Extract of the *Visitors* Register for each College in the *University* of *Oxford*, and to Lodge it in the Hands of one Learned Person of every *Society*, for his Correction; tho' I can't say with the same Success in all of them. I had Assistances of the like Nature from some Learned Gentlemen (particularly Mr. *Baker*, just now mention'd) in the *other* University. And to Obtain an Account of the *Parochial Sufferers*, I Apply'd by a *Printed Letter*, to all the Arch-deacons, and by *Printed* Papers of *Queries*, which Accompany'd those *Letters*, to every Clergyman in the Kingdom, as far as these Packets Reach'd the Hands of Those to whom they were Directed; and were by them Distributed, pursuant to my Request. I prepared likewise, and Dispers'd a particular Paper of this kind for the County of *Devon*; and was once in Person at all the *Visitations* within that County.

See Part 1 p. 200, 201, 202.

I have already in good Measure prevented my self from saying in this Place, what the Event of these Searches and Enquiries was, and what Materials of each kind, Printed and Manuscripts, they brought me in, and have more particularly given an Account of the Principal *Manuscripts* in those Places where I had the chief Occasion to make Use of them; for which Reason I need say the less in this Place. Those *Printed Pieces* then, which more directly Concern'd the *Sequestrations*, were, as is aforesaid, the *General Bill of Mortality*, containing a *List* of the Clergy Ejected in *London*, and the Places Adjacent; the *Oxoni Lachrymæ*; the *Querela Cantabrigienses*; the *List* of the Clergy Sequester'd in *Hampshire*, (of which however, I had only a *Manuscript* Copy.) Mr. *White's Century*; *Mercurius Rusticus*; Mr. *Lloyd's Memoirs*; *Anth. Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses*; Mr. *Rushworth's Narrative*; Dr. *Sadler's Inquisitio Anglicana*; The *Articles against* Dr. *Piers*, *Bishop of Bath and Wells*, Dr. *Wren*, *Bishop of Ely*, Dr *Heath*, Mr. *Squire*, and Mr. *Finch*; together with the Answers to some of them, the Lives of some particular Persons, and a few other Pieces of less Note, which may be seen in the Margins of the several Pages where they are Alledg'd.

See Part 1 p. 19, 40, 41, 88, 94, 101, 111 (in the Margin) 151. Part 2. p. 46, 88 (in the Margin) 117, 138.

It seems needless to mention the General Histories of the Times; such as the Noble Lord *Clarendon's*, Dr. *Nalson's*, Mr. *Whitlock's*, &c. and the Collections of the Acts, Ordinances, &c. by Mr. *Husband* and Mr. *Scobell*; since these could never be over look'd: Nor could the First Enquiries fail of suggesting to me, That particular Lives, Funeral Sermons, Prefaces, and other Accounts of the Works of the several Sufferers, would be of considerable use; as also their Writings themselves, especially their Controversial ones, and other Papers and Pamphlets of the like nature; but more particularly, the Diurnals, Mercuries, and many such Papers of the Times. But it will be requisite to take notice, that as it cannot be doubted, many Papers of this sort never came to my Knowledge; so my Distance from the great Repositories of Learning, the Publick Libraries of the Universities, and from that best Supply of them, the City of *London*, prevented me from the Use of several of those, which I had gotten notice of. However, since most of them would, as I judge, rather tend to the Perfecting those Accounts that I have already, than add to the Number of the Sufferers which I chiefly had in View; I was the more Easie under the Want of them, especially considering, that the Perusal of them would probably have very much Retarded the Publication of this Work, which hath been Defer'd but even too long already. Add to this, that as I have before Complain'd, the small Compass of my Reading hath probably left me Ignorant of many Particulars which are Occasionally mention'd in Books of another Nature, (and some of those too, it may be, very common Ones) and that of a considerable Number of Pamphlets which I have gotten together, for the greater Part concern the other Subjects of which I am, God Willing, to speak hereafter.

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I muſt not omit to ſay, that I conſulted likewiſe the Hiſtories and Antiquities of the ſeveral Cathedrals and Counties, as far as they are yet Publiſh'd (tho' I found very little Help from Thoſe of the latter ſort;) and that Mr. *Newcourt's* Firſt Volume of the *Repertorium Eccleſiaſticum* (the Second not being come forth when my Firſt Papers went to the Preſs) was of Uſe to me in ſettling the Dates of the Admiſſions, *&c.* of the Clergy Sequeſter'd in, and about the City of *London*.

The Manuſcript Papers now remain to be accounted for: And, tho' the Principal of them have been already mention'd on other Occaſions, I ſhall here lay them all before the Reader in one View. Such therefore as I have made uſe of, were, the *Journal* of the *Rebel-Parliament* for the Three or Four firſt Years; and ſome interrupted *Extracts* for Two or Three other Years; a *Copy*, or *Extract* of the *Proceedings of the Sequeſtrators under the Earl of* Manchester, in Five of the Seven Aſſociated Counties, for the Year 1644; together with ſome things relating to the *Regulation of the Univerſity of* Cambridge, by that Earl; an *Extract of the Proceedings of the Committees in* Herefordſhire for the Year 1646, made, and tranſmitted to me by the Reverend Mr. *Chamberlain* of *Litton* in that County; the *Original Account of the Treaſurer to the Sequeſtrators in* Cornwall, for the Years 1646, 1647, 1648, and Part of the Year 1649, communicated to me by the Reverend Mr. *Ruddle* of that County; an *Extract of the Regiſter of the Viſitors at* Oxford, taken, as is juſt now ſaid, by the Reverend Dr. *Rennell*, then Fellow of *Exeter*-College, from the Original yet preſerv'd in the *Bodleian Library*; the Manuſcript *Papers of the Learned Mr.* Jeremy Stephens, one of the Suffering Prebendaries of *Lincoln*, communicated to me by the Reverend Mr. *Philip Stubbs*; a *Copy of the Proceedings of the Second Cloſs in* Lancaſhire, ſent me by the late Reverend Mr. *Gipps*, Rector of *Bury* near *Manchester*; *ſeveral Papers* at *Lambeth*, which concern the *Propagation of the Goſpel in* Wales; the *Original Accompts of the Sequeſtrators there* Tranſmitted to me by the Honourable Mr. Baron *Price*; the *Admiſſion-Books* from 1654. to Part of 1659 incluſive, and the *Books of the Commiſſioners for the Approbation of Publick Preachers* for the ſame Years (that of 1656, excepted;) each of theſe Sets of Books are likewiſe at † *Lambeth* (and are, if I miſtake not, it being now near Eight Years ſince I examin'd them) for the moſt part, coincident; the one containing the *Approbation*, the other the *Admiſſion* of the ſame Perſon: But this is ſure, That the Entries do many times (if the Livings they mention, had been *formerly*, or *then lately* Sequeſter'd) occaſionally take notice of thoſe *Sequeſtrations*; but not always, as I find in ſeveral Inſtances. To theſe I muſt add, the *Original Petitions of the Widows of ſeveral Sequeſter'd Miniſters, to the Corporation of Miniſters Widows*, preſerved by the Old Mr. *Tyllot*, juſt now mention'd (late Regiſter to that Corporation) in his Office at the *Commons*, to which I was directed by the Reverend Dr. *Kennet*, now Dean of *Peterborough*; ſeveral *looſe Papers* which concerned particular Perſons; as, Dr. *Peterſon*, Dean of *Exeter*, Mr. *Newte* of *Treverton*, and Mr. *Blake* of *Barnſtaple*, both in *Devon*, and Mr. *Harriſon* of *Sandwich* in *Kent*: The Former of Theſe put into my Hands by the Reverend Mr. *Egerton* of *Limpſton* in *Devon*; the Second, by the Reverend Mr. *John Newte* (Son to that Learned and Worthy Perſon) who ſucceeded in Two of the *Rich Portions* of that Place, and lately ſerved the Clergy of that County in *Convocation*; the other procur'd for me by the Reverend Mr. *Berry* (Grandſon to Mr. *Blake*) and the Reverend Mr. *Lidgold* of *Rew* near *Exeter*; and the Laſt, by the Reverend Mr. *Tho. Byrdall, junior*, of *Dunchideock* near the ſame City; whoſe ſingular Modeſty conceals ſuch a profound Knowledge in the Mathematicks, as very few Perſons of this, or any other Nation, are perhaps, Maſters of: Nor will he be perſuaded to be better known, unleſs his Friends have at laſt prevailed with him to publiſh the *Demonſtrations* of Sir *Iſaac Newton's Principia*; all which he hath long ſince drawn out (but on looſe and ſcatter'd Papers for his own Satisfaction only) and in going over them, diſcover'd ſome Miſtakes of that truly Great and Wonderful Perſon, which he was with Difficulty perſuaded to communicate to Dr. *Halley*; and they having been alſo obſerved by ſome others of thoſe few Great Men that are capable of underſtanding that Work, were accordingly corrected in the Second Edition, not long ſince publiſh'd. I had likewiſe ſome other Odd Papers of leſs Note, relating to the *Sequeſtrations* of the *Clergy*; and particularly, ſeveral Looſe Orders of the Committees; and the Applications to the Clergy and others before-mention'd, brought me in about *a Thouſand ſeveral Letters* and *Accounts* (but many of them coincident) relating, for the moſt part, to the *Sufferings* and *Sequeſtrations* of Particular Perſons.

† Save that one of the Volumes lay in Mr. Tyllot's Office at the *Commons*, in 1704.

It will be requiſite, before I leave this Head of the Materials, to obſerve, That Dr. *Calamy* hath in his Preface, made ſeveral Exceptions to the Teſtimony of the *Athenæ Oxonienſes*, which I have frequently made uſe of in the Second Part: But as Thoſe Exceptions do, for the moſt part, concern the Characters Mr. *Wood* gives of the ſeveral Nonconformiſts, with which I have little to do in what is now publiſh'd;

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ſo will it be altogether needleſs to ſpeak to the Credit of That Writer, until I ſhall have occaſion to produce Thoſe Teſtimonies, againſt which Dr. *Calamy* doth principally Remonſtrate.

The mention I have juſt now made of thoſe Gentlemen who ſupply'd me with ſome of the Principal Materials, Naturally leads me to ſpeak in this Place of the other Aſſiſtances I have Receiv'd; and to make my Acknowledgments to thoſe who have been pleas'd to lend them. That theſe Aſſiſtances were not all of the ſame kind, and that they are too many to be Particulariz'd, will be eaſily thought; and it will, I hope, be as eaſily Forgiven me, if in ſo great a *Multitude*, and in the Courſe of ſo many Years, ſome even among the more Conſiderable of them, may perhaps have eſcap'd my Memory. Add to this, that many Gentlemen having purſuant to the *Advertiſement* in the *Gazette*, and the Directions of the *Queries*, ſent their *Informations* to the *Bookſellers*, I could not be always Appriz'd to whom I was Obliged for them.

Under ſuch Circumſtances therefore, the beſt Acknowledgments I am able to make (and theſe, I Humbly Beg them to Accept) will be, to acquaint the Reader, that beſides Thoſe juſt now mention'd (who have each of them likewiſe contributed ſome other Aſſiſtance in one or other of the kinds I am now going to mention) the following Reverend and Learned Perſons were alſo ſeverally pleas'd, either to Countenance or Direct me in the *Undertaking*, or to ſend me in ſome *Materials* and *Informations*, or otherwiſe Contribute towards the *Communicating* or *Celebrating* of them; namely, His Grace, the moſt Reverend Father in God, the Lord Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury*; His Grace, the moſt Reverend Father in God, the Late Lord Arch-biſhop of *York*; The Late Right Reverend Fathers in God, the Lords Biſhops of *London*, *Ely*, *Cheſter*, *Hereford*, and *Chichester*; The Preſent Right Reverend Fathers in God, their Lordſhips the Biſhops of *London*, *Winchester*, *Worceſter*, *Glocester*, *Carliſle*, *Bath* and *Wells*, *Lincoln*, *Exeter*, St. *David's*, *Rocheſter* and *Briſtol*; The very Learned Sir *Philip Sydnham*, Baronet; The Reverend Dr. *Prideaux*, Dean of *Norwich*, and Dr. *George Hickes*; The Late Reverend Dr. *Nicholas*, Warden of St. *Mary's*-College near *Winchester*; The very Learned and Excellent, Dr. *Cave* of *Windſor*; The Reverend Mr. *Davies*, Arch-deacon of *Coventry*; and the Reverend Mr. *Francis Drake*, one of the Prebendaries of *York*; The Learned Dr. *John Potter*, Her Majeſty's Profeſſor of *Divinity* in the *Univerſity* of *Oxford*; The Reverend Dr. *Baron*, Maſter of *Baliol*-College in the ſame *Univerſity*; The Reverend Dr. *Tanner*, Chancellor of *Norwich*; The Reverend Dr. *Woolley*, Arch-deacon of *Northampton*; Dr. *Edmond Archer*, Arch-deacon of *Taunton*; Mr. *Samuel Hill*, Arch-deacon of *Wells*; and Mr. *William Hunt*, Arch-deacon of *Bath*; Dr. *Clagett*, Arch-deacon of *Sudbury*; Dr. *Warby*, Arch-deacon of *Colcheſter*; Dr. *Hugh Todd*, of *Carliſle*; Dr. *John Finch* of *Durham*; Dr. *Gibſon* of *Lambeth*; Dr. *Grandorge*, Prebendary of *Canterbury*; The Reverend Mr. *Towgood*, one of the Prebendaries of *Briſtol*; The Reverend Mr. *Bennet* of *Colcheſter*; Mr. *Samuel Weſley*, Mr. *Bedford*, Mr. *Spinkes*, Mr. *Henry Gandy*, Mr. *Stuart*, Mr. *John Bear*, Rector of *Shermanbury* in *Suſſex*; Mr. *John Agate* of *Exeter*; Mr. *Lewis Southcombe* of *Roſe Alh* in *Devon*; Mr. *Devereaux*, Fellow of *Oriel*-College; Mr. *Anthony Reed*, Student of *Chriſt-Church*; Mr. *Strong*, and Mr. *John Wills*, Fellows of *Baliol*-College; Mr. *Joſhua Reynolds*, Fellow of *C. C. C.*; Mr. *Smith*, Fellow of *Univerſity*-College in *Oxon*; Mr. *Dod*, Fellow of *Clare*-Hall in *Cambridge*; *Gilbert Parker*, Eſq; Regiſter of the Arch deaconry of *Canterbury*; and Mr. *Sewell*, Chapter-Clerk to the Venerable the Dean and Canons of *Windſor*. Nor muſt I forget to ſay in this place, that the Ingenious Mrs. *Aſtell* likewiſe, was pleas'd to procure for me ſome Conſiderable Papers and Informations.

But the Perſon from whom I received the moſt Aſſiſtance, was the Late Dr. *Goodall* of the *Charter-Houſe*, who (as is juſt now ſaid) had undertaken this Subject much about the ſame time with my ſelf, and was afterward pleas'd to give up into my Hands all his Papers; among which, were a *Tranſcript* of the Proceedings of the *Sequeſtrators*, in the Aſſociated Counties; a *Manuſcript* Copy of the *Liſt* of the Clergy Sequeſter'd in *Hampſhire* (both before mention'd) and about Sixty Five Letters, Obtained partly by his *Advertiſement* in the *Gazette*, and partly, by the other Methods I had my ſelf taken for *Informations*; ſome of the Returns to which, as I ſince find, were by miſtake ſent to his Bookſellers. The Right Reverend Father in God, the Late Biſhop of *Ely*, did indeed ſoon after give me Notice of, and Offer to procure for me thoſe Papers of Dr. *Nalſon*, from which Dr. *Goodall's Antimanuſcript* had Tranſcribed the *Proceedings*, &c. and they have ſince been Offer'd me by the Reverend Perſon who hath the Property of them; altho' for Reaſons mention'd in another Place, I was forc'd to Content my ſelf with returning my Acknowledgments for the Tender of theſe Favours, without my Acceptance of them. But I muſt have been wholly without the *Liſt* of the *Hampſhire* Clergy, and of the Letters now mention'd, had not Dr. *Goodall* been pleas'd to Communicate them unto me; for which I deſire to pay a Grateful

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Grateful Reſpect to his Memory. Nor is it poſſible for me to mention it without being mindful of his, and my own Learned Friend Dr. *James Yonge* of *Plymouth*; who not only Diſpos'd Dr. *Goodall* to do me that great Favour, but Furniſh'd me himſelf likewiſe with many Uſeful *Notices* and *Informations*; particularly, with a *Liſt* of many of the Clergy ſequeſter'd in *Cornwall*; without which, the Account of that County would have been Miſerably *Imperfect*.

Moſt of the other Notices came in Single Papers and Letters, and are chiefly owing to the *Parochial Clergy*, or to ſuch of the Clergy as are in the Matter of thoſe *Informations* to be Conſider'd in that Capacity, tho' otherwiſe they ſtand related to the *Cathedrals*; and thoſe Reverend Perſons, will, I promiſe my ſelf, accept of my Thanks in a General Acknowledgment of their Readineſs to promote the *Undertaking*; ſince the Producing of all their Names would Furniſh out a Liſt of many Hundreds, and be Unneceſſary, becauſe I preſume, it is Unexpected.

Only I muſt not omit to acknowledge in a very particular manner, the great Favour done by my Learn'd, and very worthy Friend, Mr. *James Knight* of *Ninehead* in *Somerſetſhire*; who was content, with great Patience, as well as Exactneſs, to make ſeveral of thoſe many Collations of the different parts of the *Liſt* that will be aftermention'd; as likewiſe to reduce the *Indexes* from an Alphabet of the firſt Letter of each Word only, to thoſe of the following ones; and to tranſcribe (from a wretched hand) a large Portion of the Sheets of the Firſt Part, for the Preſs: Nor can I mention this, without adding, as a token of my Gratitude, that the Reſt of that part was either Tranſcrib'd, or Compar'd with the ſoul Copy, by the Reverend Mr. *John Collins*, Mr. *Charles Bayercroft*, Mr. *Richard Foot*, and Mr. *Gay* of *Exeter*; the Reverend Mr. *Richard Jenkinſon* of *Ottery*-St. *Mary* in the County of *Devon*, and Mr. *Benjamin Reed*, formerly Educated in a private Academy near *London*, but now a Commoner of *Baliol*-College in *Oxford*.

I have only to add, That ſeveral Gentlemen, not yet nam'd, (particularly, the Reverend Mr. *Walton*, one of the Reſidentiaries of *Sarum*, and the Reverend Mr. *Luke Milbourn*) have either ſent me, or procur'd for me many Conſiderable Informations; But theſe relating chiefly to ſuch parts of the Undertaking as will not yet ſee the Light, I forbear to ſay any thing more of them in this place.

Theſe then were my Materials, and Theſe the Perſons to whom I was oblig'd for them. Whether I have been ſo happy, as to make the due and proper Uſe of them, will be ſeen in ſome meaſure, from what I am next to ſay of the Conduct and Diſpoſition of the Work: The General Parts of which being laid down in the *Introduction*, I ſhall beg leave to refer the Reader thither for them; and only ſuggeſt to him farther, that what is now publiſh'd, will of it ſelf diſcover the Reaſons why the whole Deſign could not be brought within the Compaſs of one Volume. I am indeed but too ſenſible, Time and Leiſure might have retrench'd a great deal of it; but Theſe were what I wanted: And whilſt it was with ſo much difficulty that I got up the Neceſſary Parts of the Building, it could not be imagin'd, that I ſhould entertain any Thought of Finery and Ornament, much leſs was I able to pull down any of the leſs regular Parts again, and erect them a new with more, and better Conformity to the whole. Add to this, That there are a great many parts of it, which may at firſt ſight appear needleſs Exceſcencies and Irregularities, and yet were purpoſely intended, and will, I promiſe my ſelf, prove of the higheſt Uſe and Conveniency; I mean, chiefly, the frequent Exemplifications of the ſelf-ſame Oppreſſions and Accuſations before the ſeveral *Committees*, *Commiſſioners*, *&c.* as well in their General Hiſtory in the Firſt Part, as in the Particular Inſtances of the Second. Theſe take up a very great part of the Work (altho' moſt of them are in a great meaſure Abbreviated and Contracted;) Notwithſtanding which, I was determin'd not to omit them whenever they occurr'd; partly, becauſe a general Word or Two never gives the Reader ſuch a lively Sence of what is related, as the Alledging of Particulars; but principally, becauſe it might fully appear, thoſe Foul Calumnies, and Barefac'd Oppreſſions were not the Lot of ſome few of the Clergy only, but the plain Tenour of the whole Proceedings againſt them thoughout every Period of the Rebellion and Uſurpation. And after all, I am fully perſuaded, ſcarce the one half of the Sufferings of any one Man is related, and not the Thouſandth Part of far the greateſt Number of the Reſt: For which Reaſon, to obſerve that by the Way, ſince a Full and Juſt Account of all the Barbarities and Oppreſſions exercis'd upon them, would fill more than Forty (I am convinc'd, I might ſafely ſay an Hundred) ſuch Volumes as This is, I hope, I ſhall not be arraign'd for a *Miſnomer*, tho' I have ventur'd to call this Work an ATTEMPT only; which being plainly no other than an *Eſſay*, this Volume therefore is perhaps the Firſt *Folio* of more than 160 Sheets, that was ever publiſh'd under ſuch a Title.

It is impoſſible I ſhould mention this number of Sheets, and not remember with Concern, that the Subſcription Paper conjectur'd (but did not promiſe or aſcertain) Them at about 130. I muſt therefore take this opportunity of requeſting the Gentlemen that were pleas'd to Encourage the Undertaking by their Subſcriptions, to be aſſur'd, That this was not the Effect of any Deſign, or Concealment, but was wholly occaſi-

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on'd by a miſtake of the *Printer*, in caſting off the firſt Parcel of the Copy that was ſent him; on which the whole Surpluſage of Sheets happens to fall.

But to ſpeak to the Particulars of the Heads diſpatch'd in this Volume: In accounting for the Methods taken (and more particularly, for the *Commottees* and *Commiſſioners*) to ruine the *Clergy*, I have follow'd the more Obvious and Natural Order of Time; purſuing the Hiſtory (as is ſuggeſted likewiſe in another Place) of each *Committee*, &c. Separately, and Diſtinctly from its Riſe to its Period, tho' at the Diſtance of many Years, before I took notice of any other that was ſet on foot in the intermediate Time, and therefore in good part concurrent with it. I have exemplify'd likewiſe the Proceedings of each of theſe *Committees*, with one, or more, of the Fulleſt, and moſt Authentick Inſtances (where my Notices enabled me) of their Dealings with ſome particular Clergymen: And Theſe, I hop'd, would contribute to give the Reader a better Notion of their inhumane Oppreſſions, than any General Relation could poſſibly do. This is all I judge neceſſary to be ſaid at preſent of the *Firſt Part*.

As to what concerns the *Second*, the Reader will be pleaſed to know, That when I firſt ſet my ſelf to the Undertaking, I had intended only a Liſt of the *Cathedrals*, the Two *Univerſities*, the *London Clergy*, and the *Clergy* of the County of *Devon*; which laſt, I meant to have exhibited as a Specimen and Foundation for a Computation of the Numbers of the *Parochial Clergy*, in other Parts of the Kingdom. Nor had I Thoughts of more than a *Bare Liſt*, together with a ſeparate Account of ſome of the more diſtinguiſh'd Sufferings. But ſoon after, finding Encouragement in the Receipt of many other Notices, beſides Thoſe relating to the County of *Devon*, I was determin'd to *Attempt* an Account of all the *Parochial*, as well as the *Cathedral Clergy*; and conſidering, that ſuch a Liſt as I had firſt thought of (tho' it might effectually anſwer the main purpoſe) would however, be in other reſpects, only a Dry and Sapleſs Alphabet; that there were among the *Suffering Clergy*, many Perſons of Excellent Characters and Learning, whoſe Eminence would in that way of proceeding have been wholly Unknown; or if ſuggeſted, would excite the Reader's Curioſity to know the reſt of their Lives: And laſtly, That the *Abridgement* hath preſerved, as well the *other* Notices of the *Nonconformiſts*, as their ſuppoſed Hardſhips and ill Uſage. On theſe Conſiderations, I ſay, I was reſolved to purſue the ſame Method; and, as far as my *Informations* enabled me, to give a Short Account of each *Sufferer* himſelf, as well as of his *Sufferings*.

The moſt natural Method of purſuing theſe Deſigns, ſeem'd to be that juſt now mention'd, of giving the Preference to the *Cathedrals*, ſubjoyning to them the *Collegiate-Churches*, *Chapels*, &c. Then proceeding to the *Two Univerſities* of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*; after that, to the *London-Clergy*, (whoſe Singular Eminence, joyn'd with almoſt an Unanimous Confeſſion to his Majeſty's and the Church's Cauſe, well deſerv'd a ſeparate Conſideration;) and to ſpeak in the Laſt place, of the Reſt of the *Parochial Clergy*; ſuch of them, I mean, as were Incumbents; for I deem'd it neceſſary to mention the *Suffering Curates*, &c. together with the *Schoolmaſters*, in an *Appendix*, on Conſiderations which will be after ſpoken of.

In producing the Liſts of the Clergy, and the Fellows, *&c.* Ejected in the Two Univerſities, I judged it better, to give the Whole of the *Sufferers* in each reſpective Church and College, in one View, than to throw all of them into Three General Alphabets. Nor have I obſerved the Order of the Alphabet; but what I thought more proper, the Precedency of their ſeveral Dignities, *&c.* (as far as I was informed) under each of the Cathedrals, as I ſhould that of Seniority likewiſe in the ſeveral Colleges, had my Notices enabled me to do it: In defect of which, I am ſenſible, I ought to have ranged the *Suffering Fellows*, &c. according to their Degrees; which, however, I have omitted to do in ſo exact a manner as I might; and therefore must prevent my ſelf, by acknowledging in this place, that it is one of the many *Imperfections* of the Work.

The Perplexity of ranging three ſeveral ſorts of Perſons under each College, (See the Note at Mr. *Middleton* in *All-Souls*-College in *Oxford*) and the Writing over the Liſt but once, were the chief Occaſions why this happens ſo often in the Account of the Univerſity of *Oxford*.

But tho' the Sufferers in theſe Bodies are not to be found in the Liſt, in the Form of an Alphabet, the ſeveral Cathedrals and Colleges themſelves, are ranged in that Order: And to prevent ſome Inconveniencies that might be occaſioned by not obſerving that Method with the Perſons that ſuffer'd in them, a Compleat *Index* of all of them is ſubjoyn'd at the End of the Work.

It muſt moreover be obſerv'd in this Place, That as the Cathedrals and the Collegiate Churches were *Utterly Diſſolved*,; ſo to compleat the Account of each Church, I have mention'd every one of the Clergy, Members of what Kind or Character ſoever; for this Reaſon (as well as for † others) the *Clergy Vicars*, *Conducts*, *&c.* have a Place in thoſe Liſts; as have likewiſe thoſe very few of the Prebendaries, *&c.* who ſell in with the Rebellion, or Revolted to the Church of

† Which ſee Part. II. p. 2.

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of *Rome*: 'For I could not apprehend, it would look ſo well for me to pretend to 'pick and chuſe;' ſince theſe, as well as others, were in the Number of the Sequeſter'd Clergy; and that too, for their Loyalty; 'and had the Honour conferr'd 'upon them, to be *Sufferers* in a Good Cauſe.' However, I did not purſue this Method, without giving expreſs notice, as far as I was inform'd, of each of theſe ſorts of Perſons, as often as they occurr'd; and readily diſcounting thoſe of the Former ſort (notwithſtanding their Names were inſerted to prevent a Blank;) becauſe I knew it was reaſonable and expected, that I ſhould do it. Nor ſhould I be leſs ready to diſcount the Latter alſo, might I have the Leave of our Adverſaries; ſince they are ſuch Blemiſhes to the Liſt, as nothing but Truth and Honeſty ſhould have perſuaded me to produce: But, God be praiſed, the Number of them is very † inconſiderable. To this muſt be added, That if any of the Clergy in the Cathedrals dy'd after they had been Diſpoſſeſſed, Driven from, or Deprived of their Incomes, and another was Nominated, or Collated to the Dignity, or Prebend, *&c.* before the *Utter Diſſolution* of Theſe Bodies, I have in ſuch Caſes mentioned both of them as Sufferers; and have alſo given Thoſe a Place in the Liſt of the Univerſities (particularly, that of *Cambridge*) who were Turned out on the *Independent Teſt* of the *Engagement*; provided only, they had never taken the *Covenant*, and had otherwiſe perſever'd in their Fidelity to his Majeſty and the Church: But theſe laſt mention'd Caſes likewiſe occur very ſeldom, and are expreſly pointed out as often as they happen. Nor have I omitted to take notice in the Work it ſelf, as well as in this Place, of this Method of proceeding. I have only further to add, with relation to the *Cathedrals* and *Univerſities*, That where any Dignitary, Maſter of a College, or other Perſon, was poſſeſs'd of more than one Place, or Benefice, whether in the ſame, or other Churches and Counties, I have accounted for him at his Principal Preferment (as *Deanery*, *Maſterſhip*, &c.) and have ſet down there likewiſe in one View, all his other Preferments; mentioning, however, each again in their reſpective Churches or Counties, when I come to them; but always, by an expreſs Note, referring the Reader to the Church, College, *&c.* where ſuch a Perſon was firſt named, that he may not be impoſed upon, and led to believe, they were different, and ſeveral Perſons. And the ſame Method I have obſerved with thoſe Pluraliſts among the *Parochial Clergy*, who had Livings in different Counties.

See *Preface* to the *Abridgment*, Vol. II. Edit. 2. p. 13.

† See a Note at Dr. *Godfrey Goodman*, Part II. p. 33.

As to what concerns the *Parochial Clergy*, the Separate Liſt of Thoſe in *London*, and the General One of all the reſt throughout the Kingdom, are drawn up in an Alphabetical Order; and all the ſeveral Counties have their Places under each Letter, according to the ſame Order. And I rather choſe the Sequeſter'd Perſons, than the Places, to conſtitute this Alphabet ‡. However, to help the Reader's Memory, and to direct him on his Enquiries, I have drawn up, and added to the Work, an Alphabetical Liſt of all the *Sequeſter'd Pariſhes* likewiſe; which will not, I hope, be without its Uſe and Advantage.

‡ Which, by reaſon of the interpoſition of the ſucceeding Counties, could not be contin'd according to the Order of all the Letters of each Word, through the Whole of the Sufferers under each Letter; but only through that Part of them in each particular County.

I cannot forbear to ſay, That if Dr. *Calamy* had purſu'd the ſame Method, it would have ſaved the Readers (tho' I am very ſenſible, it would have created to himſelf) a great deal of Trouble, and been particularly helpful to me in the Examination of his Liſt; which I muſt therefore my ſelf throw into that Method, when I come with more Exactneſs to conſider, and make my Exceptions to it. But on the other hand, in his *Firſt Edition*, the very Counties themſelves were not ranged in that Order; and although the *Second Edition* remedieth that Omiſſion, yet it affords no *Index* of the Pariſhes that are mentioned, nor any of the Perſons themſelves, thoſe only excepted, of whom ſomething beſides their bare Names, is to be found in the Liſt; and indeed with an *Index* of that kind, the *Firſt Edition* was furniſh'd.

That the Counties of *Wales* are not intermixed with Thoſe of *England*, but placed (in an Alphabetical Order likewiſe) at the End of them; and that the Perſons and Pariſhes, of which I could not aſcertain the Counties, are reſpectively ſubjoined at the End of their *Initial Letters*, is ſo obvious, that I need only juſt mention it: But it will be neceſſary to add, concerning the *Appendix* of Curates, Schoolmaſters, *&c.* and ſuch of the Clergy as were *Harraſs'd* only, but not *Diſpoſſeſs'd* (with which the Liſt is cloſed) that as I was on one hand unwilling wholly to omit the ſcatter'd Notices of them which I met with; ſo, on the other, I did not inſert them in the Body of the Liſt, becauſe I had reſerv'd that for ſuch only as were Diſpoſſeſs'd of Freeholds, or Places uſually look'd on Equivalent to them; in which Number, it is ſure, no Cu-

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racies can be reckon'd: And tho' it be no leſs ſure, that many Schools are of that kind, yet not having made any direct Enquiries after them (as neither indeed did I of the Curates) my Notices have not furniſh'd me with any conſiderable Number of them, nor enabl'd me to determine, which among thoſe few, come under that Denomination, and which not. On theſe Accounts then, and not on any Diſregard to their Station and Character, (moſt of them, as I am well ſatisfy'd, being not only Equal, but Superiour to others who are mention'd in the Liſt it ſelf) the Ejected Curates and Schoolmaſters are ranked in an *Appendix* with thoſe Clergymen who ſuffer'd in ſome meaſure, but were not wholly deprived of their Livings.

To the *Appendix* now mention'd, I was adviſed when I firſt ſet out in the Undertaking, to Subjoyn another of the Clergy, Ruin'd by the ſame Rebellion, in *Scotland* and *Ireland*; and thoſe likewiſe, Barbarouſly Rabbl'd out of their Livings in the Former of thoſe Kingdoms, at the *Revolution*: For which Purpoſe, I had procur'd all the Printed Papers Relating to this laſt mention'd Affair, and had alſo Noted down ſome few of the *Sufferers* in *Ireland*, as they now and then Occurr'd to me in my other Searches; but I ſoon found, that the Account of thoſe in *England* was more than I ſhould be able to Compaſs in ſeveral Years; and was therefore Obliged to leave the Subject of the *Scots* and *Iriſh* Clergy, to ſome other Perſon; which, it is to be Wiſh'd, at leaſt, if not Hoped, may be one time or other found, to do them Juſtice.

I leave the other Parts of the Work (ſo far, I mean, as the Method and Diſpoſition of it is Concern'd in them) to ſpeak for themſelves, and proceed now to add ſomething concerning the Different Sorts of Perſons I have receiv'd into the *Parochial Liſt*. Dr. *Calamy* obſerves to a like Purpoſe of his own *Liſt*, that 'ſeveral things 'concurr'd to make Exactneſs' in it 'Difficult;' and among theſe, he Specifies the Two Differing Ejectments of Miniſters after the Return of his Majeſty; the One from the *Sequeſter'd Livings*, and the Other by the *Act of Uniformity*; Both, however, within the Compaſs of Two Years; and by the Rules and Orders of Two Known Laws: And therefore if theſe Created ſo much Difficulty to him, the Numberleſs Methods of Harraſſing and Diſpoſſeſſing the *Loyal Clergy*, as well without, as contrary to Law, as by the many pretended *Acts*, *Orders*, and *Ordinances* of thoſe Times, muſt be Deem'd to Create many more Difficulties and Perplexities in the *Liſt* of the *Sequeſter'd Loyaliſts*; eſpecially, conſidering that many other *Incidents* and *Circumſtances*, more particularly, the Different Claims and Titles of the *Sufferers*, could not but happen in ſuch a Courſe of Time, and under ſuch Confuſions, all of which contribute to Increaſe thoſe Difficulties.

Pref. to Vol. II. *Ed.* 2. *p.* 3, 6.

For theſe Reaſons therefore, it cannot be Expected that the Circumſtances of the particular *Sufferers* ſhould be all of one Kind; or that all the Clergy ſhould Stand on an Equal Bottom; But that I may not be thought to have Impos'd any on the Reader, who have not a juſt Title to a Place in the *Liſt*, I ſhall here Lay their ſeveral Claims before him.

Pref. to the *Abridgment*, V. II. Edit. 2. *p.* 6.

That thoſe who had been Regularly Admitted to their ſeveral Preferments, were Formally *Sequeſter'd* and *Ejected* from them, and did not afterward obtain any other, whereby to Support themſelves; that ſuch as theſe, I ſay, have an Indiſputable Title to a Place in the *Liſt*, will be readily allowed: Nor will there, as I Judge, be any Objection made to thoſe who were reſpectively, either Harraſs'd or Plunder'd out of their Livings; or to ſuch as betaking themſelves to Flight for the Safety of their Lives or Liberties, or hoping to render ſome Service to his Majeſty, attended his Perſon or his Armies, and were in (and moſt frequently for) their Abſence, put under *Sequeſtration*, or otherwiſe kept out of their Pariſhes for the Future. I make no Scruple likewiſe to Inſert thoſe who were Murther'd, or Dy'd of their Ill Uſage in the ſeveral Priſons (of which there are ſome Inſtances) altho' a Formal Sentence of *Sequeſtration* had not paſs'd upon them. The Caſe of Forc'd and Compulſory Refignations; and, in a Word, all thoſe other Methods of what kind ſoever, whereby any Perſon was for his Loyalty and Affection to the Church, Diſpoſſeſs'd, or Kept out of any Preferment to which he had an Indiſputable Right, did likewiſe give thoſe who Suffer'd under them, an Undoubted Claim to a Place among the *Sequeſter'd Royaliſts*: Nor have I Omitted (as is before ſaid of the Sufferers in the Univerſities) to take into the *Parochial Liſt*, thoſe Clergymen who Loſt their Livings on the Score of the *Engagement*, if they had until that time preſerved their Affection for his Majeſty and the Church.

Where any Perſon was Turn'd out of Two ſeveral Preferments, (tho' Succeſſively, and at the Diſtance of ſome Time) they are both of them Reckoned to his Account: Or if, on the other Hand, Two Perſons were Succeſſively Diſpoſſeſs'd of the ſame Living, or other Preferment, they are both mentioned as *Sufferers*; provided, however, that the firſt of them was Dead, or had Voluntarily Quitted before the other was Turn'd out of it; nor am I Apprehenſive that any Difficulty will be made of allowing theſe Perſons; and as little can be Reaſonably Objected, to thoſe who having

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Loſt One or more Preferments of Conſiderable Value, were ſome time after Suffer'd, at leaſt, if not Allow'd, to have a ſmall Living or Chapelry, from which they Drew a Miſerable Subſiſtence. But as for thoſe *Pluraliſts*, who were Diſpoſſeſs'd of One of their Livings Only, and permitted to hold the Other (if it was any way Conſiderable, or in any Sort Equal to that which they Loſt) I could not on one Hand, wholly Omit them; neither can I on the Other, look upon them my ſelf as more than *Half Suffrers*.

There are yet another Sort of *Suffrers* that will be mention'd; namely, ſuch as had indeed a Rightful Nomination or Preſentation, but no other Admiſſion to the Places they Loſt, but ſuch as thoſe Times of Confuſion could give them; which tho' in no wiſe Equal to that Appointed by, and Received under the Regular Adminiſtration of the Laws, cannot however, be Diſputed by thoſe who admit of the *Calculation* in the *Abridgment*; becauſe ſuch an Admiſſion (and that too without a *Preſentation* from the Lawful *Patron*, or any other Nomination, beſides one founded in Uſurpation and Rebellion) was the only Title that could be pleaded, by almoſt * all thoſe who came under the Firſt of the *Ejectments* mentioned by Dr. *Calamy* ‡; nor had Nine Parts in Ten of the Remainder any † other *Nomination*, *Preſentation*, or *Title* Antecedent to the Miniſters Act, before mentioned on another Occaſion. And becauſe I look'd on the Right of *Preſentation* (after a *Poſſibility* of a Regular Admiſſion, was taken away by the Confuſions) as that which gave an Equitable Title, I have not doubted to inſert ſome, who on ſuch a *Nomination*, got poſſeſſion of the Livings, not only beſides, but in Oppoſition to the *Ordinances*, *&c.* of the Uſurpation; and others, who had nothing but a bare *Nomination*, and were never ſo Fortunate, as to obtain any *Poſſeſſion* at all.

* Altho' they make ſo great a part of his Liſt.

‡ *Preface to* V. II. Edit. 2. p. 5.

† Some few alſo excepted (as is likewiſe ſaid in that Place) who might poſſibly get Poſſeſſion of their Places between *May* 1660, and *Aug.* 1662.

There are yet to be mentioned, thoſe who lay ſome time under *Sequeſtration*, and after found a means of *Poſſeſſing* their Livings again; as likewiſe thoſe, of whoſe *Sequeſtrations* I have no poſitive and direct Evidence; and therefore am left to Conclude them by the Help of *Inferences* and *Conſequences*.

That I have in the *Parochial Liſt* mentioned *Rectories* and *Vicaridges* only, or ſuch Places as I apprehend to be in ſome Senſe Equal to *Freeholds*, hath been already ſaid in another Place; and therefore I now proceed to obſerve, that under theſe various Circumſtances of the *Suffrers*, and the many different Methods by which they *Suffered*, no Compleat Account could be given of the Ruine of the Clergy, without taking *Notice* of each ſort of Perſons now mentioned: That, however, thoſe which may ſeem moſt Liable to Exception, are comparatively very Few; and therefore (which is yet more) that it may well ſeem an exceſs of Caution, to have ſaid any thing at all of them in this Place, ſince I have taken * Expreſs Notice of them (as they ſeverally occurr'd, and I was my ſelf informed of the Caſe) in the *Liſt* it ſelf: And, in the Laſt Place, that altho' I have my ſelf been ſo careful to Diſtinguiſh, and give Notice of theſe Different Sorts of Perſons; yet Dr. *Calamy* cannot Except to any one of them, eſpecially, on the Score of their Titles; becauſe ſo great a Part of the Perſons mention'd in his *Liſt*, never had any Places at all, a yet greater Part of them were no other than bare Curates, and ſcarce any among all the Reſt, had a Nomination from a Rightful Patron, or any other † Title than *Poſſeſſion*; and that too, given by open Rebellion and Uſurpation; which, tho' Eleven Points in the *Law*, is not a ſingle One in *Equity* and *Conſcience*; whilſt on the other Hand, the Eleven Points of that Kind lay in thoſe who had their *Preſentations* from the Undoubted Patrons, tho' the Iniquity of the Times permitted them not to compleat that Right by an actual Poſſeſſion. And if it be farther conſider'd, that Dr. *Calamy* hath taken into the ‡ *Abridgment* ſome who dy'd before the *Act of Uniformity* took place (but would, as he ſays, have ſuffer'd, had they liv'd) and ſheweth ſo good an Inclination to augment his * Liſt with others who have been bred, at leaſt, to the Miniſtry (if not born) ſince the Ejectments of *Bartholomew-Day*, it will be plain, That he hath ſtill leſs Pretences to demand any Diſcount; foraſmuch as, according to theſe Rules of his own, I might have enlarged my Liſt much farther, and claimed a Place in it for St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*, for *Ignatius* and *Polycarp*; and, in a Word, for all the Ancient Fathers of the Primitive Church, and all thoſe Excellent Perſons who have adorn'd the Church of *England* ſince the Grand Rebellion; every one of whom, were, I make no queſtion, ready to have ſuffered in the Cauſe of *Obedience to Magiſtrates*; and, I am ſatisfy'd, would have been, to a Man, diſpatched by the *Committees*.

* And the Care to diſtinguiſh theſe ſeveral Caſes, and to give the Reader notice when I inſerted any Perſon on a Conjecture only, and not on certain and poſitive Information, is what hath contributed to fill the Margins with ſo many Notes, and often to ſwell the Pages themſelves.

† Under the Exceptions before-mention'd.

‡ *Pref.* to V. II. Edit. 2. p. 19, 21

* *Ibid.* p. 31, 32.

It will be proper to take notice to the Reader in this place, That as Thoſe who ruin'd the Clergy, did at firſt uſurp the ſofter Word of *Sequeſtration* (which implies little more than a Temporary Suſpenſion *à Beneficio*) to colour over their Pretenſions; but uſed it to the Purpoſes of a Total *Deprivation*; and as this Abuſe of the Word, and more particularly, the plain and open Oppreſſions practis'd under that Name, did at length render it a Term of Infamy, and appropriate it in common Speech, to denote all thoſe Various and Oppreſſive Methods, whereby the

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the Clergy were Diſpoſſeſs'd of their Livelihoods; ſo have I generally uſed it in That Latitude of Signification, and apply'd it to every one of the Various Cafes now ſpoken of, without Diſtinction.

Having now ſaid, what Perſons I take into the Liſt, I muſt add a Word or Two of the Manner in which I have accounted for them: And firſt, I have never omitted to acquaint the Reader with the Accuſations laid to their Charge, whenever I had any Notices of them my ſelf. This, I was called upon to do by the Author of the *New Teſt, &c.* and the *Obſervator*; but would their haſty Zeal have allow'd them to wait until the Undertaking had been Publiſh'd, they might have ſaved themſelves that Trouble, as their Brother Scribler likewiſe might his *New-Year's Handſel*: For I have not only produced the † Accuſations of their great Magazine the *Century* (of which it was natural for them to be fond, becauſe theſe Calumnies were their own Invention) but have added more than a Century of others to them; and Thoſe, ſuch as would never have been known, had I not my ſelf made them publick: Inſomuch that I have not omitted faithfully to give the Reader notice of every individual ‡ *Sodomite, inceſtuous Perſon, Blaſphemer, Drunkard or Adulterer* that came to my Knowledge; and found it a much eaſier Matter to do that, than to ſpeak with Patience, of thoſe Deteſtable Suggeſtions. Nor was there any need for them to fear this; had they known as much as my ſelf did; becauſe the Wickedneſs of theſe Calumnies (as hath been often obſerved already) was one chief Circumſtance of the inhuman Oppreſſions under which the Clergy labour'd, as will in good meaſure appear by what I have already ſaid in the Liſt; but more fully hereafter, if God gives me Life and Strength to proſecute the other Parts of this Undertaking.

Both as before cited.

† Abridged indeed; but I have been more punctual in repreſenting the *Enormities* there charged upon them, than the other Allegations; not knowing that I have omitted any one Crime laid upon them; tho' not always in the Particulars. However, where there were more than ordinarily bad, I have faithfully ſet forth them likewiſe.

‡ See the *New Teſt* and *Obſervator* *paſſim.*

But that neither this, nor the Compleating of the ſeveral Accounts, were the Sole and Single Motives, on which I Acted in that matter, will appear from what muſt be next ſaid; namely, That I have not purſued this Method in thoſe Caſes only, where I had a Vindication of the *Injur'd* Clergyman at Hand; but in thoſe others likewiſe, where I knew the Clergyman was without Excuſe; and have on thoſe Occaſions openly and freely own'd as much, and readily given up the Offender: Nor have I to the beſt of my Knowledge conceal'd the * *Ill Character* of any Sufferer, of which I had the leaſt Notice, either Private or Publick; tho', I have ſome Reaſon to doubt, whether the ſame Method be Obſerv'd in the *Abridgment*: And I muſt own I have my ſelf done it, contrary to the Opinion of ſome of my Friends, and therefore I do not expect it ſhall meet with a *General Approbation.*

* Two only excepted; one of which being mentioned with a *Sneer*, it was not worth while to be particular in the account of him, as I have the ſame expreſſly ſaid: And the other is *Mr. Sutterly* of *Ireland Exon.* To rectifie which Omiſſion, I muſt now in this place inform the Reader, that I have heard, he would often drink to Excels, or more, at leaſt, than became a Clergyman, and that in other Parts of his Behaviour, he us'd many Liberties altogether unbecoming his Function.

And, as I have Omitted the *Bad* Characters of the Clergy; ſo neither, if I Remember aright, have I of my ſelf *Attempted* the *Good* * Character of more than One of them; The *Intimate Acquaintance* with, and the *Exact Judgment* that ought to be made of their *Works* and *Writings*; The *Perfect Knowledge* of their *Lives* and *Actions* (not excepting their more Private and Retir'd Parts of them) as alſo of their Learning, Tempers, Diſpoſitions, Principles, and other Springs of Action, together with many other Requiſites, that it will be needleſs to mention: All theſe, I ſay, being ſo Neceſſary to Enable any one to form a juſt Notion, and from thence to Draw a True and Exact Character, do therefore render it, in my Apprehenſion, the moſt Difficult Part of an Hiſtorian; and on that Account, did altogether Deter me from *Attempting* it, in a Work where ſo many Thouſand Characters are Requir'd; a few of which, if Drawn with Exactneſs, would have taken up the whole Buſineſs of my own Life. Dr. *Calamy* indeed, hath, as himſelf *Informs* us, Drawn up ſeveral, with how much Exactneſs and Impartiality, I cannot ſay; becauſe they are not Diſtinguiſhed from thoſe *Tranſmitted* to him by other Hands. That there are in the *Abridgment*, a great Number of *Partial* Characters, may hereafter be ſhewn: In the mean time, my Buſineſs at Preſent is only to ſay, that for my own part, I rather chuſe to take what Characters I found in *Epitaphs, Lives, &c.* or were ſent me by private Hands, and to ſet them down *Verbatim* †; and where I had none of that Kind, to Content my ſelf without any at all: Nor will I ſtick to own, that I am not very fond of Characters, when I do not know the Perſon that gives them; becauſe it is ſuch an uſual Practice with Perſons of all Opinions, to turn the bright Side of the Proſpect only, and to Conceal many *Infirmities*, and Sometimes *Vices*, which if ſhew'd, would very much Detract from the Beauty of the *Repreſentation*: A Fault therefore, as 'tis probable, not ſeldom to be found in thoſe of the ATTEMPT, but much more ſeldom there (as I am ſatisfy'd, for Reaſons already produc'd on another Occaſion) than among thoſe in the *Abridgment.*

* And that too, a very *Short* one.

Preface to Vol. II. Edit. 2. p. 7. and it is obvious enough to every Reader, how great a part of his Work is made up of them: for what reaſons, hath been already ſuggeſted in a former Place.

† Only abridg'd ſometimes where they were too long.

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Before I yet quit this Head of the Method and Conduct of the Work, I must further take notice to the Reader, that in the Account of those Sufferers, whose Lives have been otherwise Written, he will often find such things inserted, as are of much less Moment than many others that are Omitted; the Reasons of which are, that those Lesser Matters were Particulars never yet made Publick; and therefore I was willing to preserve them, whilst the others having been already Publish'd to the World, are thereby sufficiently prevented from being Lost. I have likewise Omitted to Recite the Particulars of their Works, and only Referr'd the Reader to *Anth. Wood*, &c. for them; partly, because I had very little of that kind to add, either to the Author now mention'd, or to those others who have Publish'd the Catalogues of them; but chiefly, because such a Recital would have prov'd so large an Addition to a Volume otherwise Swoln much beyond my Wishes and Desires: However, I have not Omitted to mention some few Particulars of this Nature, that I met with, relating to those Persons of whom no Account was ever yet made Publick.

The Catalogue of the *Bodleian* Library (especially, as now compleased by the Learned Dr. *Hudson*) would indeed have furnish'd me with many things of this kind; but I had neither Time nor Opportunity to consult it for that end; and I was the more easie under the Want of them in this Case, because the Account of their Works was not so directly to the Purpose of my main Design.

It must be yet farther Observ'd, that I set it for a Rule to my self, to Affix those Degrees only to the *Sufferers* which they had at the Time of their *Sequestrations*; and not such as they afterward obtain'd, whether during the Remainder of the Rebellion, or at the *Restoration* of his Majesty; but that however, in some few Cases where the higher Degree was Conferr'd soon upon the Suffering, I have taken the Liberty to Vary from that Rule; more particularly, in the Case of those Gentlemen who fled to his Majesty at *Oxford*, about the Years 1644, and 1645, and had then the Favour of that University shewn to them for their Loyalty.

To this must be added, that I was of my self Inclin'd to have pointed out those that Acted the Unhappy Parts of this History (and more especially, the *Intruding Successors*) by the *Initial* and *Final* Letters of their Names only; but I was Dissuaded from that, by several of my Friends, and was *Induc'd* to give into their Opinions in this Matter, partly, by the Example of the Lord *Clarendon*, in his History of this same Rebellion; but principally, on this Consideration, that such a Proceeding might have given Occasion to those (who would not have fail'd to take it) of saying, that I pursu'd such a Method, to avoid being Trac'd and Discover'd in my *Falsities*: To which this farther Consideration likewise Contributed not a little, (*viz.*) that if there are any yet Remaining, who approve those Deeds of their Fathers, they cannot look on the Publication of them as any Disadvantage to their Characters; or if they do, they are Self-condemn'd and surely deserve little Tenderness: But as for those who do seriously lament the Share their *Ancestors* bore in these *Transactions*, I should have been glad to be *Informed* of them, and was ready to have spar'd their Names as far as it would have comported with any tolerable Regard to Truth and Honesty.

I am Obliged (if I guess aright at the Expectations of some People) to take Notice, that it was altogether Useless to Cite the *Manuscript* Papers and Letters for such Particulars as I have taken out of them; as well because neither Dr. *Calamy*, nor any other Writer that I know of, did ever Practise such a Method, as because those Papers are yet in my own Custody only, and therefore cannot be on all Occasions Examined by such as might Desire it: Besides, that such a Practice would have been almost Endless, and have Stuff'd the Margins with many Thousands of Notes and References; as indeed the bare Citing of the Printed Books themselves, would have done, had I Repeated the Citation of them opposite to every Date, Degree, Sirname or Sentence taken out of them; and therefore I must here let the Reader know, that the several Accounts being often Collected from Hints, Insinuations, and other Scatter'd and very Imperfect Notices, I found it necessary for Avoiding the *Inconveniencies* now mention'd (together with an *Incessant Trouble* and *Perplexity*) to Quote the Authors once for all, at the Entrance of each Account, altho' the Beginning of the Account is not taken out of any of these Authors; or, if it be, their Relations are often in the Course of the Narration, *Interrupted* for other *Incidents*, which by the Order of Time, ought to *Intervene*; So that all the Reader must Understand by those Citations, is, that many things in those Accounts are taken out of one or other of Those Authors, and that the rest is supply'd from the Manuscript Notices and Informations. I have done, when I have said this one thing more; That as I have been frequently oblig'd to supply the Want of more particular Intelligences, by the Help of Guesses and *Computations*; so I meant to content my self, on those Occasions, with less than my Due, rather than to ask what did not belong to me.

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I come now to speak of those Subjects, in which I am sure to have the Concurrence of my Adversaries; I mean, the many Faults and Imperfections of the Work, altho' the Defect of it in point of *Numbers*, is what they may on second Thoughts, be perhaps unwilling enough to allow. That these are Misfortunes, which in some measure, necessarily attend an Undertaking of this nature; and that it is in some Sence impossible, a *First Attempt* of this kind should be perfect, is obvious to every one that considers the infinite Variety of Circumstances requisite to compleat an Account of so many Thousand different Persons; especially, when those are for the most part, to be learnt and collected from the Memories and Notices of almost as great a Number of *Informants*: And if this yet wants an Illustration, the Opposite Performance of Dr. *Calamy* will afford it; his First Attempt being now, from a *Single Chapter* in another Volume, become a Book it self, of almost 200 Pages more than the Whole Volume in which it was first placed, did consist. Dr. *Calamy* himself not only takes express notice of this, but moreover complains of 'many and great Defects' still remaining in the Second, and so much augmented Edition; and suggests the great Difficulty of compiling his List of Sufferers 'Fifty Years after their Ejectment:' But tho' I would not lessen the Pains Dr. *Calamy* hath taken (being made sensible by dear Experience, how much a Work of such a nature must of necessity create,) yet I must observe, That his Work, tho' publish'd indeed † Fifty Years after the Ejections, was however begun, and continued on, immediately from them; and tho' not by Dr. *Calamy* himself, yet by Those, whose Enquiries he had the Benefit of, in Four several *Lists*, as * himself informs us: Whereas the Scene of my History of the like nature, was open'd near Seventy Years before I set about the Undertaking; and the latest Period of it concluded Two Years before the Times of Dr. *Calamy's* History; and yet my Work wholly began some Years after his was Finish'd and Publish'd. Nor were the Memorials of mine ever Collected or Preserved until this present time; which, for those Reasons, must of necessity labour under a Thousand times greater Difficulties, and by consequence, be subject to as many more Imperfections.

Perfect to Vol. III. Edit. 2. p. 7, 8d.

Ibid. p. 23. See also p. 31.

† I. e. the Second Edition: For the First was publish'd more than Ten Years sooner.

* P. 5.

The Difficulties now mention'd, attended the Work it self; and therefore the Defects occasioned by them, may reasonably expect an easie Pardon: But there are yet many *other Imperfections*; and tho' some of them are occasioned by Those of the Author, I am to hope, they will not be deemed Unpardonable, if Freely and Openly confess'd. In the Front of them must stand That, which I have once already acknowledg'd; namely, my not having read or remember'd several things scatter'd up and down in some of the more common and ordinary Books, out of which, it is not improbable, many Hints, Notices, and Informations might have been taken into the History, which are notwithstanding wholly wanting: And I must farther yet own, That I omitted to consult even some of the Historians of the Times; and that therefore I was not so well acquainted as I ought to have been, with some of those Parts of History which bear a Relation to several things occasionally mentioned, or hinted at in the Work. And as all the General Histories were not taken into my Enquiries; so more of the Particular ones have yet escaped them, especially the Lives of some of the Sufferers, several of which I could never get a Sight of, and others perhaps, I never yet heard of. That the Labour of consulting the Works of the several Sufferers was endless, and therefore wholly omitted, is suggested in another Place.

The List of the *Convocation* in 1640, given us by Dr. *Nalson* in his Collections, and of That of 1662, prefixed by Dr. *Nichols* to his *Comment* on the *Common-Prayer*, would probably, have clear'd up several *Queries*, and rectify'd some Mistakes, and, it is sure, would have furnish'd me with many other Notices relating to several of the Sufferers; but the Papers were too far advanced, before I had noted either of those Lists to the Purposes now mention'd: And there are in the First of those Authors, several *Dates*, and other *Scatter'd Notices*, which, tho' of less Moment, and therefore unregarded by me at first. I could now wish I had not pass'd over with so much Neglect: Which minds me also of this further Occasion of several other Omissions; namely, that at first having my Eye chiefly on the *Significations* themselves, (intending little more than a bare List of the Sufferers:) and when I had determin'd with my self to enlarge the Accounts, not being always apprized (as it is impossible any one should) what might after come in use, and more especially, what light and seemingly trivial Circumstances might contribute to clear up several Doubts and Enquiries; on these Accounts, I say, I omitted to note several Dates of Birth, Death, † Admission, Resignation, &c. and (what I most re-

† Especially such as related to the Ejectments they had before or after Those from which they were Sequestred. The Epistle of the Author to the Reader, for the Publication of [illegible] extremely curious, and not fairly [illegible] on the Sequestrations, and did not [illegible] the Ejectments [illegible] the Counties of Devon and Cornwall, the Number of the immediate Predecessors, the Time of their being so, &c. These Values are [illegible] mentioned the Names, Value, Preferments, &c. of the Sequestrators, Persons, Houses, and Estates [illegible] Lands, Tithes, and Profits [illegible] Sequestrations, and [illegible] Sequestrators, &c. And

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gret) very often the Places of their Interment; as likewise several ‡ Successors; because they were not the *immediate* ones; altho' the Knowledge of these other would have been of some use, as contributing towards Accounting for the Succession in the respective Parishes in those broken and interrupted Times of Confusion, when no Registers were kept; and therefore I have since lamented That Omission: Nor have I been so careful as I ought, in setting down the Christian Names of several of those Successors that I did mention. In a Word, I have not been always so Uniform in Accounting, either for Those who were Sequester'd, or Those who Succeeded them, as I might have been; nor so particular some times, as at others; having, as is now said, alter'd and enlarg'd my Scheme some time after I was enter'd on the Work: And on this, and on the other Accounts, here mention'd, had it been practicable for me to go over the same Books and Papers a Second time, many things would have been added, as well as alter'd and rectify'd, in the History.

‡ For the same reason likewise I omitted to extract and insert from the Records, the Names of those, who appear to have been on the Sequester'd Livings during some part of the Confusion; it being so very seldom to be learn from thence, whether they Succeeded immediately or not. Besides which, there are among them a vast Number of Curates, and even Persons occasionally resident only, within the Parishes or Places mentioned: So that attempting to account for the Successions from thence, must of necessity have led me into many Uncertainties and Mistakes.

It is not Improbable, that many Intelligences might * Miscarry; and it is certain, that many came too late to be *Inserted*; which is another Reason of the *Imperfections* of the Work. There are haply several Others also not here taken Notice of; and it will, in all likelihood, be often said, when the Accounts come to be looke into, How comes this or that to be Omitted? Why is not my Father, or Unkle? or, Why is not Old Dr. such an One mention'd? I could have told the Author such or such a Thing ——. But if these Particulars were so Familiar, and well Known to those that ask the Questions, I must in my turn beg leave to propose one Question to them, and ask, Why they were not so kind as to give me Notice of them? For be they never so well Known to Others, it is impossible they should come to my Knowledge without such an *Information*. I have also made several *Queries*, and at other times declared my Ignorance of many things, each of which I might have *Inform'd* my self of, by procuring a particular Book, or writing a Letter; but when it is consider'd, that I had for other Particulars Consulted such a Number of Books, wrote so many Hundred (I believe, I might say Thousand) Letters; that tho' each Particular might be set at rights by a Single *Letter*, yet all of them could not but by some Hundreds; and what is yet more, that these Particulars do not Affect the main Scope and Design of the Work. When these things, I say, are consider'd, I hope the Defects of this kind also will meet with a favourable Allowance; altho' when I farther say, that there are besides these, many other *Marks of Haste* in the Work, that Excuse will hardly (on the first Hearing at least) be so Easily Admitted; since to talk of being Hurry'd in an *Undertaking* that hath been no less than *Ten Years* in Hand, may seem just such another *Paradox*, as that of an *Essay in Folio*: especially when I must, before I End this *Preface*, Excuse my self to the Reader for having been so long about the Work; and yet this Reason and Occasion of many *Imperfections*, is no more *Strange* than *True*, as will more fully appear, even in that very Apology I am to make for my not being Able to Dispatch it sooner to the Press. I was Sensible of many things of this kind, whilst I was Drawing up the Papers; and perceive many more since they have been Printed Off: Nor can there be a plainer Evidence of my being at last Hurry'd in the *Publication*, than what I must now Acquaint the Reader with; namely, that a very considerable part of the Sheets were sent away, neither *Capitall'd*, nor *Scor'd*, nor so much as *Pointed*, for the Press.

* And if any Gentlemen who were pleased to send Information's before the Beginning of 1714. do not find them inserted, they may conclude, that was the occasion of it.

But to pass from the *Reasons* and *Occasions*, to the *Imperfections* themselves; The Rise, Progress, and some other Circumstances, of the *Ordinances* under which the Clergy *Suffer'd*, are not Trac'd so Particularly and so Exactly as they might have been; some *Previous* and *Corresponding Orders*, &c. and some *Dates* and other *Particulars*, which are Omitted, might have been Observ'd out of several Books, and some of my *Letters*, and *Manuscript* Papers, had not the Work *Increas'd*, and the Time Shorten'd upon my Hands. The Account of the Proceedings of the *Committees* themselves, which fate by Virtue of these several Orders, Ordinances, &c. is, as I am Sensible, very *Imperfect* for want of their Original Papers, or some other Authentick Notices; altho' that Defect with Regard to their Open, and more Shameful Oppressions, is in some measure supply'd by a pretty Full and Particular Account of the *Sufferings* of one Clergyman at least, before each of the more considerable Sets of those *Plunderers*; which may Enable the Reader in some tolerable Measure to guess at the *Insupportable Burthen* that lay on the Rest of them.

The great and plain Defect of the *List* in point of *Numbers*, hath been spoken of in another Place; only I must observe, that the *Numbers* preserv'd in the *List* bear a greater *Proportion* to the whole Clergy of the Kingdom, than may at first be *Imagin'ed*; because many of them being *Pluralists*, the Livings from which they were *Sequester'd*, must be many more than the *Sequester'd Persons* themselves: And as to the *Proportion*

See Part. p. 202. 221, 222, 230, 234.

portion they hold to the *Sufferers* of Dr. *Calamy's Liſt*, that Conſideration, as alſo the Compariſon of their Reſpective Characters, and the Degrees of their *Sufferings*, will be the Subject of a Particular Head, after I have Examin'd that *Liſt* in a *Third Part*.

That ſometimes the *Sequeſter'd Preferment* is without the Name of the *Sufferer*, and oftentimes the *Sufferer* without the Name of the *Pariſh*; That the Chriſtian Name and * Degrees of the *Sufferers* are frequently Wanting; That where all theſe are to be found, there are not the leaſt Notices beſides of them; That when ſome few of their Notices do Occur, the Time and Place of their *Birth* and *Education*, their Preceding, or Subſequent *Preferments*, the *Committees* before whom they *Suffer'd*, the *Year* of their *Ejectments*, the other Particulars of their Lives, the Times of their Deaths, and their Characters, together with moſt of the other Particulars of which any One would Deſire to be *Inform'd*; I ſay, that Generally Speaking, moſt, if not all of theſe are Wanting; and that thoſe Perſons of whom ſo *Little* is laid, were altogether as Conſiderable in themſelves, as thoſe Others of whom I had *Fuller* Notices, is ſo very Obvious, that it may ſeem Needleſs to mention it: But it is yet more to be *Regretted*, that very often the Particulars of their Horrid *Oppreſſions* and *Sufferings*, do not appear; and therefore I cannot Omit to Suggeſt to the Reader on this Occaſion, that by conſidering the Caſe of Thoſe whoſe *Sufferings* are more *Fully* Related, he is uſually to Believe an *Iliad* of *Falſe Accuſations*, *Oppreſſions* and other *Miſeries*, is always Crowded into, and *Imply'd* in the General Words *Sequeſter'd*, *Plunder'd*, *Impriſon'd*, *&c.* To this muſt be Added, that even thoſe Accounts which ſeem to be ſomewhat more Perfect, are however, ſo very Defective in theſe, and many other Particulars, that ſhould a Perſon ſet about Writing the Life of any one of Thoſe, and Apply to the ATTEMPT for Aſſiſtance, he would ſoon perceive it to be Miſerably Jejune and Imperfect, and to contain a few Scraps only, and Straggling Notices: Nor did my *Informations* furniſh me Better; or if they had, it is eaſily ſeen, how much Time and Paper would have been Requir'd to preſerve any Tolerable Memoirs of Three or Four Thouſand Perſons.

* Which *Pierce's* Catalogue of the Graduates in the University of *Oxford*, would indeed have in ſome meaſure enabled me to ſupply, but the Reſult would hardly anſwer the Trouble of ſuch a Search: Beſides that, I could not be always certain they were the ſame Perſons.

I have already mention'd ſomething Relating to thoſe who Succeeded the *Sequeſter'd Loyaliſts*; and muſt now farther obſerve of that Matter with Regard to the Univerſity of *Oxford*, that tho' great Numbers of thoſe who were put in by the *Viſitors*, appear on their Regiſter, yet it is not thence certain, that all thoſe Places were vacated by Ejectment; much leſs is it ſaid, who in particular, each Perſon Succeeded; and therefore no diſtinct Account of the Succeſſions could be had from that Regiſter. However, I have ſince wiſh'd, that I had at the End of each *College* ſubjoyn'd in the Groſs, a Liſt of ſuch as appear to have been thruſt on it by Thoſe Reformers. I am ſatisfy'd likewiſe, that an Alphabet of the Succeſſors mention'd, might have been of ſome Uſe; but having omitted, as is before ſaid, to take Notice of ſome of them, and (as I am forc'd often to complain) wanting Time, I was compell'd to lay aſide all Thoughts of that kind.

The other Imperfections of this part of the Liſt have been already mention'd on another Occaſion. See a Note at Mr. *Middleton* of *All-Souls* Coll. Part II. p. 69. 137, 138, 139, 140.

It may ſeem hardly worth noting, that ſometimes perhaps the Dignities in ſome of the Cathedrals may not ſtand in that Order which they hold in thoſe Churches; That, ſome † Colleges and Halls in the Univerſities are not Rank'd in ſuch an exact Alphabet, as they ought; and that ſome of the Counties which had no Sufferers in them, are probably, omitted under ſome of the Letters.

† *St. John's* in *Oxon*, before *Jeſus*; *Corpus Chriſti* in *Cambridge*, before *Clare-Hall*; *New-Inn*, before *Katherine Hall*; and *Peter-Houſe*, before *Pembroke-Hall*.

I am ſenſible, that the having Recourſe to the Firſt Authors themſelves, and not citing, (as I have ſometimes done) at Second-hand; and that Referring the Reader from ſome things touch'd upon, or hinted at to Hiſtorians, Controverſies, or Works of the Sufferers, which Treat of them at Large, would have prov'd an Advantage to the Work; but the Want of ſome of thoſe Books, and the Delays which the Procuring, and turning them over, would have created, oblig'd me not to think of doing it.

The Stile of the Work, tho' perhaps one of its greateſt Imperfections, is yet unmention'd; and I am ſenſible, is in many places ſo very flat and mean, and ſo perplex'd throughout with *Parentheſes* and tedious Periods, that I am quite aſham'd of it. However, the Nature of the Undertaking it ſelf, and ſome particular Diſadvantages that I lay under, will, I hope, in ſome meaſure Apologize for it. The Neceſſity of repeating the ſelf-ſame things (as, the *Birth*, *Education*, *Conſecration*, &c. of each *particular Sufferer*) ſo often in the compaſs of the ſame Page; and the compiling thoſe Accounts out of ſo many broken and ſcatter'd Notices, and from ſuch different Books and Papers, render'd it very difficult not to miſcheate the Reader, and requir'd a more Maſterly Hand than that which undertook it, to range theſe Imperfect Scraps in any tolerable Order, and put them together in ſuch a manner, as that the Seams and Patches ſhould not openly appear. Add to this, That being deſirous, as far as I might

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might, to give the more material parts of the Relations in the very Words of the *Informants* themſelves, I was continually oblig'd to conform my ſelf, as it were, to their Notions, and to confine my ſelf to ſuch particular Modes of Expreſſion, as would beſt introduce and connect them. Nor is this all; but the great Variety of Stile that appears in thoſe different *Informations*, which come ſo often, and ſo frequently to be produc'd *verbatim*, creates a ſtrange and unaccountable Medly, and gives a very odd Turn to many of the Paragraphs; eſpecially conſidering the Printer, for the moſt part, omitted to diſtinguiſh the expreſs Words of thoſe Informations by the *Italick* Letter, (tho' he was ſufficiently directed for that purpoſe in the Copy) which therefore makes the whole appear like a continu'd Narration of my own. The Reader will be pleas'd yet farther to conſider to the ſame purpoſe, That I had inceſſantly purſu'd this ſingle Deſign thro' the Courſe of Ten continu'd Years, than which nothing could more contribute to Dull and Pall the Appetite, to Jade and Diſſpirit every Faculty of the Underſtanding, and, in ſhort, to render any one Sick of the Undertaking; eſpecially, after the Firſt Papers were diſpatch'd to the Preſs, and I had in ſome part, a conſtant Task to do, that I might keep the Printer employ'd: For ſurely no Infelicity can equal the Condition of that unhappy Man that MUST write, and that too by the Day and the Week, and, as we uſe to ſay, *all Weathers*; for which reaſon I have often thought that the *Weekly* Writers (and therefore much more the *Diurnal*, or *Quotidian* Hirelings) do Earn their Penſions on the hardeſt Conditions of any Men alive, ſetting aſide the Proſtitution of their Conſciences.

I am indeed well Appriz'd that I was not at all Capable of doing Juſtice to the *Subject*, by an Handſomneſs of *Stile* and *Expreſſion*; and therefore could yet leſs expect to acquit my ſelf in any Tolerable Manner under the Difficulties now mention'd, had theſe been all; but there were ſtill others Attended me, which *Compleated* my *Misfortunes* in this kind: For to ſave Time, and to avoid the Trouble of twice *Tranſcribing* ſo large a Portion of the Sheets, I was forc'd to Dictate *Extempore* to an *Amanuenſis*, and that too, from the many *Scatter'd* and *Imperfect Scraps* juſt now mention'd. Nor was I over ſollicitous of the Expreſſion, becauſe I had ſome Hopes of getting the Sheets Revis'd and Corrected by a very Learned Hand; and on that Account can hardly ſay, I look'd them over a *Second Time* my ſelf, before I parted with them: But I was Diſappointed in that likewiſe; and tho' the Learned Perſon who Corrected them from the *Preſs*, was pleas'd alſo to caſt his Eye upon them before they went *Thither*, yet his Friendly Tenderneſs for me, did, as I find, render him more willing to Correct the *Printer* than the *Author*; and by that means, the Papers do now at laſt appear in Publick, with all thoſe *Marks* of *Hurry* and *Negligence*, that I ſo much wiſh'd, and had ſo good Reaſon to think, would have been *Stops* and *Prevented*.

What I have before ſaid of the Want of *Italick* in the Copy, doth (as is yet to be Noted) appear, not only in the *Citations*, &c. but in the *Articles* and *Accuſations*, againſt the Clergy; as likewiſe in their *Characters*; and that too, with the ſame *Inconveniencies*. And I muſt take this Occaſion alſo of *Adverting* the Reader, that among the many *Marginal Notes* (already Accounted for) ſeveral of them have, by the ſame Negligence, been much *Diſturbed* and *Miſplac'd*.

I have only to add more, that I Entertain the like Hopes with Dr. *Calamy*, and promiſe my ſelf, the Work, however *Imperfect* at preſent, will notwithſtanding prove ſuch a Foundation for the Hiſtory of the *Sequeſter'd* Clergy, as may Encourage the Friends of the Church to Empower my ſelf, or ſome other Perſon who is better Able, and hath more Opportunities, to *Perfect* and *Compleat* it. *Preface* to Vol. II. Edit. 2. p. 1.

I could be very Eaſie under the many Weakneſſes and Defects now mention'd, and Probably the many more hitherto Unobſerv'd, was I not Apprehenſive of a Worſe Sort of *Imperfections*; Namely, Errors and Miſtakes; and yet I cannot but look upon theſe alſo as Unavoidable in a Work of ſuch a Nature. Dr. *Calamy* Expreſs'd his Senſe of this ſame Matter with Regard to ſome Particulars, as well of his *Second*, as *Firſt* Edition; and the many † *Alterations* and *Amendments* of that *Second* Edition it ſelf, abundantly Confirmed the Truth of his *Firſt* Conjecture. To theſe I could yet add great Numbers of other Miſtakes, of which he doth not ſeem very Apprehenſive; and which, as far as I can gueſs, from the Haſty View I took of ſome Pages of that *Second* Edition, he hath not yet Amended. However, he maketh a very Juſt Excuſe, both for me and himſelf, in this Obſervation on the Caſe of *Anth. Wood*; 'A great many Groſs Miſtakes in *Matters* of *Fact*' are 'Hardly Cenſu-'rable in one that Touches on ſo great a Variety of Particulars,' provided he be 'Ready to Correct upon better *Informations*,' as I ſhall by and by aſſure Dr. *Calamy*, I am. In the mean time, I cannot but Subjoyn, that this Obſervation of Dr. *Calamy*, doth more eſpecially hold good in the Caſe of a Perſon, who firſt beats out a very *Long*, *Dark*, *Intricate*, and *Untrodden Path*: For if ſuch an One often Tumbles, or Falls into a Pit, it is no other than what might be expected; and if he *Gets Off* with ma-

See *Preface* to Edit. 1. p. 4. and Ed. 2. V. II. p. 22, 23, 29, 30.

† See *Preface* to Vol. II. Edit. 1. *paſſim*.

Pref. to Ed. 1. p. 9. Ed. 2. V II. p. 12.

many *Rents* and *Tatters* in his Cloaths, and not a few in his Skin which bring the Blood after them, he may be Thankful it is no Worſe. I ſhall not be Particular in drawing out the Parallel: That I had nothing but *Broken* and *Imperfect* Materials; and neither *Guide*, nor *Pattern*, in the *Undertaking*; That the Circumſtances of it are Various and Numberleſs; and that the *Length* of it Entitles me to the Benefit of that Good-natur'd Saying

——— *Opere in longo fas eſt obrepere Somnum*,

is Obvious to every Body: Only I muſt expreſly take Notice, That I have a better Claim to theſe Allowances, than any Dr. *Calamy* can put in; as well becauſe the Conditions and Circumſtances of the *Suffering Loyaliſts*, together with the *Acts*, *Ordinances*, *Orders*, &c. under which they *Suffer'd*, were ſo Various, and of ſuch Different Kinds; as becauſe the Account of them was firſt Undertaken at ſo great a Diſtance of Time; of both which I have ſpoken already on another Occaſion, and therefore might Reaſonably Promiſe my ſelf the Compaſſion, rather than the Cenſure, of every conſidering Perſon in this Matter; or, if I appear *Inexcuſable* in the Eyes of other People, I perſuade my ſelf, Dr. *Calamy* will be the *Leſs Inclined* to Turn Quick upon me for my Miſtakes; ſince his own Work did, and could not but Render him ſo very Senſible how *Impoſſible* it is wholly to Avoid them.

That thoſe in the ATTEMPT are, as I fear, very many, muſt be freely owned: But I am, methinks, willing on the other Hand, to hope, that they are for the moſt part *Circumſtantial* only, and ſuch as do not Affect the *Subſtance* of the *Undertaking*; and I am the more *Inclined* to Hope it, becauſe ſo conſiderable a Part of my *Informations* were ſent me by the Clergy; who, tho' by no means exempt from Error and Miſtakes, muſt however be Allow'd on many Accounts better Qualify'd to Collect and Report ſuch Notices, than any other Body of Men whatſoever. Their Sacred Function is a very prevalent Motive to Veracity; their Educations in Learning, and their Acquaintance with thoſe Ancient Pariſhioners from whence themſelves in great Meaſure, had their Relations, do Enable them to Judge, as well of the Abilities and other Qualifications, as of the Faithfulneſs of the Relators; The Opportunities of the Pariſh Regiſters, and their Reſidence on the ſeveral Pariſhes, which were the Scenes of thoſe Actions, give them the beſt Advantages of making theſe Enquiries among ſuch as had a Perſonal Knowledge of the things they Undertake to Affirm. And it will Certainly be Admitted as a good Plea in my own Behalf, that if any of the Clergy came themſelves ſhort of the Qualifications now mention'd, my not being Acquainted either with their Perſons or Characters (and therefore much leſs with thoſe of their *Informers*) Depriv'd me of the very Poſſibility of Judging what Degrees of Credit ought to be given to the ſeveral Relations they Tranſmitted to me; and that by Conſequence, Neceſſity, as well as Charity, obliged me not to think Them Falſe, until I had ſome Special and Particular Reaſon to do ſo.

However, that among the various Perſons thus Concern'd, either to give or ſend *Informations*, the Miſtakes of ſome, and the Haſty and Precipitate Belief of others, cannot but have occaſioned ſeveral Errors in the Work, is Obvious to every Body: But then it is no leſs Obvious (for the Reaſons juſt now mention'd) that the Miſtakes of this Kind muſt be Diſcharged from my Account; as muſt thoſe likewiſe that ariſe from the want of Sufficient Notices, to clear up ſeveral Difficulties, and ſeeming *Inconſiſtencies*: And I promiſe my ſelf alſo the ſame Favour, for ſuch (if any ſuch there are) as may happen by my being *Impoſ'd* on out of *Malice* and *Deſign*. This hath been the Lot of Men much better than my ſelf; and if it ſhould happen to be my own Fate, the Party will not be able to take any Advantage of it; becauſe every one muſt be Convinc'd, ſuch a Deſign could not be Formed by any but themſelves. However, I cannot expect a like Degree of Favour to ſuch Miſtakes as ariſe from my own *Haſt* and *Inadverteney*, from my not being Thoroughly Acquainted with all the leſſer Circumſtances and *Incidents* of the Hiſtories of thoſe Times; from my not Re-examining all my Papers and Citations; and perhaps from my Miſtaking now and then ſome of the ſhorter Notes and Minutes that I had taken ſo many Years before: Only when it is conſider'd, that theſe were in great Meaſure the Effects of *Stiff* and *Inflexible* Neceſſity, I hope the Miſtakes Occaſion'd by them, will not appear altogether Unpardonable.

I have only farther to ſay, before I come to the Miſtakes themſelves, the Liſt being the Main and Principal Part of the Deſign, was therefore † firſt Drawn up; and when Ready, was, to ſave Time, Diſpatch'd to the *Preſs*, whilſt the other Part was preparing; in conſulting my Papers for which, I Diſcover'd ſome Miſtakes, and ſome other things that I was before Ignorant of; particularly, the time when the ‡Cathedral of St. *Paul*, and the Collegiate Church of *Weſtminſter* were Diſſolved; and whether the Collegiate Churches were all put down or not, &c. And being

† Tho', as the Reader will perceive, it makes the *Second* Part of the Volume.

‡ See Part I. p. 13. 14. and Part II. where thoſe Churches are accounted for: As alſo for the Collegiate Churches, Part I. p. 11. Part II. p. 16.

Uninformed

Uninformed of theſe things when I went through with the Account of thoſe Churches, there are ſome *Inconſiſtencies* in the Pages, to which the *Margin* refers the Reader, with Relation to theſe Matters. And it is probable, there are ſome others of the like Nature (and Occaſion'd in the ſame Manner) that I have not yet Obſerved.

But to come to the Miſtakes themſelves, I am under ſome Apprehenſions, that as I may not have Uſed the Words *Preſented*, *Collated*, *Admitted*, &c. with ſo much Exactneſs as I ought; ſo I may have Miſtaken the Dates of *One* of theſe for the *Other* of them; and I doubt there are other Dates miſtaken likewiſe: For it was Cuſtomary with the Parliament at firſt to *Sequeſter* the Clergy by a † Short *Ordinance*, wherein they alſo appointed the *Succeſſor*; but it not being *Improbable*, that they might ſometimes vary from this Form, and Appoint the *Succeſſor* in a *Separate* and *Diſtinct Ordinance*, I know not whether that may not have led me to Miſtake the Time of ſuch a *Nomination*, for that of the *Sequeſtration*. It muſt be further Known, that at firſt theſe *Ordinances* were ſent up to the *Lords* for their *Concurrence*; that afterwards the *Commons* took them wholly into their own Hands, and at laſt, the *Committees* were Furniſh'd, if I miſtake not, with a *Power* of Finally *Determining*, and Concluding upon them. Now in Strictneſs of Speaking, theſe *Sequeſtrations* ought to be Reckon'd (as long as the *Houſes* Employed themſelves in them) from the Concurrence of the *Lords*, or the Agreement of the *Commons*, to the Reports of their *Committees*; whereas I doubt, they are ſometimes Dated from the Time that the *Committees* came to a *Reſolution*, or from ſome other *Noted Period* of the *Proſecution*: Nor muſt I Omit to ſuggeſt on this Occaſion, that when it is ſaid (as it will Frequently be) ſuch or ſuch a Perſon was *Sequeſter'd by the Houſe*, the Reader is for the moſt Part, to Underſtand, that it was, however, done on Report from ſome of their *Committees*. To this muſt be added in the laſt Place, that in the *Aſſociated Counties*, I Fear, the Time of *Preferring the Articles* againſt the Clergy, is not ſeldom miſtaken, for that of *Concluding* upon, and *Pronouncing* the *Sentence*.

These cited out of Mr. *Newcourt*, I take it for granted, are thoſe of the *Admiſſion*, tho' I am ſenſible, I have in the Preſbenda, &c. often called them *Collations*, &c.

† An Exemplification of which is given Part I. p.

I have always follow'd the *Informations* I receiv'd, in repreſenting the Cauſes of the *Sequeſtrations*: But if I judge aright my ſelf, they are not all to be deemed of the ſame kind: Sometimes the Real Cauſes are aſſigned (tho' perhaps quite different ones were alledg'd before the *Committees*;) ſometimes only the Main and Bearing Cauſe is repreſented, tho' many others concurr'd at the time of Trial; ſometimes the more *Obſervable*, the more *Trifling*, or more *Ridiculous* Allegation only, is mention'd to me; and that too, it may be, out of a Heap of many others; ſometimes the Articles are not mention'd as they were preferred, but what was *Interpretatively* and in effect the *Senſe* of them, is repreſented in my Information, and ſometimes perhaps, what was only moved by ſome of their Adverſaries before the Committee, or what was the common Objection againſt the Miniſter in the Pariſh, (tho' neither of them ever laid in the Articles) is tranſmitted to me, and theſe I have inſerted accordingly. However, I could not omit to ſuggeſt thus much to Reader, that he may not be led into any miſtake in this matter; but may uſe his own diſcretion in Judging and Determining, when theſe ſeveral Caſes occur. And on the other hand, it will be ſo plain when the Copies or Extracts of the Articles themſelves are produc'd, that he cannot fail of perceiving it.

It was ſome time before I obſerv'd the preciſe and punctual difference betwixt *Sequeſtration* and *Ejectment*; the one of which, was Lodging the Power of Receiving the Incomes, in the hands of ſome other Perſons; and the other, totally Stripping the Miniſter of all Right and Title to the Living, and Diſpoſſeſſing of him. The Orders for theſe were ſometimes different, and iſſued at different times; I doubt therefore, that I have not been exact enough in diſtinguiſhing theſe (particularly, in the Aſſociated Counties) and that I have often miſtaken the Date of the one, for that of the other; as alſo the time of the Order it ſelf, for that of the Execution; and I fear the ſame in many other Caſes of the like nature. I have ſet down many *Sequeſtrations* which I find Reſolved by the† Houſe of Commons; tho' perhaps ſometimes the Lords might diſagree to them; ſometimes a Means might be found to procure an Arreſt of Judgment; and at other times, it may be, the Sentence was Revok'd, and the Perſon Reſtor'd; and this, perhaps, hath occaſioned ſome Miſtakes, tho', I believe, very few: For if I well remember, I have not yet ‡ diſcover'd more than a *ſingle Inſtance* (beſides thoſe expreſly noted) in either of thoſe kinds; which is the Caſe of Mr. *William Keeble* of *Ringſhall* in *Suffolk*, who got his Sequeſtration revok'd; but whether That Revocation it ſelf might not be after Re-call'd, I cannot tell.

† And the ſame is to be ſaid of the *Committees*, &c.

‡ And that too late to amend it in any other way than I now do, by thus giving notice of it in this Place.

I queſtion likewiſe, whether ſome who were only Harraſs'd and ill uſed in thoſe Times, might not be ſent me as *Sequeſter'd*; and whether ſome who were *Incumbents* ſoon after the *Reſtoration*, on Livings that had been Sequeſter'd, might not by ſuch as had no perfect Knowledge of thoſe Matters, be miſtaken for the Perſons that had been Sequeſter'd from them, and repreſented to me accordingly; and whether ſome who were yet more ignorant, might not miſtake my Enquiries, or *confound* the ſeveral

* *Part* II. p. 289.

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veral *Ejectments*, and return to me ſome of thoſe who quitted on the *Reſtoration*, or at St. *Bartholomew's* Day, inſtead of Thoſe who *Suffered under the Uſurpation:* Which I the rather mention, becauſe I diſcover'd ſuch a Miſtake in a Perſon from whom I was my ſelf making ſome Enquiries. The Examining my own Liſt by that of the *Abridgment*, would indeed have prevented any ſuch Error; but the long Time and Pains of Collating ſo many Thouſand Names, had been but badly recompenced, by finding out Two or Three ſuch Miſtakes, if haply there may be ſo many, or indeed any at all.

The Method I was forc'd to purſue, in obtaining the Names of Thoſe Ejected from ſome of the Cathedrals, was, to procure a Liſt of the *Incumbents* on the Reſpective Dignities, *&c.* in one of the neareſt Years to the Time of the *Diſſolution* of Thoſe Bodies; ſome of Thoſe were of 42, or 43, *&c.* Now it is poſſible, that ſome few of the then Members might die before the Cathedrals were put down, and might not be Sufferers, and this perhaps may have cauſed ſome Miſtakes; but then, if it be conſider'd, that many were driven from theſe Churches before they were *utterly Diſſolved*; and that as ſome died, ſo others might ſucceed before the Total Diſſolution; and that, as I have ſaid in another place, it is likely I want the Names of ſeveral of thoſe *Duplicate Sufferers*: I ſay, if this be conſider'd, the Miſtakes of this kind will not be found to make any Addition to the Numbers of the Liſt. Beſides, it is poſſible that ſome of Thoſe mentioned from *Oxonii Lacrymæ*, might after Submit, and make their Peace, and ſome of the Parochial Clergy ſaid to be Turned out for the *Engagement*, might be *otherwiſe* Men of the Times, and have taken the *Covenant*, *&c.* and if ſo, I ſhall be ready to diſcount them on the Firſt Notice.

See Part I. p. 203.

The Trouble I was at to compare the ſeveral Parts of my Liſt, and to inſert ſo many *Queries*, to prevent *Duplicates*, is more than will be readily thought; and yet I have reaſon after all, to think, there are ſome eſcap'd me: Nor was it in any ways to be prevented: For poſſibly, ſome of the Blank Prebends (and Theſe ſtand in the room of Sufferers) were held by ſome of the *Dignitaries* otherwiſe mentioned, or the *Incumbents* of them may have been coincident with ſome of the Sequeſter'd Parochial Clergy: Some of the Livings which have not the Names of the Sufferers affixed, might be held by ſome of the Cathedral Clergy, or Fellows of Colleges; or ſome of the Parochial Clergy, who have no Livings ſubjoyned to their Names, might happen to be the *Incumbents* on them; the Want of many Chriſtian Names, may likewiſe have prevented the Diſcovery of ſeveral other *Duplicates*; and different Spelling of ſeveral Names, as well of *Perſons* as *Places*, may probably have produced the ſame Effect: An Inſtance of which I have very lately found in the Caſe of *Abberton* in *Suſſex*. To a Note at this obſervable Place, I had referr'd all the other Sequeſter'd Places mention'd on the Authority of a Clauſe in the Entries of the *Admiſſion-Books* of thoſe Times, and Thoſe of the *Commiſſioners* for the *Approbation of Publick Preachers*; but I ſince find, That it was written in thoſe Books according to the common Pronunciation of the Name in That County; and that it is the ſame Place with *Edburton*, the Sequeſter'd Rectory of Dr. *Jermin*, who is mention'd among the *London* Clergy, and This Place there reckon'd to his Account.

Preſ to the *Abridgment*, V. II. Edit. 2. p. 22.

See Part II. p. 187.

Ibid. p. 171.

I have before ſaid, that I *Intended* to have *Inſerted* in the *Liſt* it ſelf, ſuch Places only as are *Freeholds*, or uſually Deemed *Equivalent* to them; but I Doubt, for want of *Due Information*, I have ſeveral Times *Tranſgreſſed* this *Rule* (eſpecially, in Accounting for the *Sequeſtrations* in the *Welch* Counties;) and ſometimes it may be, not only *Chapelries* and *Daughter-Churches*, but even *Notes of Diſtinction* are Crept in for *Pariſhes* and *Separate Places*: Nor is it impoſſible (tho' I do not ſee any Grounds to think it) that ſome of thoſe at the End of the Counties, might be ſome of the *Sufferers* of *Scotland* or *Ireland*.

I have already ſaid ſomething of this matter in the Account of the *Propagation in Wales*. See Part I. p. 116, 117.

I am more Apprehenſive of many of the Miſtakes now mentioned, in that Part of the *Liſt*, which concerns *Wales*, than in any other; the frequent Returns of the ſame Sir-names (eſpecially when I was not *Informed* of the *Chriſtian* Names) the *Little Variation* of many of thoſe Names one from another; the *Different* † *Spelling* of the ſame Name in *Different* (and ſometimes the ſame) *Papers*; the *Ignorance*, as well as the bad Hands of ſome of the Perſons whoſe * *Papers* I made Uſe of; the Accidental Placing a Living in a wrong County; the great Number of *Pariſhes* of the ſame Names, and the very ſmall *Difference* of others; the many Places joyned; the many *Daughter-Churches*, *Chapels*, *Donatives*, *Sine-Cures*, *&c.* the Notes of Diſtinction added to the Names of many Livings; the frequent *Pluralities* in theſe Counties; the *Little Time* I had with the Papers that Concerned theſe *Matters*; my *Utter Ignorance* of the Places as well as the Language of that Country; the *Little Intercourſe* I had with any one There, and many other Circumſtances, all Concurred to render Miſtakes in that Part of the *Liſt* Unavoidable.

† As *Lloyd* and *Floyd*, *Davies*, *Davys*, *Davys*, *Davies*, *&c.*

* Viz. the Conſtables Returns ſpoken of in another Place.

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To this I muſt add, That in the Note at *Abergwyley* in *Caermarthenſhire*, I have omitted the Two Caſes of *Pluralities* and *Curacies*, or *Donatives*; which muſt therefore be taken into That Account: And if any of the Pariſhes fall under them, they muſt be Reſpectively placed at the proper *Incumbent*, if otherwiſe already in the Liſt, or be Transferr'd into the *Appendix*. And to this I muſt yet further add, That ſince the *Propagation* was carried on under the *Independent* Tyranny, it is not improbable, that beſides the Old Loyaliſts, ſome of the *Presbyterians*, who had until then run in with the Rebellion, were Ejected likewiſe; and if any ſuch are gotten into the Liſt, I ſhall be very ready to diſcount them. See Part II. p. 189

There is yet another Source of Miſtakes unmention'd; I doubt whether ſome who ſuffered in a *Parochial Capacity* only, and were ſoon on the Return of the King, promoted *in the Cathedrals*, and others, who ſuffer'd in *one* Pariſh, and were then likewiſe remov'd to a *better*, being well known to have been Sequeſter'd Perſons, may not be repreſented to me as Ejected from Thoſe *latter* Places, and not from the *former*; and whether ſome, who were only *A. M.* or *B. D.* at the time of their Sufferings, may not be accounted for to me by the Higher Degrees (and more particularly, that of *D. D.*) which they obtained in, or after the *Reſtoration*; as alſo whether ſome who were only *Doctors of Law* (for in common ſpeaking, the Faculties are never ſpecify'd, but the ſingle Word *Dr.* indifferently Uſed for all of them) may not, by thoſe who have *Informed* me, and ſometimes by my ſelf, have been miſtaken for *Doctors in Divinity*.

I have ſome Reaſon to think, that thoſe People from whom the Clergy had ſometimes their *Informations*, not being Appriz'd of the Difference betwixt *Committees* and *Commiſſioners*, have often Confounded theſe Words; and that I have not my ſelf been always Mindful to Diſtinguiſh them as Carefully as I ought; as neither the Words, *Acts*, *Ordinances*, and *Orders*, tho' for the moſt Part, I believe, the Difference is punctually Obſerved; The Value of the Livings is perhaps often Miſreckon'd; and being probably, for the moſt Part, given according to the common Vogue, the Pariſhes may be therefore more frequently Over, than Under Rated; tho' it muſt be Obſerved, that as ſome Livings Riſe, ſo others Fall, in ſuch a Courſe of Years: And 'tis not unlikely, that the being deny'd the *Fifths*, is ſometimes complain'd of, when the Perſons were either by their *Temporal Eſtates*, or by ſome other Exceptions in the *Ordinances* of thoſe Times, Diſqualify'd for Claiming them. I know not whether the Affinity of ſome Names in the *Index Villaris* (for that Work I made uſe of to this Purpoſe) may not have ſometimes Miſ-led me in Affixing the R. for V. as Tokens of *Rectory* or *Vicaridge*, to ſeveral of the Pariſhes, and whether there may not be ſome other Miſtakes in thoſe *Matters*; and I expect the Miſtakes in Point of *Orthography* (as well in the Names of *Perſons* as *Places*) ſhould be without Number. I ſcarce ever ſaw any Work of this Nature, that did not Labour under ſuch Misfortunes: The *Abridgment*, the *Valor Beneficiorum*, and the *Index Villaris* now mention'd, abound with them. The Rule I ſet my ſelf, was punctually to obſerve the Spelling of the Papers, &c. from which I Copy'd; but thoſe Papers were not always conſonant to themſelves, much leſs to one another, in theſe Matters; and therefore neither is, nor could *that* which I Copy'd from them; nor was it poſſible for me always to Remember the Preciſe Spelling, when I Repeated any Name; and it would have been Endleſs (as well as in good Meaſure Uſeleſs) to run over the Work, and re-examine it throughout on Occaſion of every Name that might poſſibly be more than Once mention'd in it. Preface to the *Abridgm.* Vol. II. Edit. 2. p. 22.

And there are ſtill ſome others, tho' Occaſioned in a Different Manner: For the *Sufferers* under Each County being *Alphabeted* no farther than the firſt *Letter* of Each Name, when the Papers were ſent to the *Preſs*, a Learned Perſon was pleas'd to Mark them out by *Figures*, and thereby to Direct the *Printer* how they ought to be Plac'd, in order to Reduce them to a yet more Perfect *Alphabet*, with Regard to the *Second* and *Following Letters* of each Name; but not obſerving the Dependance, the Accounts had ſometimes one upon another, and the References peculiar to the Order they ſtood in, as they were drawn up in the Copy, the Diſſolving of that Order made ſeveral of thoſe References altogether * Unintelligible. To which muſt be added, that the † Learned Perſon who Corrected the *Preſs*, and was (as is before ſaid, deſired to Correct the Work it ſelf) may perhaps have now and then added, or altered ſome things which did not Comport with ſome other Parts, or which ought to have been Examined, Compared with, and Referr'd to them, although it was in ſome ſort impoſſible he ſhould be Appriz'd of it.

* See particularly the Caſe of Mr. *Burton* of *Fenſtanton* in *Hunt.* Part II. p. 205.

† Particularly, in the Caſe of one or two Sufferers, of which he had been informed, and was ſo kind to inſert them.

It is not unlikely, that among the great Variety of Particulars in the Work, ſome Things may be mention'd or Hinted at, that are Spoken of, and Anſwer'd to, in ſome of the Writings of the other Side; but I muſt beg leave to aſſure the Reader,

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that altho' this may ſufficiently Diſcover my *Ignorance*, yet it proceeds from no Worſe Quality: For I have Faithfully mentioned thoſe Anſwers, as far as they came to my Knowledge, and Repreſented ſuch of them as I could get a Sight of: Nor is it improbable, that I may have mention'd ſome Things which Dr. *Calamy* hath Amended in the *New Edition* of his *Abridgment*; but my Papers were ſo far Printed off, and the Remainder ſo far Advanc'd when that Work had its *Second Publication*, that it was too late to conſult it for that End: Nor indeed have I been able to find more Time than what was ſufficient to give ſome few Pages of it a Curſory Reading, and to go over with his *Preface*, of which (to obſerve that by the Way) I ſhould have taken more Notice, but that the greater Part of it concerns thoſe Subjects, which I am, God willing, to ſpeak of hereafter.

As to the Errors of the *Preſs*, no one certainly, had ever a *Better Title* to the *common Plea*, of a *great Diſtance* from it, and Conſequently to the *Courteſie* of the *Gentle Reader* in that Point; who cannot fail to Obſerve likewiſe, that the *Order* and *Form* of the *Second Part*, render it much more Liable to Miſtakes of the Kind I am now Speaking, than any plain and common Pages can be; nor could any one but the Perſon that Drew them up, ſet thoſe Miſtakes at rights in ſeveral Caſes. The more Noted Miſcarriages will however, be in ſome meaſure Remedy'd by a Liſt of *Errata*; only it will be neceſſary to take Notice in this Place, becauſe it cannot be ſo conveniently done there, that the *Spaces* and *Diſtances* intended for *Inſerting* ſuch Degrees as are Wanting, as likewiſe the *Rectories* and *Vicarages* are not always obſerved; that ſometimes in the *Liſt* of the Univerſity of *Oxford*, thoſe *Spaces* are left when they were never intended, becauſe the *Sufferers* were *Under-Graduates*; that the *Points* are not always continued to the *Braces*, from the *Shorter Preferments*; and that the *Preferments* are not always Ranked and Diſpoſed in the Order that the Copy plainly enough Exemplify'd.

There are Probably, many other Occaſions and Heads of Miſtakes, which I have not obſerved; but the only One obſerved, and not yet mention'd, is ſuch an One as I muſt be a little more particular in Speaking to; I mean, the Miſrepreſentations, in the Traditionary Stories of the Hardſhips and Ill Uſage of ſeveral of the *Parochial-Clergy*. I am not ſo Apprehenſive of Errors and Miſtakes in any one Part of the Work, as in this; and am the more inclined to Suſpect them, becauſe I find ſo many of this Kind in the *Abridgment*: Nor do I ſee how they could be Prevented, eſpecially in an *Undertaking* wholly begun (as mine was) at ſo great a Diſtance of Time from the Tranſactions themſelves, and not capable of being altogether carried on without ſome Aſſiſtances from theſe Traditions; which paſſing through ſo many, and thoſe very often *Mean* and *Ignorant* Hands, cannot, as I ſhould think, fail of being often Miſrepreſented in many Circumſtances; and the rather becauſe the Variation of a Word, and ſometimes of any the leaſt Particle, and more particularly, the Omiſſion or Concealment of any part of the Facts, may make ſo conſiderable an Alteration, and give ſuch a wrong Turn to any Relation. I was made very Senſible of This (and the *Inſtance* will alſo ſerve to *Illuſtrate* the *Matter* to the Reader) by the Different Relations of the *Uſage* of Dr. *Cox* at *Exeter*; the one of which, (and that the Trueſt) Repreſenting him as ply'd with a Vomit, (to the Hazard of his Life) by the Order of the Earl of *Stamford*, to bring up ſome Papers of *Intelligence*, which, it was Apprehended, he had Chew'd and Swallow'd down, to prevent their being ſeen by the Earl; the other, Alledging, that he had been Poyſon'd, and thereby brought in Hazard of his Life, but providentially Preſerved by Exceſſive Vomiting: And, I muſt confeſs, that for Theſe, and ſuch like Reaſons, it was with great Diffidence, I Related the Story of Mr. *Powell*; one Part of which, ſeems to me little leſs than *Impoſſible*; and yet the Perſon who ſent me the Account, being himſelf a Clergyman, and Affirming he had it from the Mouth of one of thoſe very Clergymen who were Fellow-Sufferers with Mr. *Powell* (and therefore more than an Eye-Witneſs of what he Affirmed) I knew not on one Hand, how I could wholly Omit the Relation; nor on the Other, would I venture to give it but in thoſe Words wherein I had my ſelf Receiv'd it; tho' the *Printer* by what Accident, I know not, omitted to Signifie ſo much to the Reader by the uſual Token of *Comma*'s in the Margin.

See Part II. p. 27. 28.

See Part II. p. 333. 334.

To this it muſt be yet added, that there are not Wanting ſome Zealous People of the one Side, as well as of the Other, who are ready enough to Aggravate and Inflame a Story beyond the Bounds of Truth and Honeſty. I much Miſtake if the *Abridgment* doth not Abound with ſuch Miſrepreſentations; and I wiſh I could be ſure the ATTEMPT was wholly free from them; But as it was *Impoſſible* for me to Diſcover Theſe and the other Miſtakes now mention'd; So neither could I forbear to *Inſert* ſuch Relations as are thus Handed down in the ſeveral Pariſhes, becauſe they have a Foundation of Truth: And tho' the particular Circumſtances may be often Miſtaken, yet it is probable, that the True Ones when Diſcover'd, will often prove as Bad, if not ſometimes Worſe, and by Conſequence, the Barbarous Oppreſſions of the Rebellion will appear much the ſame either way. However, I

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am particularly Desirous, and therefore Ready to Correct the Miſtakes of this Kind on the firſt *Information*; and was I not ſo on the other Accounts, this Reaſon is Sufficient to Determine me to it; Namely, that the *Inhumanities* of the ſeveral *Ordinances* themſelves, and of the other Unqueſtionable Relations, as well of the Proceedings of the *Committees*, as of the other *Sufferings* of particular Clergymen, are ſo many, that theſe alone would abundantly Diſplay the Cruelties of the Times, were all the other Diſcounted from the Hiſtory.

Beſides theſe general Heads now mention'd, I muſt alſo take notice of ſome particular Miſtakes diſcovered ſince the Papers were printed off. In a Note at Mr. *Aſhton* in *Cambridgeſhire*. I had ſaid, the Earl of *Manchester* acted *by Commiſſioners* in the Aſſociated Counties, but *in Perſon* at *Cambridge*; which is not ſo carefully expreſſed as it ought: for he acted in both Affairs by *Commiſſioners* (only he was at *Cambridge* in *Perſon* ſome part of the time) who prepared the matters for him, to which he afterwards put his *Fiat*. In theſe Counties will likewiſe often occur a *Query*, whether the Suffering Clergyman did not loſe a Temporal Eſtate of ſuch or ſuch a Value, or ſuch and ſuch a Sum of Money; but, I ſince find, that the Paper which led me to make thoſe Queſtions, was only a Computation made, and given in, of the Real and Perſonal Eſtates of the ſeveral Sufferers, in Order to determine, purſuant to the Ordinance, whether they were entitul'd to the *Fifths*, or not. † Dr. *Car* of *Durham*, was not Sequeſter'd from the Vicaridge of *Aycliff*, but dy'd poſſeſs'd of it; and therefore it may be, he did not ſuffer in the *Prebend* neither. The * Account of Dr. *William Huchenſon* of *Exeter*, is in great meaſure confounded with That of his Father of the ſame Degree, and both the ſame Names, which led me into the Miſtake. The Cauſes of the Sequeſtration of Mr. ‡ *Large* from *Rotherfield* in *Suſſex*, are very much miſrepreſented: Nor was the Lodge (in which Mr. || *Seſton* of *Burton cum Coates*, in the ſame County, abſconded) uninhabited, as is there repreſented, but poſſeſs'd at that time by a poor Family. Mr. *Tomlinſon* of *High-Ongar* in *Eſſex*, was indeed Sequeſter'd; but the Poverty of his Family afterwards was not ſo much owing to his own Sufferings under the Rebellion, as to their being defrauded of an Eſtate which he had left them. *Catworth Magna* in *Huntingtonſhire*, as inſerted Part *II.* p. 219, makes a Duplicate, being before mentioned at Mr. *Aycrodd*, p. 183; as is likewiſe St. *Mary's* in St. *Edmondsbury*, p. 311, it being the Living of Mr. *Jewell* before mentioned, p. 285; and there are probably, ſome other things of the like nature over look'd.

But whether thoſe Eſtates, &c. might be after Sequeſter'd for Delinquency, I know not.

† See Part. I. p 5. Part II. p. 20.

* *Ibid.* p. 27.

‡ *Ibid.* p 299.

|| *Ibid.* p. 372.

Ibid. p. 378.

I have now found, and honeſtly confeſs'd as many Faults, as I could, in the Undertaking, and among them, ſeveral, which I am ſatisfy'd, would have coſt my Adverſaries no ſmall Pains and Trouble to have diſcovered: That there are however, many more, I make no queſtion; and theſe my Friends are deſired, and mine Enemies are very welcome to tell me of; the Former of which, will receive my utmoſt Thanks; and the Other, tho' they do not Smite me friendly, ſhall be ſure to ſee the good effect of Reformation and Amendment: But I am more particularly deſirous of being inform'd of thoſe Miſtakes by means of which the Reputation of any Perſon, whether Dead or Living, may be injur'd: That the Credit and Reputation of ſeveral Perſons muſt be concern'd in ſome of the unavoidable Miſtakes now mention'd, is plain to every body: Nor can I ſufficiently lament my own Misfortune (or rather indeed that of the Work) on thoſe Accounts. I have no Method left therefore, to remedy them, but that which I now take, of being particularly deſirous to be ſet at Rights in the Miſtakes of that kind; and of giving all poſſible aſſurance, that on the firſt Notice of them, I will do Juſtice, and give all due Satisfaction to the injured Perſons; and this will, I hope, abundantly convince the Reader, that none of them are *wilful*: Beſides which, the Multitude of *Queries* wherewith I have fill'd the Margins (and that perhaps, as ſome will think, unneceſſarily) do concur to ſhew, how unwilling I was to affirm by Wholeſale: Nor ſhould I have the Confidence to ask, or expect the Favour of the Reader, was I conſcious to my ſelf of any known *Miſ-repreſentations*, *Falſhoods*, or even *Concealements*: But whilſt on the other Hand, I have done my utmoſt to prevent them, I may reaſonably Hope for the Allowances (and I ask no other) that are uſually made to ſuch Undertakings; and particularly, thoſe which Dr. *Calamy* claims for the * *Abridgment*; thoſe which the preſent Right Reverend Biſhop of *Sarum* hath lately demanded (and I am ſatisfy'd the Party are ready to give him) for his † *Hiſtory of the Reformation*, and thoſe which it is well known, they are ſo forward to make to Mr. ‡ *Fox's* Book of *Martyrs*; notwithſtanding ſome of thoſe ſuppoſed Sufferers did, as I have heard, live to read their own Martyrdom; which if true, is alone ſufficient to convince any one engaged in ſuch a Work, that he ought rather to offer his firſt Edition to the Publick for Correction than Information; and that he will be oblig'd, as I now am, to beg every Reader to be very *Courteous* indeed; and rather to conſider himſelf as a Friend to whom the Work is communicated for his Amendment, than to look on himſelf in any other View and Capacity. I cannot forbear to add, before I quit this Head, that the Faults of the *Abridgment* are never the leſs, for that

See *Preface* to *Abridg.* Vol II. Edit. 2. p. 22.

* See *Preface* to Vol. II. Edit. 2. p. 23.

† See his *Introduction* to his remaining Volume of that *Hiſtory*.

‡ See alſo *Preface* to the *Abridg.* Vol. II. Edit. 2. p. 23.

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the probable Heads and Occasions of Them are not more particularly Pointed at by the Author himself; nor those of the ATTEMPT ever the more, for being thus fairly and openly confess'd; save that it hath not a little contributed to lengthen out a *Preface* which the answering those Clamours already rais'd, and obviating these more numerous ones I foresee will be made, have otherwise render'd but even too tedious and particular.

And was I to deal with Persons of common Candor and Ingenuity, this long Detail of the *Imperfections* and *Mistakes* of the Work, and the Readiness I have profess'd of amending them as soon as more and better Informations shall enable me to do it, might well be expected to produce the good Effect of saving both my self and my Adversaries a great deal of trouble in Answers, and Replies, until the History is settled and adjusted; but this is what I am satisfy'd, I must by no means look for. It is impossible that an ATTEMPT towards the *Recovering an Account of the Numbers and Sufferings of the Loyal Clergy*, should fail of stirring up the Resentments of the Party; more especially, considering, that there must be some among them whose Ancestors or other Relations acted so great a part in the Iniquities of those Times, and are perhaps, mention'd in the Work. The great Freedom wherewith I have in this *Preface* delivered my Thoughts of the *Faction* at present (who succeed in the same Principles of Disaffection to the Church, and Disloyalty to their Prince) will, I am sensible, yet more inflame them against me. The Nature of such a Work, which as I have shewn, is of it self liable to so many Mistakes, yields them so fair an Opportunity of insulting me; and that very Plainness and Openness, wherewith I have honestly pointed out so many probable Occasions of those Mistakes, which they could not have discover'd themselves, without some considerable Trouble, must prove such an Help and Encouragement to them, that their *impatient Zeal* can never leave me without many sudden and precipitated Answers: Nor can they fail on this occasion above all others, of employing in a very distinguish'd manner, their known Talents of Falshood, Calumny and the most bitter Railings and Invectives. Insomuch that if the Diligence of the Weekly Writers doth not out-strip That of the Booksellers, and make the Answers in several Parts of the Country prevent the Work it self; if the Book be not Torn in pieces, the Preface (or perhaps some Parts of it) taken in hand by One, a few *Incidents* by Another, and these very Mistakes I have given warning of, by a Third; if every Week doth not for some time produce a Pamphlet against me, or if any Pamphlet from the Party is without a Fling at me; if I am not Traduc'd for a *Roufeau*, an High-Flier (perhaps a Jacobite, or a Papist) a Persecutor, or a Railer, and the most notorious Lier that ever wrote; if the unavoidable Mistakes of a Work of this nature, are not pass'd into known and wilful Falshoods, and the lesser and circumstantial Slips magnify'd into gross Errors, and produc'd to destroy the Credit of the whole Work; if the most odious and detestable Calumnies, and the most exploded Falshoods, are not afresh publish'd against the Church and Clergy, by way of Retortion; In a word, if I do not meet with all the ill Usage that industrious and indefatigable Malice can lay any Man under, I will contentedly be thought to have misrepresented the Party, as well in the Work it self, as in this Preface: But if I am dealt with in those Methods of Calumny and Reproach, I hope, the Reader will think their Practices and Behaviour do abundantly confirm every Word I have said of them.

Nor is this the Result of Conjecture only, and Probabilities, grounded on the known Character of the Party, and their usual Proceedings in Cases of the like nature; but what they have Themselves openly and professedly declar'd, and given me Warning of, in their *Observator reviv'd*, and in an Advertisement at the End of the *New Test of the Church of* England's *Honesty*; and not only so, but what their hasty and impatient Zeal did actually, and in Fact put in practice (about Two Years since, when they expected the Work should have been Publish'd) in the Scandalous Paper, entitul'd *A New-Years Gift for the High-Church Clergy*, of which I have already spoken more than Once; but must now add, on occasion of mentioning it in this place, That if they continue to pursue those detestable Methods of Heaping so much Filth upon the Church, and Publishing afresh those notorious Lies and Scandals, by which the Regular Clergy were, in the Times of the Rebellion, calumniated out of their Livings, I cannot promise for my self, but such a Provocation may hereafter prevail with me to alter the Determination I had in a manner made with my self, of avoiding as far as possible, to meddle with the Morals of Those mention'd in the *Abridgment*: And if the Party should compel me to break through that Resolution, they may perhaps find Cause enough to repent of it.

But to Treat more particularly with Those I expect shall appear against the ATTEMPT: That Author would doubtless, be a very happy Man at Controversie, who could prescribe to his Adversaries, especially such as Those I am to deal with at present; and yet, as Extravagant as such a Project may seem, I must

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I muſt take upon me to preſcribe to them; and what is more, to offer them ſuch a Preſcription as they will be leaſt willing to make uſe of; I mean, the very bitter and diſtaſteful one of *Patience*. I am ſenſible, I ſhall want a great Stock of this my ſelf, as ſoon as their ſeveral Anſwers ſhall come forth: But they will find it as neceſſary for Themſelves, as it is for Me, if they expect any Returns to what they ſay: For, be their Writers never ſo haſty, I ſhall not conſider any of them, until the ATTEMPT hath paſs'd the Cenſure of its Friends as well as its Enemies: And be they never ſo many, I am determin'd to make but one Labour of it, and ſpeak to them all at the ſame time And this Reſolution no Provocations, nor any Opportunities of Expoſing their Scribbles, tho' they lay themſelves never ſo open, ſhall prevail upon me to break through. That my Adverſaries will be more forward to Correct me than my Friends, is eaſie to conceive, and will be out of all Doubt, when it is known, that the Former of them have Anſwer'd the Work before they have yet ſeen it: Nor is it the bare Talk of the Party (although that Talk is perhaps occaſion'd by what I am next to ſay) That ſuch an Anſwer lies *Prepar'd*; but the Writers too often taken notice of already, have publickly declar'd as much; and the *New-Year's Gift*, as is juſt now ſaid, proceeded in Fact to anſwer it no leſs than Two Years ſince: The firſt Inſtance, I believe, of any Anſwer that was ever Publiſh'd ſo long before the Work it ſelf; and is not unlike That of Murthering a Child (which can have done neither Good nor Evil) before it is born; tho' I muſt own, I cannot but approve of the Conduct of theſe Harbingers, on this account, that perhaps they were appriz'd, had they tarried till the Book it ſelf appear'd, they ſhould never have been able to anſwer it. Beſides that, come the worſt, they have this reaſonable Excuſe for any Blunders they can commit, that they were forc'd to make Gueſs-Work of it, and knew not one Word of what they wrote againſt. *Tryal of the Ch. of England's Honour, &c. and Obſervator.*

I always thought the main Part of the Pretended *Manuſcripts* that lay ready, were nothing but a Tranſcript from the *Scandalous Century*, and the Publication of the *New-Year's-Gift* (which I ſuppoſe is the Piece wherewith we were thus Threatned) Confirms me in that Opinion. However, I will not Pretend to ſay what other Preparations the known *Induſtry* of the Party may have made: They have had full Ten Years Time, and Warning, (nor would the Nature of the Undertaking allow the Preventing of either) and were not Wanting by Repeated Letters (ſome of which were taken up, and preſerved) and by ſeveral Meſſages, to Attempt the Corrupting of a Servant, that they might have the Sheets as they were Printed off; and the long Continuance of the Work in the *Preſs*, together with my great Diſtance from it, hath Adminiſter'd abundant Opportunities for ſuch a Deſign. On theſe Accounts then, I may well expect to hear ſooner from thoſe that Diſlike, than thoſe who Favour the *Undertaking*; but certainly it will be thought Reaſonable to hear all Sides before I come to a Determination, and more particularly, to take the Advice of my Friends with me, when I am to meet ſo many Enemies: For which Reaſon, if Dr. *Calamy* himſelf (provided he may think himſelf obliged to Anſwer, as I cannot expect he ſhould, before the other Parts, in which he is more immediately Concerned, are alſo Publiſhed) appears againſt it ſooner than the Book can be otherwiſe thoroughly Canvaſs'd and Examined, I muſt be forc'd to intreat *His* Patience, as well as that of the *other Writers*; and if the *Forward Ignorance*, the *Bold Impertinence*, the *Perſonal Hatred*, or the Woiſe Qualities of any *other Perſon*, ſhall put him upon Haſtening ſome empty *Cavils* and *Reproaches* to the *Preſs*; that Author ſhall be ſure to be Anſwered with a moſt Profound and Diſtinguiſh'd Silence. See Part II. P. 466.

And this Firſt Part of my Reſolution plainly Determines me to the Other, of conſidering all the Anſwers and Objections in one and the ſame *Reply*: For if it be Requiſite to tarry until the Work hath paſs'd the Cenſure of every Body, that will again Naturally Direct me to ſpeak to all of them together; ſuch, I mean, as ſhall deſerve to be Conſider'd and are not in Effect Anſwer'd already in this *Preface*: For otherwiſe ſhould a Man Stoop for a Stone to Fling at ever *Cur* that Barks, he might be long enough before he came to his Journey's End. I am well Satisfy'd, this Declaration may ſeem to Tempt and Invite the *Inſults*, and to Encourage the *Enterprizes* of all the Little Proſtituted *Scribblers* of the Party, whilſt they are ſure to Triumph for a Time with *Impunity*. But he who is not prepared to hear the Worſt Calumnies and Reproaches that Malice can *Invent*, is altogether unfit to Deal with thoſe People; only, I would beg leave to ſuggeſt to the Reader, that whilſt Railing and Falſhood are the known Properties of the Faction, he will Suſpend his Judgment until I have Time and Leiſure to Anſwer for my ſelf, although they aſſert with never ſo much Confidence, and put on never ſo great an Air of Truth and Honeſty.

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But to be yet a little more Particular with the ſeveral Sorts of *Adverſaries*; I expect thoſe who intend to Deal with me in the way of Railing and ill Language, will be pleas'd to know, that as I have juſt now ſuggeſted, I am Forewarn'd, and therefore I hope, by God's Aſſiſtance, Forearm'd, to Return them as a Full Anſwer, the Late Arch-biſhop's *Inſcription* on a great Heap of Papers; *Theſe are Libels; God forgive the Authors.* As to the Weekly Scribblers, I have before ſaid, they will have no Anſwer at all, unleſs they will be ſo well pleas'd, as to take This for One, ſince they will be ſure to get no Other.

I ſaid when I ſpoke of the Miſtakes of the Work, that I was not more Apprehenſive of them in any one *Inſtance*, than that of Miſrepreſenting many of the Circumſtances and Incidents (and ſome, it may be, very Groſly) of the ſeveral Relations, and more Particularly, thoſe that are Handed down from one to another in ſeveral Pariſhes. Theſe, I expect, as is alſo before Hinted, ſhall, when Diſcover'd be Amplify'd, and paſs'd into the Groſſeſt, if not moſt Wilful Falſifications; and directed to the Purpoſes of Deſtroying utterly the Credit and Reputation of the whole Work. But I muſt deſire thoſe who have ſo little Generoſity, as to Attack, with moſt Fury, that weak Part of the Work, which I have my ſelf ſo Generouſly pointed out to them, that before they Triumph in the Victory, they will conſider, whether ſuch Miſtakes are not Unavoidable in a Work of this Nature; whether Mr. *Fox* (of whom I muſt again put them in Mind) did not commit ſeveral of them, and yet never Forfeited his Credit or Veracity with thoſe I am now ſpeaking to; whether Dr. *Calamy* doth not on this ſame Occaſion, obſerve, that thoſe who were 'GALLED' with His (*Fox*'s) Performance, cry'd out, '*So many Lives, ſo many Lyes*;' whether he doth not himſelf likewiſe in the ſame Place, ſeem to ſuggeſt the like Fears I have openly declared; or if he doth not, whether he might not, and ought not to have done it; and whether I cannot ſhew great Numbers of ſuch Miſtakes and Miſrepreſentations in the *Abridgment*, which muſt therefore Fall with this Work, if ſuch Miſtakes are ſufficient to Deſtroy the Credit of an Author; whether the particular Difficulties of my *Undertaking* before ſpoken of, do not render it much more Liable to ſuch Failures than the *Abridgment* could be; whether I have not taken the Utmoſt Care to Avoid them, and have not by that means prevented great Numbers that would otherwiſe have crept in; whether for thoſe Ends, I have not affirm'd with the utmoſt Caution, and made many *Notes* and *Queries* in thoſe Caſes where others would have made no Scruple to Aſſert Roundly, and without any Heſitation; whether any one of thoſe Miſtakes is wilful; whether on the other Hand, I have not given fair Warning of them, and, as far as lay in my Power, Caution'd the Reader againſt them; whether if all theſe Doubtful and Suſpected Stories were Diſcover'd, they would bear any Proportion to the more Certain and Undeniable Ones, or any ways Affect the Main Subſtance and Principal Parts of the Work; and Laſtly, whether there be any Force in this Conſequence, an Author hath been Miſ inform'd of ſome Things, and been Guilty of ſome Miſtakes, which the utmoſt Care and Diligence could never have Prevented, and therefore he is not to be Credited in any one Thing that he Says.

Preſ to Vol. II. Ed. 2 p. 23.

There are many other Anſwers, which the Threats of their Writers (if at leaſt, they are any thing more than bare Threats) give me reaſon to expect, and with Regard to thoſe, I muſt take upon me to *Preſcribe* yet further, and Acquaint thoſe, who intend to make them, in the firſt Place, that if they take hold of ſome *Incidental* Things only, and ſuch as are not Directly to the Main Purpoſe of the Hiſtory, with Intent to Expatiate and Run out upon them at Large, they will loſe their Labour: For I am fully Reſolv'd not to be Tow'd away by theſe, or any other Arts, from the Subſtance of the Argument; nor will I ever follow them in ſuch Sallies and Excurſions. I muſt let them know in the next Place alſo, that if they intend, in Oppoſition to this Hiſtory, to Collect the Out-cries of *Perſecution* that were made before the Times of the Grand Rebellion, or thoſe Clamours that were Rais'd on the ſame Subject for what hath been done ſince the Time of the *Bartholomew Act*, eſpecially, if any of their Lay-Friends are taken into the Account, I am Determin'd not to Meddle with theſe Matters neither: For (not to Obſerve that in both theſe Caſes, they Suffer'd as the moſt Obſtinate Offenders againſt the Known, as well as Wholeſome Laws and Conſtitutions of the Land) the Truth of theſe Facts, if their own *perverſe Interpretation* of them ſhould be Allow'd, would never Warrant this *Inference*, *viz.* That they have been *Perſecuted* themſelves, and therefore they never *Perſecuted* others. Add to this, that my great Diſtance from the *Papers* and *Records* neceſſary to Reply to ſuch a Charge; my Want both of Strength and Fortunes to go through with ſuch another *Undertaking*; my having ſpent ſo great a Part of an *Infirm Life* already in an Affair that is not the direct Buſineſs of my Function, and the Employment I ſhall probably find in the Defending the more direct Attacks upon the Body of the Work itſelf, do all concur to Excuſe and Diſcharge me from *Attempting* ſuch an Anſwer. I promiſe my ſelf however, that the Church will

New Teſt. &c. and Conſtantine Revolt. Abr. ſa pra.

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not be without some Friend or other, who, if the Party shall Entertain any Thoughts of Assisting her in that Way, will Generously stand in the Breach, and soon Repel them from that Quarter. If it be Objected, that by this Rule Dr. *Calamy* is not Obliged to take any Notice of those Parts of the Present Work which will be now Published, since they are rather *Occasion'd by*, than of themselves a *Direct* and *Immediate Answer to* his *Undertaking*, I readily Grant it; and therefore shall never call upon him for any Answer, until the remaining Parts, in which he will be wholly Concerned, may by God's Assistance, see the Light. The same Writers give me Occasion to add in the Third Place, that if they Rake together the Filth that was thrown upon the Church and Clergy, by their *Predecessors*, from the Times of Queen *Elizabeth*, to those of 1640; or those Horrible Calumnies and Reproaches whereby they made way for the *Sequestrations* under the Rebellion (tho' the late *New-Year's Gift* hath well near Exhausted their Stores on this Subject;) or yet again, if they Collect the known Lies and Ribaldry of their Weekly Scriblers since 1688, I must still Declare my self Unconcerned to Answer them, any further than some of those mention'd in the *List* may be Named among them; Nor shall I directly be obliged to take Notice of those, unless they are by the *List* Recommended for Persons of Character and Reputation: And this Determination I have made with my self, not because I am afraid to Enter into the Debate of that Matter, (for I have shewn in another Part of this *Preface* that it will stand the Test of the most Malicious Examination) but because the Characters of the other Clergy will not in the least Affect those that Suffer'd under the Rebellion, and because of the other Reasons just now Alledg'd.

And these will come under consideration if God gives me Life and Strength to go on to that Part of the Work which is Particularly Allotted, for Vindicating the Clergy from the Calumnies of the *Century*, and the other Reproaches cast upon them in those Times.

In a Word, I am resolved not to concern my self with any thing that is not a *Direct* Answer to the Work; and therefore if Those, who undertake to examine it, will shew, that the *Main Facts* I have advanc'd, are *not true*; or, that I have given a *wrong Turn* to them, or made *wrong Inferences*, and been guilty of *wrong Reasonings* upon them (and This only is, or can be to the purpose) they shall not fail, as they respectively convince me of my own Errors, or commit any Themselves, to meet with a *Ready Acknowledgment*, or a *Resolute Defence*.

It might perhaps be expected, That whilst I am speaking of my Replies, I should in this place make some Return to Those Forward Persons that have already attack'd the Work before they saw it; and I once purpos'd to do so; but having been before oblig'd to mention them on several Occasions, I find they are sufficiently Answer'd by what I then said; and more particularly, the Last of those Pieces, when I acquainted the Reader, that it was no other than Part of *White's* Nauseous *Century* Mangl'd and Curtail'd (to conceal the true Causes of the Clergy's Sequestrations) by omitting both the General Charge, and every particular Instance of *Malignity*, which could not have fail'd of interpreting all the other Charges and Allegations: And therefore I have nothing more to add on the present Head, but that long before I 'Tasted' the 'Kindness and Candour of some 'People' (as I have, and that too, much deeper than ever Dr. *Calamy* did) I took care to preserve 'my Vouchers,' and what is more, to provide that they may be lodg'd in some Publick Repository, whenever it pleases God to call me off; partly, in hopes that some Learned Persons will one time or other give themselves the Trouble to run them over, and rectifie the Mistakes that I may, thro' Haste or Inadvertency, have committed; but chiefly as a Testimony to every one that will peruse them, of my Faithfulness and Integrity in drawing up this History. In the mean time, whilst the Papers yet continue in my own Hands, if any Gentleman be pleased to come himself, or will employ a Friend, to examine the Authority I have for any thing that is asserted, he shall have the same Freedom of Access to my Collections, as tho' they were already placed in any common Library or Register.

New Test, &c. Observator, and *New Year's Gift.*

Pref. to *Vol.* II. *Edit.* 2. p. 25.

But as every one that had his Choice, would prefer the Chastisements of his Friends to That of his Enemies; so as far as that Choice is left me, I now request, that Those who favour the Undertaking, would yet contribute what further Assistance lieth in their power, towards supplying the Defects, and correcting the Omissions and Mistakes before complained of, as likewise Those which they shall themselves Discover. The Method of the Work it self, and more Particularly, the large Complaints I have made of Imperfections and Mistakes, will in good Measure Suggest to them what is Necessary for that Purpose: The great Number of *Suffering Loyalists*, that I was Uninform'd of (and are therefore yet Wanting in the *List*); the Incumbents on the Prebends and the Parishes which are without them, and the Parishes, on the other Hand, of such of the Sufferers as have none Subjoyn'd to their Names; The * *Christian Names, Degrees, Characters*, and parti-

* Which a very Learned Person, and parts Acutely Versed in Matters of this Nature, offer'd me to Supply out of a Book he is Shaping to the *First-Fruits-Office*, could my Copy have been then Spar'd from the *Press*. He will now have a fair Opportunity of doing me that great Favour, when the ATTEMPT is Published, tho' this Edition will indeed be without the Advantage of it.

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cular Sufferings of very many, and divers others Things of the like Kind, are such as every Reader will see necessary to be Sup ly'd; and, in a Word, nothing whatsoever that Relates either to their Lives, their Sufferings, or their Intruding Successors, can be Foreign to the Design of Perfecting the History of the *Sequester'd Clergy*.

It may seem needless to add, that the Notice of any Books, Pamphlets, Lives, Funeral Sermons, or Manuscripts, which Concern these Matters; The Suggesting any other Methods besides those already pursued for the Obtaining further Informations, and the Directing me to such Persons as are Able and Willing to Lend me any Assistance, would be Highly Acceptable: But because, I am very Sensible how Difficult it is at this Distance of Time, to Obtain a compleat Account of the *Sufferings*, &c. of any one Person, it will be Requisite to add, (least that Difficulty should Discourage any one) that the bare NAME or PARISH of a *Sequester'd* Person, or *Successor* to *any Such*, and an Account of any other the *least Particular*, would be very Acceptable; and more especially, if it Concerns the *False Accusations*, *Oppressions*, *Sufferings*, or *other Miseries* of the *Sequester'd Clergy*, and their *Families*.

Such Learned Persons as have any *Manuscripts*, or but *Loose Papers* Relating to those Matters, or have Opportunities of Looking into any *Libraries* or *Registers*, might be very Helpful to me in this Affair; more particularly, the Learned Members of the Particular Cathedrals, and Colleges of the Two Universities; from some or other of which, I might Reasonably Hope for such Corrections and Additions as would Perfect the *Respective Lists* of those Bodies: And would the Arch-deacons be pleas'd to Recommend it to the *Parochial Clergy*, the Ancient People of the Parishes, the Relations and Descendants of the Sufferers Dispers'd up and down in some or other of them, their Parish-Registers, and several other Opportunities, too many to be particularly mention'd, would in all Probability, Enable them to Satisfie most of the Enquiries that need be made. And it would be no small Addition to the Favour, if, together with the Notices, they would send an Account of the *Conditions* and *Qualities* of Those from whom they have the Relations, that the Credibility of their Testimonies might the better appear.

I must yet prefer this further Request to such as have Read the *Abridgment*, that if any of the Persons *there* Named, *gave up again* to the *right Owners* or were otherwise *Dispossess'd* before *August* 1662 (when the *Act of Uniformity* took Place) or if any of the *Places* affixed to their Names, were *Curacies* only, or little *Hamlets*, or *Parishes*, in which they were *Occasionally Resident*, and to which they *never bore the Relation* of *Ministers*; or, Lastly, if the *Chorellers* there given them, do by no means of *Right belong* to them, they will be Pleas'd to *Inform* me of it, that I may be the better Enabled to go through with the Examination of that *List*.

But tho' I should gladly Receive such further Informations as may Contribute towards *Compleating* of the Work, I am still more particularly Desirous of having the *Errors* and *Mistakes* of it Corrected; and therefore do more earnestly Request, that such Gentlemen as Discover them, would not fail to give me Notice of them, more especially of those wherein the *Credit* and *Reputation* of any Person may be Concern'd; and those other, which may be Convey'd in the Stories which pass from Hand to Hand in the several Parishes, which I have before taken Particular Notice of: For which End, I beg leave to Repeat on this Occasion, as I have more than once already on others, that I would most Thankfully Receive the Correction of any the *least Mistake*, *Misrepresentation*, or *Circumstance* whatever, even tho' it should not concern any more *Important Matter*, than that of a single *Date* or the *right Spelling* of the *Name* of any *Place* or *Person*.

See Preface to the *Abridgment*, Vol. II. Edit. 2. p. 32.

I have only this further Petition to prefer to 'such as are Lovers of *Conformity*,' Namely, 'That if upon the Publication of [those many Answers I expect] they 'find in it any Reflections on any of the [*Sequester'd Clergy*, or any other Fathhoods 'and Misrepresentations] which they can prove to be Unjust and Undeserved, 'they would Favour me with an Account of their Remarks, together with the Evi- 'dence with which they Support them, that I may add them in my design'd *Appen- 'dix*; in which, after I have had a little Breathing-Time (which is no more than 'is needful in my present Circumstances) I Propose (without in the least bearing 'hard on those of Different Sentiments) as far as I am able to do Justice, to a 'Number of Men who firmly Adhered to, and bravely Suffer'd for that which I am 'fully persuaded, was a GOOD CAUSE, and a Cause that, GOD WILL 'YET OWN AND APPEAR FOR.' And I persuade my self that this, and all the other Requests I have now made, will be more readily granted me by such as have an Esteem for the Constitution, when they Consider, that the Friends of the *Separation* have so plentifully Contributed their Assistance towards Compleating the Account of the *Suffering Nonconformists*; that from an *Incident* in the *Folio* Life of Mr. *Baxter*, it first became a *Distinct Chapter* in the *Abridgment*, and now a *Separate Volume* of near 200 Pages more than the *Abridgment* it self did Consist of in the first Edition.

Before

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Before I yet close this *Preface*, I must let the Reader know, why the Work hath been so long in Hand; and come now to satisfie that Enquiry. As previous to which, I must first assure him, that the Delay of it hath not been Occasioned by any Negligence, Weariness, or Discouragement; but that it hath been *Incessantly*, and without *Interruption*, Prosecuted from the first Hour it was Undertaken, to this very Day; not excepting the Gloomy Times which seem'd to Threaten me with a Place in my own *List* of Sufferers for the Publication. It is Dr. *Calamy*'s own Rule, that 'The 'Memory of some Things ought to be Reviv'd, that they may not be Repeated;' and upon that Account the threatening Aspect of those Times was so far from Retarding, that it very much Quicken'd me in the Pursuit, to Prevent, if it was Possible, a new Scene of Sufferings, or at least to Finish the History of the Old, before the Others were Begun.

But the particular Difficulties of the Work, the several Misfortunes which Attended my self, and many other Circumstances, Concurr'd to Prevent the Publication of it as soon as I Desir'd: That all the Ejectments, mention'd by Dr. *Calamy*, lay within the Compass of two Years, and were Effected by the means of one or two known *Acts of Parliament*, hath been already said in another Place; and it hath been also observed, that Dr. *Calamy*'s Work, tho' not Publish'd till within these late Years, was, however in Truth, begun soon upon 1662: So that the Account of the *Suffering Nonconformists*, tho' first Undertaken whilst they were themselves Living to Relate their own History, was notwithstanding Forty Years in Preparing; and therefore, when it is consider'd, that the ATTEMPT was wholly New, the Materials to be first Collected with much Trouble, and Difficulty, before they could be laid together; that it takes in the Compass of Twenty Years; that it Accounts for the Ruine of the *Church*, as well as of the *Clergy*; that the *Acts*, *Ordinances*, *Orders*, *Committees*, *Commissioners*, and other Methods of *Rapine* and *Oppression*, were so very many, and so Difficult to be Trac'd; that the Work was Undertaken at the Distance of 70 Years from the first Sequestrations; that the Numbers of the *Sequester'd Clergy* so much exceeded those of the *Bartholomew-Sufferers*; that so few Memorials of them being preserved, they were in good Measure to be Collected singly from the Memories of so many Different and Distant Persons; that I am obliged to take Notice of the *Successors*, as well as the *Sufferers*, which Dr. *Calamy*'s Undertaking very seldom led him to; that the whole Burthen of this Work lay on the Shoulders (and those, as I must by and by say, very weak ones) of a single Person, who was at a great Distance from any Number of Learned Persons, or any of the Publick Repositories of Learning which might assist him, and was therefore Obliged to take several long and tedious Journeys to Consult them all: These things I say, Consider'd, I hope the Time that I have taken in getting the Work Ready for the *Press*, will not appear so over-long as most People seem Inclin'd to think it; or if they shall yet continue in those Sentiments, let them guess at the Difficulties and Perplexities of it, from this one Consideration, that the bare Register of *Memorandums* of what Things I was to Enquire after, whom I was to Write, or Apply my self to, who had Answer'd me, *&c.* Amounted to a Volume: Not to add this great Truth (because the Reader will be perhaps with as much Difficulty induced to Believe, as I am to Declare it) that during the whole Course of the Work, the *Letters* I *Wrote*, the *Collections*, *Transcripts*, &c. that I made, and the *Copy* for the *Press*, Amounted to near 20 Reams of Paper.

I must once more desire the Reader to Observe, that the Cathedral Clergy (as likewise some of the Fellows of Colleges) being, for the most Part, Possess'd of some Parochial Preferments; the Parochial Clergy themselves, being Pluralists; some Persons also Successively Obtaining, and being then again Dispossess'd of Two or Three Parishes, and Two or more Loyalists being at other Times Driven from one and the same Living; I was therefore Obliged, that I might not *Impose* on the Reader with Duplicate *Sufferers* or Parishes, (as likewise on several other Accounts) to compare every one of those many Thousand Persons and Places in the whole List, with all the others of the same *Initial Letter*; the Trouble of which was so great, that these several *Collations* (which on one Occasion or other were little less than *Twenty*) took up almost the Compass of a whole Year; Besides, that several *New Informations* coming in after the Papers were drawn up for the Press, I was forced for Each to run over my List in the Manner now mention'd, before I could securely *Insert* any of them; and some of them Relating to such as had been mention'd before, and clearing up several Doubts and Queries, they not only Occasion'd Considerable Additions, but many Alterations likewise. This was a Perplexity to which the *Abridgement* was not in some Respects Liable, and which in those Cases that did Concern it, Dr. *Calamy* neither did, nor could Undertake in his List; because (as I must now observe to another Purpose also) both his *Sufferers* and *Parishes* were Thrown in Heaps together, without any Regard to Alphabet or Order, any further than that the *Counties* were kept *Separate* and *Distinct*: Nor hath the Second *Edition* Remedy'd that Confusion, only the Counties are now Placed Alphabetically. Add to this, that neither *Edition* hath an Alphabet of the Livings, nor of any other of the Persons themselves (tho'

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so Blended together in the Body of the Work) than those that had something mention'd of them besides their bare Names; whereas, the *Cathedrals*, and *Colleges* in the *Universities* are *Alphabetted* in the ATTEMPT; a *Compleat Index* of the Persons mention'd in them is Subjoyn'd at the End of it; the *Parochial List* is it self an *Alphabet*, and all the *Sequester'd Parishes* are thrown into an *Index*, and added to that of the *Cathedral Clergy*, &c just now spoken of. It will be easily Believ'd, that this took up no small Portion of Time, and I hope the Reader will not think his Patience ill Bestow'd, as far as that Occasion'd the Tryal of it.

Nor were the Misfortunes that Attended my self, less than the Difficulties that Accompany'd the *Undertaking*; I was indeed, on very many Accounts, the most Unfit Person that could have made such an ATTEMPT; The Subject would very fitly have Employed the Parts and Learning of any great Man; the Eminence, the Character, and general Acquaintance of such an one, would have procured him the ready Assistance of every Body; the Expence of the Work Demanded the Help of a Considerable Purse; the Residence of the Person that should Undertake it, in One or Other of the *Universities*, or in the City of London, was one very Necessary Requisite; the Laboriousness of the *Undertaking* would have Requir'd the Leisure of some Learned Man, whose Preferment in the Church did not Engage him in the *Cure of Souls*; and the Authority of a Person, thus Qualify'd and Prepared, might have Protected him from the Insults of the Party: Whilst, on the other Hand, my Abilities were altogether Unequal to the *Undertaking*, my Fortunes Mean, my very Name Unknown, my *Parochial Charge* Large and Troublesome, and my Character such, as may serve to *Invite*, (rather than to *Defend*, either my self, or the Work, from) the *Attempts* of its *Adversaries*: Insomuch that the Ten Years of Labour already past'd, will perhaps prove the Easiest and least Troublesome Part of all my Life.

But the Misfortunes I chiefly intend, were a Weakness of Sight, Contracted by too Close an Application to the *Undertaking* at my first *Setting out*, and a very *Infirm Constitution*; the Former of These, would not Permit me for some Time to Employ one Hour of the Four and Twenty, either in Reading or Writing, (nor will it yet Suffer me to Retrieve the Accidental *Interruptions* of the Day, by doing either of Them after it is Night) and Three or Four Hours have for these many Years, been the utmost that the Other will Allow me for Business; or if I offer at any more, it proves a real Hindrance in the Loss of Two or Three, at least, of the following Day. Besides that, it pleas'd God to Visit me with several severe Fits of Sickness, some of which Threaten'd my Life, and the most Favourable of them wholly prevented me from doing any Thing to forward the *Undertaking* for a Considerable Time.

It will be Needless to mention those Common and Unavoidable Occasions of the Ordinary Affairs of Life which must Necessarily Happen in the Course of so many Years; but I cannot Omit to Observe to the Reader in this Place, that some other Things have likewise Happen'd, which Contributed not a *Little* to make the Delay of the Work seem much longer, and more Tedious than it Really was; amongst which must be Reckon'd, in the first Place, the Expectations that were Rais'd by the Notice the Publick had of the Work in those Applications that were made for *Informations*, without which it had been *Impossible* to carry it on; and in the next Place, the Raising of these Expectations yet Higher by Dr. *Goodall's Advertisement* in the *Gazette*, that he was almost *Ready for the Press*; whereas, if I guess aright from his Papers, he had intended only some loose Strictures on the Barbarities and Oppressions of the Times, and an *Indistinct List* of such Sufferers as he had at Hand: For, if I well Remember, there was not among his Papers the *List* of any one Cathedral, (nor can I Learn, that he had made *Particular Application* to any one Church for it) nor had he Receiv'd any Transcript of the Visitors Register from Oxon, or search'd the Journal of the *House of Commons*, or the Papers of any one Office in *London*; much less had he Attempted an Account of the *Acts, Ordinances*, &c. or the History of any of the *Committees, Commissioners*, &c. and, in a Word, had no other *Manuscript* Accounts of particular Sufferers than the Proceedings in the *Associated Counties*, and the 65 Letters formerly mention'd to be since Increas'd to more than a Thousand in my Hands: Nor did I perceive, that out of these Materials he had then Compos'd so much as one Single Page: The Delay of the Work therefore so many Years, after such Hopes had been given of a Speedy Publication, could not but Render it doubly Tedious to Those who were not *inform'd* (as most People were not) of the True State of the Matter; and that the *Advertisement* came not from the Person who was now going on with the Design, but from another Hand that had dropt it long since. To this must be added in the Third Place, that the Sight of the *Subscription-Paper* Occasion'd fresh Hopes that the Work would suddenly be Publish'd; but had it been Consider'd, there was no Time prefix'd for it, and that one Reason alledg'd for the *Subscription* by the Paper it self, was the great Expence I had been at, which my Circumstances would very hardly allow me to bear any longer, the Hopes of a very Speedy sight of it must have been Abated: Nor, to Say the Truth, did my Weakness

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neſs, and the other *Interruptions* juſt now mention'd, permit me to keep the Preſs ſo conſtantly Employ'd as I Flatter'd my ſelf I ſhould, when I Diſpatch'd the Firſt Parcel of the Copy to the Bookſellers: And to Compleat theſe Misfortunes, Mr. *Nicholſon*, one of thoſe Bookſellers, without conſulting my ſelf, or his Partners, and with leſs Knowledge, perhaps, than any of Them, how far the Work was Printed off, and in what State the Remainder of it in my Hands was at that Time, Subjoyn'd an *Advertiſment* about a Year and Half ſince to a ſmall Piece which was Printed for him, aſſuring the Publick, that the Work would then be Publiſh'd in a very ſhort Time: All which Things have, I am very Senſible, concurr'd to Render thoſe Thoughts and Expectations of it very Irkſome and Burthenſome, which had before been Entertain'd with Pleaſure and Delight; tho' it is *Impoſſible* the Delay of it ſhould be ſo Tedious to any other Perſon whatſoever, as it hath continually been to my ſelf.

It may ſeem ſtrange, that after theſe many Excuſes for Detaining the Work ſo long in my Hands, I ſhould offer at making any for Publiſhing of it ſo ſoon; and yet This, as I have ſuggeſted in another Place, will be perhaps look'd on as the more neceſſary Apology of the Two. An *Undertaking* of ſo *Intricate* and *Perplext* a Nature, concern'd with ſuch a great Variety of Matter, and ſo many Thouſand Different Circumſtances Unattempted before, Labouring under ſuch Manifeſt *Imperfections*, and Lyable to ſo many Errors and Miſtakes, ought to have lain by ſome Years after it was Drawn up, and to have been Communicated to every Friend, that would give himſelf the Trouble to Peruſe it, before it had Ventur'd to appear in Publick; and had my own Circumſtances, or thoſe of the Times, permitted me, I would gladly have made another Search in all the Publick Offices, have Run over a Second Time, and Re-examin'd all the Books and Papers I made Uſe of; as well to prevent any Miſtakes, as to Note thoſe Things which ſeem'd leſs worth Obſervation, before I was better Appriz'd of what Particulars would be of Uſe, and might alſo ſerve to clear up ſeveral Doubts and Enquiries; beſides which, I could willingly have gone in Perſon to both *Univerſities*, and to the *Cathedrals*, or have Drawn out and Tranſmitted the Liſts of every one of thoſe Churches and Colleges, to ſome Learned Perſon in each of them for their Corrections; but the Expectations and Importunities of People were ſo great, the Service of the Church (to which the Work is Directed) ſo Manifeſtly Requir'd me to take the firſt Opportunity of getting it Out; and the moſt Effectual Way of *Correcting* and *Perfecting* it, being to deſire that Friendly Office of the Publick, and to Communicate it to them for that Purpoſe in the firſt *Edition*; I Readily Determined with my ſelf to let it go Abroad with all its Faults and Imperfections; and therefore to the Tender of all my paſt Labour, and Future Quiet, do now cheerfully Throw in that of my Credit and Reputation likewiſe, the Laſt Offering I am Capable of making to the Beſt of Churches.

The Order of theſe Papers requires me in the Laſt Place to let the Reader know, when he may expect an *Appendix*, and the *Remaining Parts* of the *Work*; but I find, I have prevented my ſelf on that Subject by what I had Occaſion to ſay in other Places; Namely, that I have Purpos'd to let the Book Lye under the Examination of the Publick (and to Return with a Cloſer Application to the more Immediate Buſineſs of my Function) for ſome Time; That no new Edition (if the Reception of it may Require any) with *Additions* or *Alterations*, ſhall be Publiſh'd whilſt God is pleas'd to continue my Life: But that ſuch *Additions* and *Corrections* as are ſent me, ſhall be Publiſh'd in an *Appendix*, and that I am Unwilling to take Dr. *Calamy's* Laſt under Conſideration, until the Errors of my Own are thus Corrected and Amended; and therefore I have done, when I have acknowledg'd, in the Deepeſt and moſt Humble Manner, the great Goodneſs of Almighty God, that hath at laſt Enabl'd me, under ſo much Weakneſs, to Finiſh ſuch a Conſiderable Part, as will now be Publiſh'd, of this *Perplex'd* and *Troubleſome Undertaking*.

ERRATA in the *PREFACE*.

PAGE 5. Line 1. read *them*. *On this Foot then*. p. 7. l. 28, 29. r. *Revolution they intended; to enrich*. p. 32. l. 1. in the laſt Paragraph, r. *And as I have not Omitted*. p. 36. l. 8, 9. for *of their*, r. *other*. p. 43. l. 10. dele the Full Point after *Cambridgſhire*.

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—— *Thomas Coney*, D. D. R. of *Chedzoy* in *Somerſetſ.*
—— Mr. *Carlile*, R. of *Spaxton* in *Somerſetſ.*
—— Mr. *Combes*, R. of *Wotton-Courtney*.
—— Mr. *Chappel*, R. of *Treborrow* in *Somerſetſ.*
John Cork, Eſq;
John Cork, Bookſeller in *Sherbourn*.
H. Clements, ſenior, Bookſeller in *Oxford*.
The Reverend Mr. *Creſſner*, V. of *Eaſtry* in *Kent*.
Nath. Collier, M. A.
Robert Cumberland, M. A.
John Corbet, L. L. D.
The Reverend Dr. *Charlett*, Maſter of *Univerſity*-College in *Oxford*, (Four Books)
—— *Joſeph Creſſy*, M. A.
Mr. *J. Cox*, Steward to the Lady *Elizabeth Haſtings*.
The Reverend *John Cookſon*, M. A. Lecturer of St. *Peter's* in *Leeds*.
Mr. *William Cookſon*, Alderman of *Leeds*.
Mr. *Cotterell*, Haberdaſher in *Newcaſtle* upon *Tine*.
Walter Chetwind, Eſq; of *Rudge* in *Staffordſ.*
The Reverend Mr. *Cokeyn*, V. of *Doverdge* in *Derbyſhire*.
—— Mr. *Cockſcutt*, V. of *Cawthorne*.
—— Mr. *Craddock*, R. of *Donington* in *Shropſ.*
—— Mr. *Caiton*, V. of *Flintham* in *Nottinghamſ.*
—— Mr. *Cockeyn*, V. of *Adonburgh* in *Nottinghamſ.*
H. Clements, junior, Bookſeller.

D.

HIS Grace, *William*, Lord Archbiſhop of *Dublin*, (Six Books.)
The Right Reverend, *Adam*, Lord Biſhop of St. *David's*.
Richard Dyott, Eſq; Member of Parliament for *Litchfield*.
William Dalell, Eſq; of *Folkington* in *Suſſex*.
The Reverend Mr. *Darby*, R. of *Brianſton* in *Dorſetſ.*
—— Mr. *Dalby*, R. of *Sutton-Courtney* in *Berks.*
—— Mr. *D'Anvers*, R. of *Hutton* in *Somerſetſ.*
—— Mr. *Dixie*, R. of *Market-Boſworth*.
Peter Davis, Eſq; Recorder of *Wells*.
Edward Davenant, Eſq;
Abraham Dennis, of *Inwardly*, Eſq;
The Reverend Mr. *Denham*, R. of *Regate*.
—— *John Drake*, B. D. Fellow of St. *John's* College in *Cambridge*.
—— *Samuel Drake*, M. A. Fellow of St. *John's* College in *Cambridge*.
Peirce Dod, M. B. Fellow of *All Souls* College in *Oxford*.
The Reverend Mr. *Dickenſon*, V. of *Maunesham* in *Buckſ.*
William Drake, Eſq;
The Reverend Mr. *Duckworth*, M. A.
—— Mr. *Dwight*, V. of *Fulham*.
Nathanael Dixon, of *Whitechapel*, Merchant.
The Reverend Dr. *Dane*, R. of *All-Saints* in *Colcheſter*, deceaſ'd.
H. Dammant, of *Colcheſter*, Surgeon.
The Reverend Mr. *Denſon*, R. of *Great Wigborough* near *Colcheſter*.
Captain *Danes*, of *Wivenhoe* near *Colcheſter*.
The Reverend Mr. *Drake*, R. of *Great Oakley* in *Eſſex*.
—— Mr. *Dunbar*, V. of *Kelveden* in *Eſſex*.
Mr. *Robert Deeble*, of *Penryn* in *Cornwall*.
The Reverend Mr. *Degge*, R. of *Ingeſtion* in *Cornwall*.
—— Mr. *Dicker*, V. of *Columbton* in *Devon*.
—— Mr. *Drake*, R. of *Sampford Peverel* in *Devon*.
—— *John Davis*, D.D. R. of *Clyſtedon* in *Devon*.
—— Mr. *Bamp. Drake*, R. of *Farway* in *Devon*.
—— Mr. *Danvers*, V. of *Tetneſs* in *Devon*.
—— Mr. *William Detham*, of *Somerſetſ.* Clerk.
S. Devereux, M. A.
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The. Dinſdale, of *Leeds*, Merchant.
Robert Dawbin, Maſter of the Free School at *Wolverhampton*.
The Reverend Mr. *Daubuz*, V. of *Brotherton* in *Yorkſ.*
—— Mr. *Dalby*, of *Hunmandy* in *Yorkſ.*
—— Mr. *Drake*, School-maſter of *Pockington*.
—— Dr. *Davis*, of *Birmingham*.
—— *Tho. Dawſon*, M. A. V. of *New Windſor*.

E.

THE Right Reverend *Offpring*, Lord Biſhop of *Exeter*.
The Reverend Mr. *Edwards*, R. of *Clungunford* in *Radnorſ.*
—— *William Edmondſon*, B. D. Fellow of St. *John's* College in *Cambridge*.
—— Mr. *England*, Miniſter of *Wenburn* in *Devon*.
John-Kyte Erule, Eſq; of *Wherham* in *Wilts*.
The Reverend Mr. *Earle*, V. of *Mainsbury* in *Wilts*.
—— *Layton Ethwington*, M. A.
Mr. Edward Edmonds of *Exeter*.
The Reverend *Mr. Edwards*, Curate of St. *Burian* in *Cornwall*.
—— *Mr. Elford*, R. of *Woolborough* in *Devon*.
—— *Mr. J. Egerton*, R. of *Lympſton* in *Devon*.
—— *Mr. J. Egerton*, junior, of *Queen's*-College in *Oxford*.
Jonathan Elford, of *Brixham* in *Devon*, Eſq;
The Reverend *Sampſon Eſtwick*, B. D. R. of St. *Michael Queen-Hith*, *London*.
John Eaſtmond, Eſq; of *Sherbourn* in *Dorſetſ.*
The Reverend Mr. *Edgly*, V. of *Wandſworth* in *Surrey*.
—— *Charles Elſtob*, D. D. Canon of *Canterbury*.
—— Mr. *Eſty*, R. of *Ryther* in *Yorkſ.*
—— Mr. *Evans*, R. of *Stockton* in *Staffſhire*.
Maurice Emmet, Gent.

F.

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F.

John Fuller, Eſq; Knight of the Shire for the County of *Suſſex*.
Colonel *Fleming*, Member of Parliament for *Southampton*.
The Reverend Mr. *J. Frewen*, V. of *Sidbury* in *Devon*.
Thomas Frewen, Eſq; of *Brickwall* in the County of *Suſſex*.
The Reverend Mr. *Thank. Frewen*, R. of *Northiham* in *Suſſex*.
—— Mr. *Stephen Frewen*, V. of *Farlight* in *Suſſex*.
Ch. Fowler, Apothecary.
Mr. *Fieldhouſe*, of *Ratcliffe-High-Way*.
The Reverend Mr. *Fyſe*, V. of *Gedney* in *Lincolnſ.*
—— *Alexander Ford*, *E. D.* R. of *Remnham* in *Oxfordſ.*
—— Mr. *Farr*, V. of *Long Wittenham* in *Berkſ.*
—— Mr. *Fiſher*, R. of *Milton* in *Berkſ.*
—— *John Foulkes*, B. D. Fellow of St. *John's* College in *Cambridge*.
—— Mr. *Farwell*, R. of *South Cadbury* and Prebendary of *Wellſ.*
—— Mr. *Frampton*, R. of *Munſton* in *Dorſetſ.*
William Fortescue, Eſq; of *Buckſandſilley* in *Devon.*
The Reverend Mr. *Fiexman*, of *Great Torrington* in *Devon.*
Francis Franklyn, M. A. of *Wellſ.*
The Reverend Mr. *Frencham*, V. of *Wargrove* in *Berkſ.*
Mr. *John Forteſcue*.
Mr. *Thomas Falkner*.
The Reverend Mr. *Fairfax*, R. of *Waſhingborough* in *Lincolnſ.*
William Farringden, of *Werden*, Eſq;
Mr. *Freeman*, Bookſeller in *Durham*.
The Reverend Mr. *Fenwick*, R. of *Hallaton* in *Leiceſterſ.*
—— Mr. *Fettiplace*, R. of *Tateſbury* in *Wiltſ.*
John Fowler, Bookſeller in *Northampton*.
The Reverend Mr. *Flashy*, R. of *Groten* in *Suffolk*.
John Foxcroft, L.L.B. of St. *John's* College in *Cambridge*.
The Reverend *Tho. Fisk*, M. A. of *Glemsford* in *Suffolk*.
Sam. Fisk, of *South Haſlead* in *Eſſex*, Gent.
The Reverend Mr. *Franklin*, Maſter of the Free School at *Earle's-Colne* in *Eſſex*.
J. Freeman, of *Colcheſter*, Attorney at Law.
Henry Ford, of *Exon*, Gent.
The Reverend Mr. *French*, R. of *Southleigh* in *Devon*.
—— *Richard Foot*, *M. A.* of *Exon*.
—— *Peter Foulke*, D. D. Canon-Reſidentiary of St. *Peter's* in *Exon*.
—— Mr. *Farthing*, R. of *Crocombe* in *Somerſetſ.*
—— *John Furnivall*, *M. A.* Curate of *Monkſilver* in *Somerſetſ.*
Mr. *Rowland Freeman*.
Mr. Forbes.
George Farwell, of *Brenly*, Eſq;
The Reverend Mr. *Foden*, V. of *Woolſtanton* in *Staffordſ.*
—— *Mr. Fothergill*, of *Pontefract* in *Yorkſ.*
—— *Mr. Fenwick*, R. of *Long Newton* in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*.
—— *Mr. Ferne*, R. of *Matlack* in *Derbyſ.*
—— *Mr. Forbes*, V. of *Biceſter* in *Oxfordſ.*
John Freer, Bookbinder.

G.

THE Right Honourable, *John*, Lord *Gower*, Baron of *Stiffnam*.
The Lady Dowager *Gower*.
The Reverend *Lionel Gatford*, D. D. Arch-deacon of St. *Alban's*.
—— *Thomas Greene*, *D. D.* V. of St. *Olave Old Jewry* in *London*.
—— Mr. *Gregory*, V. of *Pelham* in *Hertfordſ.*
—— *William Goodwin*, M. A.
—— Mr. *Hen. Gonne*.
Richard Gunne, Bookſeller in *Dublin*.
The Reverend *John Grandorge*, D. D. Prebendary of *Canterbury*.
Robert Gaylard, Bookſeller in *Dorcheſter*.
The Reverend *John Gray*, *M. A.* Curate of *Shoreham* in *Suſſex*.
Timothy Geers, of *Marſh*, Eſq;
The Reverend Mr. *Griffith*, R. of *Knill* in *Herefordſ.*
—— Mr. *Greenway*, V. of *Walford* in *Herefordſ.*
—— Mr. *Gannet*, R of *Puddimore* in *Somerſetſ.*
—— Mr. *Gapper*, V. of *Eaſt Pennard* in *Somerſetſ.*
Mrs. *Martha Gibbons*, Widow.
Mrs. *Anne Giles*, Widow.
Thomas Greaves, Merchant.
The Reverend Mr. *Gwynn*, R. of *Daglingworth* in *Glouceſterſ.*
—— Mr. *Granville*, R. of *Kilkhampton* in *Cornwall.*
—— Mr. *Luke Glubb*, of *Great Torrington* in *Devon.*
—— *Gilbert Geere*, *B. D.* R. of *Ken* in *Devon*.
Mr. *Joſeph Goodman*, of *Oakhampton* in *Devon*.
The Reverend *John Goodwin*, *M. A.* Fellow of *Pembroke* Hall in *Cambridge*.
—— *Samuel Colty*, *M. A.* Fellow of *Pembroke* Hall in *Cambridge*.
Robert Grove, *M. A.* Fellow of St. *John's*, and Regiſter of the Univerſity of *Cambridge*.
John Green, Eſq; Fellow-Commoner of St. *John's* College in *Cambridge*.
The Reverend *Henry Gunning*, *M. A.* Fellow of St. *John's* College in *Cambridge*.
Mr. *John Greaves*.
The Reverend Mr. *Griffith*, V. of *White-Waltham* in *Berkſ.*
Mr. *John Gerſon*.
Mr. *James Garſide*.
The Reverend Mr. *Gurney*, R. of *Wadner* in *Northamptonſ.*
Walter Grubb, Eſq; of *Potterton* in *Wiltſ.*
----- *Golding*, of *Roughem*, Gent.
The Reverend *Matthew Goodwin*, Prebendary of *Lincoln*, and R. of *Buckworth* in *Huntingdonſ.*
Stephen Gythens, of the City of *Glouceſter*, Gent.
The Reverend Mr. *Gregory*, V. of *Sandhurſt* in *Glouceſterſ.*
Thomas Grove, of *Glouceſter*, Gent.
The Reverend Dr. *Gooch*, R. of St. *Clement-Eaſt-Cheap*, and St. *Martin-Ongar* in *London*.
Mr. *Tho. Glaſcock*, Town-Clerk of *Colcheſter*.
Hope Gifford, of *Colcheſter*, Eſq;
The Reverend Mr. *Goodwin*, R. of *Wivenhoe* near *Colcheſter*.
T. Great, of *Colcheſter*, Apothecary.
The. Green, of *Eaſt Thorp* near *Colcheſter*, Eſq;
J. Grimwood, of *Colcheſter*, Grocer.
Henry Gandy, of *Exon*, Gent.
Samuel Gregory, of *Exon*, Gent.
Zeph. Geare, of *Exon*, Gent.

The

The Reverend Mr. *Grubham*, R. of *Kentisbear* in *Devon*.
—— Mr. *James Gay*, R. of *Upton-Pine* in *Devon*.
—— Mr. *Richard Gay*, R. of S. *Leonard's* in *Devon*.
William Gandy, of *Exon*, Brewer.
Abr. Goſwill, of *Exon*, Merchant.
The Reverend Mr. *Glynn*, R. of *Crown* in *Cornwall*.
—— Mr. *Gurney*, V. of St. *Meryn* in *Cornwall*.
Samuel Gully, of *Treſtilian* in *Cornwall*, Gent.
The Reverend *William Gee*, *M. A.* of *Devon*.
Mr. *Gerrard*, School-maſter of *Sherburn* in *Dorſet*.
The Reverend Mr. *Granger*, R. of *Crewys-Morchard* in *Devon*.
William Gore, Eſq;
The Reverend Mr. *J. Gale*, V. of *Creech-St. Michael* in *Somerſet*.
John Gore, Eſq;
The Reverend Mr. *T. Gale*, V. of *Taunton-St. Mary Magdalen*.
John Goſling, M. A.
The Reverend Mr. *Gale*, R. of *Caundle-Biſhop*.
William Glover, Eſq; of *Froſtenden* in *Suſſolk*.
J. Gregory, of *London*, Plaiſterer.
Robert Goſling, Bookſeller.
The Reverend *John Grey*, L L D. Arch-deacon of *Buckingham*.
Thomas Greſley, Eiq; of *Netherſeall* in *Leiceſterſ*.
The Reverend Dr. *Goodwin*, Arch-deacon of *Derby*.
Joſ. Green, of *Newcaſtle upon Tine*, Merchant.
The Reverend Mr. *Goodwin*, R. of *Methley* in *Yorkſ*.
Mr. *Richard Griſtock*, of *Eaſt Bourn* in *Suſſex*.
The Reverend *John Greenwood*, M. A. Prebendary of *Lichfield*.
Mr. *R. Graves*, of *Mickleton* in *Glouceſterſ*.
The Reverend *Zechary Grey*, M. A. of *Lincolnſ*.
—— *John Graſt*, R. of St. *James Duke's-Place* in *London*.

H.

THE Right Reverend. *Humphry*, Lord Biſhop of *Hereford*, deceas'd.
The Honourable, *Francis*, Lord *Hawley*, of *Buckland*.
Sir *William Hardreſs*, Bar.
Sir *Francis Head*, Bar.
Sir *Charles Holt*, of *Aſton-Hall* in *Warwickſhire*, Bar.
Mr. *Hibbins*, of *Holbeach* in *Lincolnſ*.
The Reverend Mr. *Hinton*, V. of *Adington* in *Surrey*.
—— Mr. *Hooker*, R. of *Sandy* in *Bedfordſ*.
—— *Robert Hicks*, M. A.
John Harwood, M. A. Fellow of *Pembroke-Hall* in *Cambridge*.
The Reverend Mr. *Hooper*, R. of *Becky* in *Suſſex*.
Mr. *Hook*, of *Algar-Kirk* in *Lincolnſ*.
James Heaton, of *Holbeach* in *Lincolnſ*. Attorney at Law.
The Reverend Mr. *T. Holdſworth*, R. of *North Stoneham* in *Hantſ*.
—— Mr. *Headham*, V. of *North Stoke* in *Oxfordſ*.
—— *Harris*, B. D. R. of *Langton-Long-Blandford* in *Dorſetſ*.
—— Mr. *Harbin*, V. of *Poorſtock* in *Dorſetſ*.
Richard Hyde, Eſq; of *Wallingford* in *Berks*.
The Reverend *Huxly*, B. D. R. of *Peppard* in *Oxfordſ*.
John Hereford, of *Home-Lacy* in *Herefordſ*. Eſq;
Richard Hopton, Eſq; of *Canon-Froom* in *Herefordſ*.
The Reverend Mr. *Harry*, R. of *Wiſton under Penyard*, and Prebendary of *Hereford*.
—— Mr. *Hall*, R. of *Mitchel-Dean* in *Herefordſ*.
—— Mr. *Hathway*, R. of *Bodenham* in *Herefordſ*.
—— Mr. *Hill*, Arch-deacon and Canon of *Wells*.
—— Mr. *Hunt*, V. of *Clewton-Mendip* and Prebendary of *Wells*.
—— Mr. *Huſſey*, R. of *Comb-Hay* in *Somerſetſ*.
—— Mr. *Hood*, R. of *Hardington*, in *Somerſetſ*.
—— Mr. *Hewett*, R. of *Stonfield* in *Suffolk*.
—— Mr. *William Hawkins*.
Mr. *Heatſtborn*, Bookſeller in *Leiceſterſ*.
The Reverend Mr. *Hunt*, R. of *Tivingſon*.
William Hughes, L B. Chancellour of *Wells*.
William Hell, M. A. of *Wells*.
Thomas Horner, Eſq; of *Mells* in *Somerſetſ*.
The Reverend Mr. *Haw*, R. of *Sandford*.
Mr. *John Hutton*, Fellow-Commoner of *Jeſus*-College in *Cambridge*.
The Reverend *Gilbert Hooke*, B. D. Fellow of *Jeſus*-College in *Cambridge*.
Edmond Haworth, Clerk.
The Reverend *Reg. Hawkins*, M. A. Preſident of *Froſtenden*-Hall in *Cambridge*.
James Hole, Eſq;
The Reverend *Jonathan Hall*, B. D. Fellow of St. *John's* College in *Cambridge*.
Mr. *William Hunter*.
The Reverend *William Hatſon*, M. A. Fellow of St. *John's* College in *Cambridge*.
Mr. *William Hulme*.
The Reverend Mr. *Harris*, R. of *Duxford* in *Cambridgeſ*.
Mr. *Richard Holden*.
The Reverend —— *Hallowell*, *M. A.*
William Holbrook, M. D.
Mr. *Ralph Houghton*.
Mr. *Francis Harvy*, Fellow of *Magdalen*-College in *Cambridge*.
The Reverend Mr. *Hadden*, (Six Books.)
Mr. *Thomas Hudſon*.
Samuel Hendy, of *Glouceſter*, Gent.
Charles Hyett, of *Glouceſter*, Eſq;
The Reverend Mr. *Hail*, V. of *Eling* in *Middleſex*.
Charles Harwell, of the *Middle-Temple*, Eſq;
The Reverend Mr. *Hunt*, R. of *Alderton* in *Suffolk*.
John Harvey, of *Colcheſter*, Gent.
Mr. *Thomas Hoyt*, of *Colcheſter*.
Edmund Husbands, of *Little Horkeley* near *Colcheſter*, Eſq;
R. Hutchinſon, of *Colcheſter*, Goldſmith.
Mrs. *Rebecca Heron*, of *Exon*.
The Reverend Mr. *Hutchinſon*, ſome time Fellow of *Exeter*-College.
—— Mr. *Hickes*, Prieſt-Vicar of St. *Peter's* in *Exon*.
Richard Halls, of *Exon*, Fuller.
The Reverend Mr. *Harward*, R. of *Tallaton* in *Devon*.
—— Mr. *Hopping*, V. of *Bradninch* in *Devon*.
—— Mr. *Hawſo*, R. of *Cliſſiwden* in *Devon*.
Mr. *Joſhua Hockman*, of *Exon*.
The Reverend Mr. *Helwell*, R. of *Torbryan* in *Devon*.
Charles Huday, of *Probus* in *Cornwall*, Gent.
The Reverend Mr. *Hill*, R. of St. *Columb Minor* in *Cornwall*.
James Hayſe, of *Sand* in *Devon*, Eſq;
The Reverend Mr. *Hayter*, R. of *Cheagford* in *Devon*.
John Harwood, of *Ninehead* in *Somerſetſ*. Eſq;
The Reverend *Richard Healy*, L L D. Official to the Arch-deacon of *Taunton*.
—— Mr. *Hill*, R. of *Camb-Pitoris* in *Somerſetſ*.
—— *Matthew Hicks*, B D. V. of *Stogurſey* in *Somerſetſ*.

The

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The Reverend Mr. *Hoblyn*, R. of *George-Ham* in *Devon*.
—— Mr. *Harwood*, R. of *Comb-Martin* in *Devon*.
Hugh Hodges, Eſq; of *Sherbourn* in *Dorſet*.
William Hellyar, Eſq; of *Eaſt-Coker*.
Mr. *Richard Hellyar*, of *Eaſt-Coker*.
The Reverend Mr. *Horn*, Chaplain of St. *Saviour's* in *Southwark*.
Matthew Hawes, *M. A.*
James Hamſtredge, *M. A.*
Steven Hobday, *M. A.*
John Hardraſt, Eſq;
Stephen Hunt, *M. B.*
The Reverend Mr. *Hodgſon*, Fellow of *Univerſity*-College in *Oxon*, (Four Books.)
—— Mr. *Hildyard*, R. of *Rowley* in *Yorkſ.*
—— *John Haward*, *M. A.* of *Tottenhall* in *Staffordſ.*
—— *John Hilman*, *M. A.* Prebendary of *Wolverhampton.*
—— *Walter Horton*, *M. A.* Canon-Reſidentiary of *Lichfield.*
James Hartley, of *Leeds*, Mercer.
The Reverend Mr. *Hail*, V. of *Gisbrough* in *Yorkſ.*
W. Handy, Surgeon in *Newcaſtle* upon *Tine.*
The Reverend *Moſes Hodges*, D. D.
—— Mr. *Hall*, V. of *Ruſkelby.*
—— *John Hinton*, L L B. Prebendary of *Wolverhampton.*
—— Mr. *Hollins*, R. of *Ackworth.*
Francis Hildyard, Bookſeller in *York.*
The Reverend *John Hunter*, *M. A.* Prebendary of *Lichfield.*
—— Mr. *Hawkins*, V. of *Knoſall* in *Nottinghamſ.*
—— Mr. *Hodſon*, V. of *Caverſfield* in *Bucks.*
Joſhua Hinton, of *London*, Attorney at Law.

I.

THE Reverend *Robert Jenkin*, D. D. Maſter of St. *John's* College, and Margaret-Profeſſor of Divinity in *Cambridge.*
—— Mr. *Idle*, R. of *South-Dalton* in *Yorkſ.*
—— *Richard Jekyl*, M. A. Student of *Chriſt-Church* in *Oxford.*
—— *Francis Janey*, M. A. Prebendary of *Hereford.*
—— Mr. *Jenkins*, V. of *Froom-Zelwood*, and Prebendary of *Wells.*
—— Dr. *Iliff*, R. of *North-Cadbury*, and Prebendary of *Wells.*
The Reverend Mr. *Jackſon*, V. of *Little Marlow.* in *Bucks.*
Mr. *Jackſon*, Bookſeller.
Mr. *Thomas Illingworth.*
The Reverend Mr. *Jennings*, R. of *Rudford* in *Glouceſterſ.*
—— *Jenkin*, V. of *Hitchenden* in *Bucks*, deceas'd.
—— Mr. *Jarland*, R. of *Grinſtead* near *Colcheſter.*
—— Mr. *Jer. Johnſon*, of *Colcheſter.*
—— Mr. *Johnſon*, R. of *Capell* in *Suffolk.*
—— *Richard Jenkinſon*, of *Exon*, M. A.
William John, of *Exon*, Gent.
The Reverend Mr. *Jones*, R. of *Nettlecomb* and *High Ham* in *Somerſetſ.*
John Jackſon, Eſq;
Thomas Johnſon, M. A.
D. Jones, M. A.
The Reverend Mr. *Johnſon*, M. A. V. of *Bubwith* in *Yorkſ.*
Edward Iveſon, of *Leeds*, Gent.
Michael Johnſon, Bookſeller in *Lichfield.*
John Jackman, M. A.
The Reverend Mr. *Anth. Johnſon*, V. of *Aſhby-de-la-Zouch* in *Leiceſterſ.*
William Ing, Eſq; of *Thorp* in *Staffordſ.*
The Reverend Mr. *R. Ing*, R. of *Nethorſeal* in *Leiceſterſ.*
—— Mr. *James*, V. of *Ubbeſton* in *Suffolk.*
William Innys, Bookſeller.
John Jacques, M. A.

K.

THE Reverend Dr. *Kimberly*, Dean of *Lichfield.*
The Reverend Dr. *Kennet*, Dean of *Peterborough*, and Arch-deacon of *Huntingdon.*
—— Mr. *Kendall*, Arch-deacon of *Totneſs* in *Devon.*
—— Mr. *Kelſall*, V. of *Boſton.*
—— Mr. *Knill*, V. of *Dewchurch* in *Herefordſ.*
—— Mr. *Keller*, V. of *Benhall* in *Suffolk.*
—— *John King*, *A. B.* Fellow of *Pembroke*-Hall in *Cambridge.*
George Kenyon, Eſq;
Mr. *Knight*, Bookſeller in *Lincoln.*
Walter Kelland, Eſq; Mayor of *Bradninch* in *Devon.*
John Kempe, Eſq; of *Mewdon* in *Cornwall.*
The Reverend Mr. *Richard King*, of *Exon.*
—— Mr. *Keate*, V. of *Seaton* in *Devon.*
—— Mr. *Kettilby*, R. of *Great Wratting* in *Suffolk.*
Mr. *John Kinn*, of *Belgrave*-St. *Martin.*
Thomas Kinchingman, junior, of *Leeds*, Merchant.
Samuel Kirſhaw, of *Leeds*, Merchant.
The Reverend Mr. *Kinsbury*, V. of *Chebſey*, and Prebendary of *Lichfield.*
—— *John Killinbeck*, B. D. V. of *Leeds*, and Prebendary of *York.*
—— Mr. *Keytway*, R. of *Trowbridge* in *Wilts.*
James Knapton, Bookſeller.

L.

THE Right Reverend *Henry*, Lord Biſhop of *London*, deceas'd, (Two Books.)
Sir *Nicholas L'Eſtrange*, Bar.
The Reverend *Edward Laney*, D. D. Maſter of *Pembroke*-Hall in *Cambridge.*
—— Mr. *Lewis*, V. of *Minſter* in the Iſle of *Thanet.*
Roger Lawrence, *M. A.*
The Reverend *T. Landon*, L L D. Miniſter of *Poplar.*
—— Mr. *Laſinby*, R. of St. *Antholin* in *London.*
—— *Emanuel Langford*, D. D.
—— Mr. *Lyon*, R. of *Merreworth* in *Kent.*
—— Mr. *Ledgould*, R. of *Waldron* in *Suſſex.*
B. Linrot, Bookſeller.
The Reverend Mr. *Lewis*, V. of *Weſterham* in *Kent.*
—— Mr. *Leach*, R. of *Overſtonden* in *Bedfordſ.*
Mrs. *Mary Lewis*, of *Preeſtwayne* in *Radnorſ.*
The Reverend Mr. *Ley*, R. of *Alresford* in *Eſſex.*
Mr. *John Langham*, of *Froom-Zelwood* in *Somerſetſ.*
The Reverend Mr. *Lovel*, R. of *Portiſhead* in *Somerſetſ.*
Gilbert Lake, *M. A.* Student of *Chriſt-Church* in *Oxford.*

The

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The Reverend Mr. *Ley*, R. of *Meeth* in *Devon*.
—— Mr. *Lanſon*, R. of *Iſtock*.
—— Mr. *Ley*, V. of *Crediton*.
—— *Charles Lewer*, M. A. of *Chicheſter*.
Dennis Lyddall, Eſq; Commiſſioner of the Navy.
The Reverend *Robert Lambert*, B. D. Fellow of St. *John's* College in *Cambridge*.
William Lee, Eſq; Commiſſioner of the Navy.
Mr. *John Leech*.
Mr. *John Lees*, of *Manchester*.
Mr. *Edmond Lees*, of *Manchester*.
Library of *Manchester*.
Mr. *Edward Leech*.
Samuel Lewer, Clerk.
The Reverend Mr. *Leiceſter*.
Mr. *Robert Lancaſhire*.
Mr. *Edward Lodge*.
Mr. *William Latus*.
Mr. *Loveday*, Bookſeller in *Eveſham*.
Mr. *Gamaliel Lloyd*.
The Reverend Mr. *Lambert*, Maſter of the Free School in *Bewerly*.
Charlwood Lawton, of the *Middle Temple*, Eſq;
Robert Langdon, of *Gloucester*, Gent.
The Reverend Mr. *Legden*, R. of *Abberton* near *Colcheſter*.
Henry Lambe, of *Colcheſter*, Eſq;
James Lawrence, Eſq; Mayor of *Colcheſter*.
J. Luffkin, of *Colcheſter*, Apothecary.
The Reverend Mr. *Luffkin*, R. of *Fraling* near *Colcheſter*.
—— Mr. *John Lome*.
Mr. *Tobias Langden*.
The Reverend *Tobias Langden*, M. A.
—— Mr. *Lawrence*, R. of St. *Winnow* in *Cornwall*.
Anthony Long, M. D. of *Truro* in *Cornwall*.
The Reverend Mr. *Lydgould*, R. of *Rue* in *Devon*.
Thomas Leigh, of *Exon*, Gent.
Robert Lawe, of *Exon*, Druggiſt.
The Reverend Mr. *Luſcombe*, R. of *Belſtone* in *Devon*.
—— Mr. *Ley*, R. of *Redruth* in *Cornwall*.
—— Mr. *W. Langford*, of *Axminſter* in *Devon*.
—— Mr. *Legaſſick*, R. of *Little Hempſton* in *Devon*.
Mr. *John Leaves*, of *Crooklern*.
The Reverend Mr. *Lewis*, R. of *Chulmleigh* in *Devon*.
Peter Le Neve, Eſq;
The Reverend Mr. *Robert Luck*, of *Barum*, Clerk.
—— Mr. *Lacy*, V. of *Sherbourn* in *Dorſet*.
—— *Edward Lunn*, M. A.
George Lawſon, Eſq; of *Halſey* in *Yorkſ*. (Four Books.)
The Reverend Mr. *Lowe*, V. of *Pocklington* in *Yorkſ*.
—— Mr. *Lodge*, Miniſter of the New Church in *Leeds*, and R. of *Coggrave*.
—— Mr. *Laſſells*, Lecturer of *Pontefract* in *Yorkſ*.
Nath. Lane, Eſq; of *Longton* in *Staffordſ*.
The Reverend Mr. *Lunn*, R. of *Elſworth* in *Cambridgeſ*.
Mr. *William Lucy*, V. of *Stilton* in *Somerſetſ*.
—— Mr. *Leith*, V. of St. *Paul's* in *Bedford*.

M.

SIR *Henry Monſon*, Bar.
The Reverend Mr. *Milner*, V. of *Bexhill* in *Suſſex*.
—— Mr. *Mores*, R. of *Tunſtall* in *Kent*.
John Martin, Gent.
Clavet Morris, M. D. of *Wells*.
John Marſh, Bookſeller in *Exon*.
John Moor, M. A. Fellow of *Chriſt*-College in *Cambridge*.
The Reverend Mr. *Marſh*, R. of *Bix* in *Oxfordſ*.
—— Mr. *Marſh*, V. of *Milton-Abbey* in *Dorſetſ*.
—— Mr. *Mountague*, V. of *Stourminſter-Marſhall* in *Dorſetſ*.
Merton-College in *Oxford*, (Six Books.)
The Reverend Dr. *Morgen*, R. of *Reſs*, and Canon-Reſidentiary of *Hereford*.
William Monington, Eſq;
The Reverend Mr. *Miln*, Curate of *Weſt Camel* in *Somerſetſ*.
John Morton, Eſq;
The Reverend Mr. *Muxloe*, R. of *Congerſtone*.
Mr. *Elizabeth Mayowe*, of *Truro* in *Cornwall*.
The Reverend *John Mayplettoft*, M. A. Fellow of *Pembroke*-Hall in *Cambridge*.
Legh Maſter, Eiq; Fellow-Commoner of St. *John's* College in *Cambridge*.
Daniel Mill, Gent. of the Navy-Office.
The Reverend Mr. *Morris*, V. of *Sunninghill* in *Berks*.
John Matthews, Printer.
Thomas Marſden, Eſq;
Charles Moreton, Gent.
The Reverend Mr. *Millard*, V. of *Box* in *Wiltſ*.
William Mallet, Eſq; of *Grapton* in *Heavy* in *Devon*.
The Reverend Mr. *Meredith*, R. of *Coalſton* and *Cheverel Parva* in *Wiltſ*. deceas'd.
Mr. *Merewether*, Phyſician in the *Devizes* in *Wiltſ*.
Mr. *James Marſden*.
Thomas More, Eſq;
Mr. *John Moſs*.
Henry Meriton, of *Weſtminſter*, Eſq;
The Reverend Mr. *Mapletoft*, R. of *All Saints* in *Huntingtor*.
Samuel Mee, of *Glouceſter*, Gent.
Thomas Matthews, of *Glouceſter*, Gent.
Rice Manning, of *Braintree* in *Eſſex*, Gent.
T. Marſham, of *Colcheſter*, Attorney at Law.
The Reverend Mr. *Maddiſon*, R. of St. *Mary's* in *Colcheſter*.
—— Mr. *May*, R. of St. *Lawrence* in *Exon*.
Abel Morſe, of *Exon*, Gent.
The Reverend Mr. *Maunder*, R. of St. *Martin's* in *Exon*.
—— Dr. *Monckton*, V. of St. *Clare* in *Cornwall*.
—— Mr. *Mitchell*, R. of *Sampford-Courtenay* in *Devon*.
—— Mr. *Maſſeal*, V. of *Aſhprington* in *Devon*.
—— Mr. *Mitchell*, Curate of *Staverton* in *Devon*.
—— Mr. *Mayo*, V. of *Tywardreth* in *Cornwall*.
William Metefield, Eſq; of *Wilmſton* in *Somerſetſ*.
The Reverend Mr. *Moye*, V. of St. *Enodor* in *Cornwall*.
—— Mr. *Maurie*, V. of *Montacute*.
Simon Marten, Bookſeller in *Leiceſter*.
The Reverend *John Mawde*, A. B. Curate of St. *Peter's* in *Leeds*.
J. Maſſo, of *Walverhampton*, Writing-Maſter.
The Reverend Mr. *Maſon*, R. of *Thornton* in *Yorkſ*. *John*

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John Mawde, of *Leeds*, Clerk.
Jeremiah Milles, *M. A.*
Richard Mannock, *M. A.*
The Reverend Mr. *Iſ. Milles*, R. of *Higheleer* in *Hantſ.*
Thomas Moſeley, Eſq; of *Moſely* in *Staffordſ.*
Edward Manwaring, Eſq; of *Whitmore* in *Staffordſ.*
The Reverend Mr. *Milward*, V. of *Eccleſhall* in *Staffordſ.*
J. Montford, Bookſeller in *Worceſter.*

N.

THE Honourable *Roger North*, Eſq;
The Reverend *Tho. Nixon*, D. D. Canon of *Canterbury*, deceas'd.
—— Mr. *Newte*, R. of *Tiverton* in *Devon.*
—— *William Needham*, B. D. R. of *Alresford* in *Hantſ.*
—— Dr. *Newey*, Chanter of *Exeter.*
—— Mr. *Norgrove*, B. D. R. of *Warborough* in *Oxfordſ.*
—— Mr. *Tho. Naſh*, Sub-dean of *Sarum.*
—— Mr. *Nelſon*, R. of *Winterbourn-Germin* in *Dorſetſ.*
—— Mr. *Nicholls*, R. of *Inwardly.*
—— Mr. *Needham*, R. of *Storrington* in *Suſſex.*
—— *John Newcome*, M. A. Fellow of St. *John's* College in *Cambridge.*
—— Mr. *Newcomb*, M. A.
—— Mr. *Neile*, Miniſter of *Northallerton* in *Yorkſh*
Mr. *John Nichol*, of *Huntington.*
Benj. Newton, *M. A.* Maſter of the College-School in *Glouceſter.*
Mr. *J. Naiſh*, her Majeſty's Maſter-Shipwright at *Harwich.*
The Reverend Mr. *Northcote*, M. A. of St. *Courtenay* in *Devon.*
—— Mr. *J. Nofworthy*, of *Aſhbury* in *Devon.*
—— Mr. *Phil. Neyle*, M. A. of *Stokeinham* in *Devon.*
Stephen Northleigh, of *Devon*, Eſq;
Thomas Newman, of *Biſhops-Hull* in *Somerſetſ.* Gent.
The Reverend Mr. *Norris*, R. of *Bruſhford* in *Somerſetſ.*
—— *Matt. Nichols*, of *Chulmleigh* in *Devon*, Clerk.
—— Mr. *Newline.*
William Newbolt, of *London*, Printer.
The Reverend Mr. *J. Nicholls*, V. of *Sheldwich.*
—— *Tho. Nicholls*, R. of *Baddelemere.*
William Newſe, of *Holbeck*, Eſq;
The Reverend Mr. *Newton*, V. of *Pickering* in *Yorkſ.*
Samuel Newet, M. A.
The Reverend Mr. *Neall*, of *Oakingham* in *Berkſ.*
—— Mr. *Newton*, R. of St. *Auſtin's* and St. *Faith's* in *London.*
—— Mr. *Nelſon*, R. of *Marſton* in *Norfolk.*

O.

THE Right Honourable, *Charles*, Earl of *Orrery.*
Maſſey Owen, of *Ratcliffe*, Gent.
John Osborne, Bookſeller.
The Reverend Mr. *Tho. Orchard*, of *Hartland*, Dr. *Orwey*, of St. *John's* College in *Cambridge.*
Tho. Osburn, of *Harwich*, Gent.
Francis Olliver, of *Exon*, Gent.
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William Oxenham, of *Oxenham* in *Devon*, Eſq;
Robert Orme, of *London*, Clerk.
The Reverend Mr. *Oake*, R. of *Hanſworth* in *Staffordſ.*
John Orme, *M. A.*
The Reverend Mr. *Overend*, R. of *Eaſt Bridgford* in *Nottinghamſ.*
—— Mr. *Owen*, V. of *Iver* in *Suſſex.*

P.

SIR *George Parker*, Bar. of *Willingdon* in *Suſſex.*
Sir *John Percivill*, Bar. of *Burton* in *Cork.*
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—— *John Pearſon*, *M. A.*
Mr. *William Portman*, Clerk of *Stepney.*
Reuben Park, Eſq; of *Lutton* in *Lincolnſ.*
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H. Pacy, Depury-Recorder, and Alderman of *Boſton.*
Anth. Peiſley, Bookſeller in *Oxford.*
The Reverend Mr. *Price*, R. of *Grays* in *Oxfordſ.*
Edmond Pleydell, *Eſq*; of *Milbourn-St. Andrew* in *Dorſetſ.*
The Reverend Mr. *Parr*, R. of *Melcomb-Regis* in *Dorſetſ.*
Mr. *Pledwell*, School-maſter of *Abingdon* in *Berks.*
The Reverend *Ralph Perkins*, L. L. D. R. of *Stretham* in the Dioceſe of *Ely.*
—— Dr. *Philips*, V. of *Marcle*, and Canon-Reſidentiary of *Hereford.*
—— Mr. *Pool*, R. of *Stretton-Grandham*, and Prebendary of *Hereford.*
Stephen Philips, of *Hereford*, Eſq;
Mr. *Aaron Pritchard.*
The Reverend Mr. *Priſe*, R. of *Felton* in *Herefordſ.*
—— Mr. *Powell*, V. of *Croft* in *Herefordſ.*
—— Mr. *Potter*, V. of *Cleford* in *Somerſetſ.*
—— Mr. *Perry*, R. of *Weſt Coker* in *Somerſetſ.*
Richard Prater, Eſq; of *Froom-Zelwood* in *Somerſetſ.*
John Phelps, Gent. of *Froom-Zelwood.*
Samuel Phelps, Gent. of *Froom-Zelwood.*
Rawlings Pain, Merchant.
The Reverend Mr. *Powell*, V. of *Pirton* in *Oxfordſ.*
—— Mr. *Prince*, R. of *Clovelly.*
—— Mr. *Pate*, R. of *Hether.*
William Perkins, B. D. Fellow of St. *John's* College in *Cambridge.*
The Reverend Dr. *Perry.*
Samuel Percival, Gent. of the Navy-Office.
George Parker, Eſq; of *Borrington* in *Devon.*
—— Mr. *Poulton*, R. of *Lufwick* in *Northamptonſ.*
—— Mr. *Price*, V. of St. *Mary de Lode* in *Glouceſterſ.*
Mr. *Jawes Powell.*
Mr. *Tho. Parrott*, of *Hartford* in *Huntingtonſ.*
William Partridge, of *Plymouth*, Gent.
John Potter, of *Colcheſter*, Eſq;
R. Pupples, of *Colcheſter*, Linen-Draper.
Henry Potter, of *Colcheſter*, Gent.

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The Reverend Mr. *Theo. Pattoury*, R. of *Petemſtry* in *Devon*.
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Samuel Pulmar, of *Wingate* in *Devon*, Gent.
The Reverend Mr. *George Pautbury*, R. of *N. Hill* in *Cornwall*.
Roger Prouſe, of *Exon*, Merchant.
The Reverend Mr. *Carolus Pole*, R. of St. *Breock* in *Cornwall*.
—— Mr. *William Palmer*, of *Cliſtwiden* in *Devon*.
—— Mr. *Penbellick*, V. of *Gulwall* in *Cornwall*.
—— Mr. *Payntе*, V. of *Guinear* in *Cornwall*.
—— Mr. *Will. Polkinborne*, V. of *Lanant* in *Cornwall*.
—— Mr. *Pendarves*, V. of St. *Paul* in *Cornwall*.
—— Mr. *Penneck*, Chancellour, and Canon-Reſidentiary of St. *Peter's* in *Exon*.
—— Mr. *Pocock*, R. of *Peter Tavy* in *Devon*.
—— Mr. *Pynſent*, of *Chuddeigh* in *Devon*.
—— Mr. *Peach*, of *Dartmouth* in *Devon*.
—— Mr. *Plowman*, R. of *Longbredy* in *Dorſetſ*.
Mr. *Percevill Potts*, of *Trinity* College in *Oxford*.
Mr. *Perdage*.
The Reverend Mr. *Peate*, R. of *Norton* in *Somerſ*.
—— Mr. *Pearce*, V. of *Pitmiſter* in *Somerſetſ*.
Mr. *Robert Pead*.
The Reverend Mr. *Pagett*, R. of *Peyntington* in *Suffolk*.
Mr. *John Pelwyn*, of *Hazellber*.
The Reverend Mr. *Park*, V. of *Hale*.
Mr. *Stephen Pendarves*.
The Reverend Mr. *Pleet*, V. of *Boughton*.
—— Mr. *Patten*, V. of *Sraſalcer*.
—— Mr. *Plumleigh*, Preb. of *Wolverhampton*.
—— Mr. *Penſon*, Arch-deacon of *Nottingham*.
—— Mr. *Plaxton*, R. of *Berwick in Elmet* in *Yorkſ*.
—— *Thomas Perrot*, M. A.
—— Mr. *Piggot*, R. of *Egmond* in *Shropſ*.
Humph. Pipe, M. A. School-maſter of *Apiely* in *Leiceſterſ*.
The Reverend Mr. *Pinchefs*, R. of *Bimhill*.
—— Mr. *Preudman* R. of the Second Mediety of *Trowell* in *Nottinghamſ*.
—— Mr. *Penle*, R. of *Gr. Waldingfield* in *Suffolk*.
—— Mr. *Purſe*, of *Jevington* in *Suſſex*.
—— Mr. *Paſſer*.
Edw. Poulter, of *Illington*, Gent.
The Reverend Mr. *Tho. Parſell*, Maſter of Merchant-Taylors School.

Q.

MR. *John Quick*, of *Whiteſtone* in *Devon*.

R.

SIR *Iſaac Rebow*, of *Colcheſter*, Kt.
The Reverend Dr. *Rieue*, Fellow of *Magdalen* College in *Oxford*.
——— Dr. *Rennell*, R. of *Drewſteington* in *Devon*.
Mr. *Thomas Render*, of *Holbeach* in *Lincolnſ*.
Captain *B. Raymond*.
The Reverend *Edward Rudd*, B. D. Fellow of *Trinity* College in *Cambridge*.
——— *William Roman*, M. A. Curate of St. *James's* in *Weſtminſter*.
The Reverend Mr. *Reynolds*, V. of *Tarmiſter* in *Dorſetſ*.
John Robinſon, Gent.
Peter Richards, Eſq; of *Evenjob* in *Radnorſ*.
The Reverend Mr. *Roſs*, R. of *Tretire* in *Hereſ*.
—— Mr. *Ray*, R. of *Lymington* in *Somerſetſ*.
Antony Reade, M. A. Student of *Chriſt Church* in *Oxford*.
The Reverend Mr. *Rowſe*, R. of *Harberteigh* in *Devon*.
—— Mr. *Roberts*, R. of *Jacobſtow* in *Devon*.
Mr. *Lanc. Robiſon*, Fellow-Commoner of *Jeſus*-College in *Cambridge*.
The Reverend *Cuyers Richardſon*, *M. A.*
—— *Ezech. Rawl.*, *B. D.* Fellow of St. *John's* College in *Cambridge*.
—— *Joſeph Roper*, *M. A.* Fellow of St. *John's* College in *Cambridge*.
Alexander Radcliff, Eſq;
The Reverend Mr. *Read*, V. of St. *Oſwald's* in *Durham*.
—— Mr. *Richards*, R. of *Mouldſworth* in *Huntingtonſ*.
Tim. Roles, Bookſeller in *Hull*.
John Ram, of *Colcheſter*, Merchant.
N. Raval, of *Colcheſter*, Surgeon.
J. Rich, of *Colcheſter*, Vintner.
The Reverend Mr. *Rogers*, V. of *Dedham* in *Eſſex*.
—— Mr. *Ch. Rogerſon*, V. of *Mark-Tey* in *Eſſex*.
—— *Tho. Rogerſon*, *M. A.* of *Little Horkſley* near *Colcheſter*.
—— Mr. *Roſe*, R. of *Teſſham* in *Suffolk*.
Neath. Rowland, of *Exon*, Merchant.
Rich. Rennell, of *Weſt Ogwell* in *Devon*, Eſq;
John Roll, of *Stevenſtone* in *Devon*, Eſq;
The Reverend Mr. *Richards*, R. of *Cumbrinhead* in *Devon*.
—— Mr. *Rowe*, V. of *Axmouth* in *Devon*.
—— Mr. *Rayner*, Schoolmaſter of the Free Grammar-School in *Tiverton*.
—— Mr. *Reek*, R. of *Dartington* in *Devon*.
—— Mr. *Raiph*, R. of St. *Earth* in *Cornwall*.
—— Mr. *Richardſon*, V. of *Mervall* in *Cornwall*.
—— Mr. *Rowe*, V. of *Madden* in *Cornwall*.
Philip Raſleigh, of *Menabilly* in *Cornwall*, Eſqs
The Reverend *J. Roberts*, of *Somerleif*. Clerk.
Ri. Rawlinſon, *A. B.* of St. *John's* College in *Oxford*.
Mather Rogers, of *Hewiſh*, Gent.
The Reverend Mr. *Robinſon*, Late Incumbent of the New Church in *Leeds*.
William Rook, of *Leeds*, Merchant.
John Reynolds, M. A. of *Pembroke* College in *Oxford*.
Rich. Randall, Bookſeller in *Newcaſtle* upon *Tine*.
The Reverend Mr. *Reading*, Library-keeper of *Sion* College in *London*.
—— Mr. *Roſe*, Free-Schoolmaſter of *Pontefract* in *Yorkſ*.
—— Mr. *J. Richardſon*, Precentor of *York*.
—— Mr. *Rye*, R. of *Thornetham* in *Suffolk*.

S.

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S.

THE Right Honourable, the Lord *Arthur Somerſet.*
The Right Honourable, the Lord Viſcount *Scudamore.*
The Honourable Sir *Philip Sydenham,* Baronet, (Three Books.)
The Reverend Dr. *Stanly,* Dean of St. *Aſaph.*
—— *Nat. Iſaac Sharp,* of *Stepney.*
Henry Seller, of *Stepney,* Gent.
The Reverend Mr. *James Stuart,* R. of *Studleigh* in *Devon.*
Geo. Stevens, Attorney at Law, of *Spalding* in *Lincoinſ.*
Dr. *Speed,* of *Southampton.*
Thomas Shaw, M. A.
Richard Sare, Bookſeller.
The Reverend *Joſeph Smith,* D. D. (Six Books.)
—— *Elias Sydall,* D. D. Preb. of *Canterbury.*
Edward Score, Bookſeller in *Exon.*
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Richard Skirman, M. A. Schoolmaſter of *Henly* in *Oxfordſ.*
Thomas Snow, Gent.
The Reverend Mr. *St. Leo,* R. of *Pulham* in *Dorſet.*
—— Mr. *Selwood,* R. of *Cromarſh* in *Oxfordſ.*
—— Mr. *Serjeant,* V. of *Downampney* in *Glouceſt.*
—— Mr. *Sentauſe,* R. of *Lanton.*
—— Mr. *Stock,* R. of *Aſton* in *Herefordſ.*
—— Mr. *Sainſbury,* R. of *Buckington* in *Somerſ.*
—— Mr. *Sandys,* R. of *Teoveiton* in *Somerſetſ.*
—— Mr. *Seward,* R. of *Sutton-Bingham* in *Somerſ.*
James Sheppard, Eſq; of *Honiton* in *Devon.*
The Reverend Mr. *Sunderſon,* V. *Brunditch* in *Suffolk.*
John Spry, M. A. of C. C. C. in *Oxford.*
The Reverend Mr. *Stevenſon,* R. *Binſcombe* and *Broadway* in *Dorſetſ.*
—— Mr. *Segitary,* R. of *Steepleton* in *Dorſetſ.*
—— Mr. *Sherſton,* R. of *Witherſton* in *Dorſetſ.*
—— Mr. *Sutton,* V. of *Loder* in *Dorſetſ.*
—— Mr. *Steoaly,* R. of *Neather-Cern* in *Dorſetſ.*
—— Mr. *Spettigue,* R. of *Newton-St. Petrock* in *Devon.*
—— Mr. *Silk,* R. of *Bradford* in *Devon.*
Mr. *John Spicer,* of *Shopbrook.*
John Shore, M. D. of *Cliicheſter.*
The Reverend *Cha. Selby, M. A.* Fellow of *Pembroke* Hall in *Cambridge.*
—— *John Shaw, M. A.* Fellow of St. *John's* College in *Cambridge.*
—— *Rob. Smalet,* M. A. Fellow of St. *John's* College in *Cambridge.*
—— *Rowland Simpſon, M. A.* Fellow of St. *John's* College in *Cambridge.*
Charles Sarjeſon, Eſq; Commiſſioner of the Navy.
George Stratan, Bookſeller.
The Reverend Mr. *Staples,* R. of *Shotteſbrook* in *Berks.*
Mr. *Edward Skelton.*
The Reverend Mr. *Shute,* R. of *Lawkitton* in *Cornwall.*
—— Mr. *Sturgis,* Chaplain to the Lord Biſhop of *Norwich.*
—— Mr. *Smith,* of *Rougham.*
—— *William Stanley, M. A.* Fellow of *Magdalen*-College in *Cambridge.*
Mr. *Smithwiſt,* Bookſeller in *Plymouth.*
Jacob Scholes, M. A.
Mr. *William Shrigley.*
Mr. *Rob. Stott.*
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The more Considerable *ERRATA* of the FIRST PART.

PAGE 7. Column 1. Line 25. Read *Storm*, p. 23 col. 2. l. 8. from the Bottom r. *though he*, p. 26. Col. 1. l. 23. r. *fasts*, p. 37 col. 1. l. 11 r. *Pity*, col. 2. l. 18. from the Bottom r. *restored*, p. 48. col. 1. l. 6. r. *Sequestration*, ibid. r. *comes*. p. 49. col. 2. l. 19. r. *of*, ibid. 41. 42 r. *Protestants, the Lord Clarendon*, without a Break, p. 57. col. 1. l. 4. r. *Woodhurst*, l. 18. r. *Curby*, p. 80. col. 1. the last Blank should not have been made, p. 83 col. 1. l 21. r. *or for*, p. 89. col. 2. l. 50. r. *Cotesford*, p. 90. col. 1. l. 18. r. *of the Proceedings against*, col. 2. l. 14 r. *some of*, p. 93. col. 2. l. 14. r. *these*, p. 97. col. 1. l. 35. r. *Lanesshire* col. 2. l. 32. r. *Mabyn*, p. 102. col. 2. l. 15. of the last Marginal Note, r. *that*, p. 104 col. 2. l. 43. r. *Assessments*, l. 6. from the Bottom, r. *expell* p. 105. col. 1. l. 27 r. *think of*, *Not*, p. 106. col. 2. l. 9. from the Bottom, the Parenthesis ends, p. 113. col. 2. l. 40. r. *was*, p. 115. col. 1. l. 4. dele ; *and*, p. 122. col. 2. l. 18. from the Bottom, r. *Resolutions*, p. 133. col. 1. l. 24. from the Bottom, and col. 2. l. 14. r. *Turl*. p. 125 col. 2. l. 23. r. *Tefted*, p. 126. col. 1. l. 34. r. *Chesnel*, col. 2. l 40. r. *Mutiny*, p. 127. col 2. l 31. r. *Pentaklisp'd*, l. 9. from the Bottom, r. *Freshmen*, p. 128 col. 2. l. 21. r. *Force*, p. 133. col. 2. l. 40. r. *Beedle*, as it must be Spelt in that Place, p. 135. col. 1. l. 44. r. *Solstitiales* : l. 45. r. *Academia*, col 2. l. 2. r. *Butlers*, p. 142. col. 1. r *Empty-Handed* col. 2. l 12. r. *Harbour'd*, p. 141. col. 2. l. 9. from the Bottom, r. *them on this Account* ; p. 145. col 2. l. 27. from the Bottom, r. *at least*, p. 149. col. 2. l. 5. from the Bottom, Insert this : Mark, p 150. col. 1. l. 16. r. *Put*, col. 2. l 10. r. *Author*, p 164. col. 1. l. 13. from the Bottom, r. *called*, col. 2 l. 16 r. *infested*, p. 172. col 1. l. 2. of the Marginal Note, r. *Examination*, p. 175. col. 1. l. 45. for *Misery* r. *Mercy*, p. 200 col. 2. l. 34. r *Memories*, l. 2. of the last Marginal Note r. *in the*, p. 201. col. 1. l. 13. from the Bottom, r. *Eschments*.

The more Considerable *Mistakes* and *Omissions* of the Second Part.

PAGE 2, col. 2, l. 2, r. *September*. p. 7, col. 1, r. *Jackson*. p. 8, col. 2, at the End r. *Preacher's Place*. p. 11, col. 2, r. *Sefton*. p. 15, col. 1, r. *Gillingham*. p. 19. col. 2, r. *Effington*. ibid. r. *Grethem*. p. 20, col. 1, l. 33, r. *the County* p. 25, col 1, r. *stokeinteignhead*. p. 26, col. 1, r. *Shobrook*. p. 27, col. 1, l. 30, r. *Room of* Dionysius Fridericus *deceas'd, and was Install'd* Sub dato Sept. 23, 1641, *in the Room of* d. 31. r. *deceas'd also*. l. 38, r. 1674. p. 31, col. 1. r. *South-Hill*. ibid. r. St *Ive*. p. 34, col. 2, r. *Eltham*. p. 47, col. 1, r. *Southfcarie*. p. 51, col. 1, r. *Lanfton*. p 55, col. 2, l. 1, r. *Dec*. 30. and dele what follows in the 3 first Lines. p. 58. col. 2, l. 2, of the first Marginal Note dele *and Mr. Latham of Staffordshire*. l. 3, r. *concerning whom*. l. 4, r. *an Exception*. p. 63, col. 1, dele all between *ferved* in l. 4, and *But* in l. 6. col. 2, the Day of Mr. *Buckner's* Admiſſion, *&c.* is miſtaken. p. 64. col. 1, l. 24, r. *Wiley*, K. in *Wilts*. l. 37, r. 1667. p. 66, col. 1, r. *Meere*, V. p. 67, col. 1, l. 2. in the Account of *Herbert Croft*, dele *was*. p. 68, col. 1, l. 36, r. *Tr. Triplet*. p. 70, col. 1, l. 14. r. *Predeceſſor*. p. 72, col. 1, l. 14 r. *Troop of Guards*, p. 74 col. 1, inſert the following Note againſt * *Milverton prima* : * *I am not aſſur'd that this was the Prebend* ; *but not finding who was the Poſſeſſor Incumbent on it, I have aſſign'd it to Mr. Biſh's Name, tho' 'tis very poſſible that he might belong to one of the other blank Prebends which are hereafter named*. ibid. againſt † *Compton-Dundon* inſert this Note † *That he was a Preb. of this Church I am aſſured; but that this was his Prebend I cannot ſay. I have aſſign'd this Prebend to his Name for the ſame Reaſon as I did that of* Milverton prima, *to Mr. Biſh*. Ibid. againſt * *Lamiat*, and *Weſton Zoyland*, inſert this Note ; * *I could not obtain the Chriſtian Name of Mr. Holt, the Preb. But finding the Sequeſtr'd Miniſter of thoſe Livings to be called Holt, and taking him to be the ſame Perſon with Mr Holt the Preb. of this Church, I have therefore made no Scruple to call him* Thomas Holt, *and to ſay the Profits Livings to the Prebend, gueſſing it to be the ſame Perſon that loſt them all*. p. 75, at the End of the Account of Mr. *Hen. Ankebill*, add, *His* Temporal Eſtate to *the Value of* 120 l. per An. *was alſo put under Sequeſtration. He died, ſaith the Author of* Perſe. Widec. p. 4. *in the Ciſtle of* Taunton, of ſome Wounds which he had receiv'd; *but as I have been otherwiſe Inform'd from one that knew him*, he was carried to *London*, and committed Priſoner under the *Black Rod*, where he, with Nine more Divines, died within a ſhort Time one of another ; and, tis generally believ'd they were all Po. Iſh'd : for one of their Company who ſurviv'd, viz. Mr. *Torrington* a Miniſter in the ſame Diocels was taken ill at the ſame time with them, and after a tedious Fit of Sickneſs, hardly eſcaped with the Loſs of his Hair, Nails, *&c.* and other *Symptoms of Poiſon*. * See a Marginal Note at Mr. *Tarlton* in *Somerſetſhire*; and if the Conjecture there be right, Dr. *Ankebill* was carried up Priſoner to *London* on board a Ship, and miſerably Uſed as well on the Way to the Ship, as afterwards in the Voyage towards *London* ; as ſee in Mr. *Tarlton's* Caſe. Ibid. in the Account of *John Coath*, inſert this Note againſt * *He Lived*, * But if he was, as I apprehended him to have been, the ſame Perſon with the Preb. of *Salisbury*, he died before Nov 28, 1660. p. 73, col. 2, in the Account of Dr. *Iſaacs*, r. *The Infamous Bloudy Decide Court of Juſtice, before which* Mr. *Norcannt*, Sir *Hen. Slingsby*, and Dr. *Hewet* were Try'd) *who*. F. 79, col. 2, l. 31, dele *but whether he*. l. 32, after *Maſterſhip*, add *but for what Reaſons*. p. 84, col. 2, r. *H. Fairfax*, A. M. p. 91. col. 2, l. 11, from the bottom, r. *Jan*. 23. p. 92, col. 2. l. 12. r. 1643. p. 94. col. 2, l. 26, r. *one*. p. 113, col. 2, l. 19, r. *Uncomplaiſant*. p. 114 col. 2, l. 15, r. *Swete*. p. 115, col. 1, l. 21, r. *Honour*. ibid. col. 2, l. 11, from the bottom, r. *than*. p. 132, col. 2 l. 15, from the bottom, r. *ont, as*. p. 133, col. 1, l. 15, r. *on the*. p. 134. col. 1, r. *Mauth. Scanner*. p. 137, col. 1, r. *John Tregonre*. p. 143, col. 2, r. —— *Hunſley*, A. M. Fellowſhip, *and Burwell* V. *in Cambridgſhire*, l. 3, 4, from the bottom, dele *and Burwell*, V. *in Cambridgſhire*. p. 145, col. 2. l. 13, for of l. to. p. 153, col. 1, r. *Helen Queniet*. p. 154. col. 1. l. 18 from the bottom, r. *I have taken*. p. 159. col. 2, l. 25, r. 100. p. 161, col. 2, l. 11, from the bottom, r. *Scrimshy*. p. 164, col. 1. in the 4th marginal Note r. *Biſely*. p. 170, col. 1, l. 6, of the 5th marginal Note, r. *Jan*. 22. l. 27, of the ſame Note, r. 1642. p. 171, col. 1, l. 7, in the Account of Dr. *Hilſey*, r. 1642. ibid. in the 6th marginal Note r. *ſomething* p. 172, col. 2, in the 5th marginal Note, for *former* r. *latter*, and for *latter* r. *former*. p. 174, col. 1, r. *Thorly*. p. 181, l. 32, of the marginal Note r. *expeſs'd it*. Ibid. after the Account of Mr. *Alton*, add *Anſcell, Tho. B. D. Gulden-Morden, V. in Cambridgſhire*. p. 182, col. 2. l. 1. in the Account of Mr. *Alton*, r. 1664. p. 183, col. 2. r. *Drefwich*. p. 184, col. 1, r. *Cawent*. p. 187, col. 2, l. 1, of the 4th Marginal Note, r. *This Place*. ibid. begin a *Parenthesis* before *and*, l. 4. and end it after *Preachers*, l. 5. p. 189, col. 1, draw a Line between *Rider* and *Adams*, *&c.* p. 190, col. 1, r. *Iſley*. col. 2, l. 17, from the bottom, r. 1644. p. 193. col. 1, l. 2, r. *Gree*. col. 2, l. 6, r. *in ipſo*. p. 195, col. 2. begin the Ninth Marginal Note, *Notwithſtanding that*. p 197, col. 1. l. 35, from the bottom, r. *been Preſented*. col. 2, r. *J. Pomſe*. ibid. r. *Aulefcombe*. p. 199, col. 2, r. *Southwield*. ibid. r. *Otton Belchamp*.

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The *ERRATA*.

P. 201, col. 1, r. *Samson upon Wye*. p. 204, col. 1, dele the 2*d* and 4*th* Marginal Notes, and infert the 2*d* in the Room of the 4*th* p. 205, col. 2, l. 1, r. *Fowlesham* cum *Thwmithorp*. ibid. before *Bent*, *Nicholas*, infert *Beal*, *Will*. . *Cottingham*, R. and *Paul's Pury*, R. p. 206, col. 1, l. 20. r. *Forty Shillings*. p. 208, col. 2, r. *Kuetisfall*. p. 212, col. 1, r. *Ackworth*. l. 217, col. 1, r. *Shobrook*; In the Margin r. *Sutcomb*. p. 219, col. 1, l. 23, r. *Fail*. l. 2, from the bottom, r. *about* 1644, *for*, p. 220, col. 1, firſt Marginal Note r. *after*. col. 2, after the Account of Mr. *Crispe*, add *Culpepper*, *Will*. . *Wichling*, R. *He was afterwards Minister'd by the Charity of his Relations, and dying before the Reſtoration, left a poor Widow and Children*. p. 222, col. 1, l. *penult*. r. *the Propagators*. p. 223, col. 1, r. *Grinfield*, l. *ult*. r. *to* 1657 *one*. col. 2, in the 3*d* Marginal Note, r. *Street*. p. 224, col. 2, l. 3, from the bottom, r. *Scrubalous*. p. 227, col. 1, l. 29, r. *Deſolation*. col. 2, dele *Cooper*, ——, *Fridaythorp*, &c. and inſert it after Dr. *Carter* in that Page. p. 228, col. 1, r. *Bierthyr-donm*. p. 229, col. 2, r. *Aminer*. p. 230, col. 1, r. *Duncon*. p. 231, col. 2, l. 14. from the bottom r. *after*. l. 11, 12, from the bottom, for *ſome Commiſſioners for the ſame Crimes*, r. *Propagators for Inſufficiency, and Reading Common-Prayer*. ibid. l. 7, 8 from the bottom, for *by Propagators*, &c. r. *by the ſame Commiſſioners*, &c. p. 234, col. 2, r. *Dennis*, *Tho*. p. 235, col. 1, r. *Garebbibio*. p. 237, col. 1, l. 19, from the bottom, r. *81 Years*. p. 241, col. 2, l. 32, r. *Bradninch*, p. 243, col. 1, l. 9, r. *Inhumanity*. p. 249, col. 2, l. 21, r. *Pembroke* College. p. 252, col. 1, l. *ult*. r. *could*. p. 255, col. 2, in the laſt Marginal Note, r. *Rayne*. p. 260, col. 1, l. 46, r. 1643. p. 262, col. 1, l. 34, r. *She*. l. *ult*. r. *Penreth*. p. 263, col. 1, r. *Stokaintinehead*. ibid. r. *Trubam*. col. 2, r. Mr. *Stock*. p. 264, col. 1, r. *Aſbury-Bubb*. col. 2, l. 22, r. *Little Holmhmy*. p. 265, col. 2, r. *Houghaw*. p. 271, col. 1, r. *Paling*. p. 272, col. 1, l. 20, dele *Mr. Holway*, and r. *He*. l. 32, dele *He*, and r. *Mr. Holway*. p. 274, col. 1, r. *Clanfield*. p. 275, col. 1, after the Account of *Mr. Hilliard*, add, *Howell*, *Tho*. D. D. *Weſt-Horſley*, R. *in Surrey*. p. 276, col. 1, l. 15, r. *Hook*. col. 2, under *Wellmorland*, inſert *Hutton*, *Hen*. A. M. *Long-Newton*. R. p. 277, col. 2, in the bottom, r. *Llanelwen*. p. 278, col. 2, after *Mr. John Hughes* of *Llanſanfryd*, inſert, In 1654 one *Edmund Hill* got *Llanſanfryd*, and dele it from the Account of *Mr. John Hughs* of *Hyrnant*. p. 285, col. 1. under *Suſſex*, inſert *Jermin*, *Mich*. D. D. *Elmerton*, R. p. 287, col. 2, r. *Holne*. p. 295, col. 2, l. 7, from the bottom, r. *Living with*. p. 298, col. 2, r. *Selbourn*. l. 29, dele *John*. ibid. after the Account of Dr. *Lewis*, inſert, *Lively*, ——, . *Crundale*, V. p. 299, col. 1, l. 22, r. 1643. p. 301, col. 1, r. *Llanllwny*. col. 2, r. *Fegons*. p. 303, col. 1, l. 3, from the bottom r. *which*. col. 2, l. 24, r. *Siſter*. p. 306, col. 2, r. *Exminſter*, V. ibid. r. *Mr. Troyte*. p. 310, col. 2, l. 5, in the *Margin*, r. *retird*. p. 318, col. 2, l. 3, r. *in the*. p. 320, col. 2 in the Account of Dr. *Nicholas*, r. *Dean*, R. and St. *Nicholas Hoſpital near Sarum*. p. 321, col. 1. *Rickhell*. p. 326, col. 1, l. 14, r. 1643. p. 327. col. 1, r. St. *Mabin*. p. 328, col. 1, l. 37, dele *Chiſbul*. p. 330, col. 1, r. *Blumm*. ibid. r. *Pockle-Church*, V. p. 332, col. 1, r. *Pickard*. col. 2 begin the firſt Marginal Note thus; *This Caſe, and one* in Cambridgſhire, *are the only ones, &c*. ibid. r. *Heuingham*. ibid. after the Account of *Mr. Philips*, inſert, *Peſe, Fran*. . *Caſtle-Aſhby*, R. p. 333, col. 1, l. 1. in the *Margin*, r. *now*. p. 336, col. 1, r. *Gunner*. p. 338, col. 2, l. 18, r. *was the ſame Perſon with him that immediately precedes*. l. 19, r. *and that*. p. 339, col. 1, r. *Diſcreh*. p. 341, col. 1, l. 8, from the bottom r. *to the*. col. 2, l. 8, from the bottom r. *by ſad*. p. 346, col. 2, l. 9, r. *Stacks*. p. 348, after *Surrey*, inſert *Suſſex*. ibid. after the Account of *Mr. Rogers*, inſert *Ryves*, *Bruno*, D. D. *Maſterſhip* of the *Hoſpital* at *Chicheſter*. p. 351, col. 1, l. 20 21, r. *by the Propagators*. p. 353, col. 1, r. *Borden*. p. 356, for *Kempſon*, r. *Hempſon*. p. 358, col. 2, l. 3, from the bottom r. *Voted*. p. 370, col. 1, l. 13, r. *alſo the*. l. 9, from the bottom r. *with* it. l. 2, from the bottom r. *Fourteenth*. col. 2, l. 31. r. *than*. p. 371, col. 2, before Dr. *Sydenham*, inſert *Stanton* ——, . *Ichlingham*, . p. 372, col. 1, r. *Thorp*. V. p. 378, col. 2, r. *Oxney*. p. 379, col. 2, r. *Liverſey*. p. 380, col. 1, r. *Sylehy*. p. 386, col. 1, l. 3, in the Account of *Mr. Taylor*, r. 1645. p. 391, col. 2, l. 34, r. *Deanery*. p. 392, col. 2, l. 4. dele *And*. p. 395, col. 1, r. *Minterne*. ibid. r. *Bordy*. p. 396, col. 2, l. 16, from the bottom r. *She*. p. 397, col. 2, l. 12, in the *Margin*, r. *the Mark*. p. 399, col. 1, l. 13, from the bottom, r. 1645. p. 407, col. 2, l. 9, from the bottom r. *Farewell*. p. 411, col. 1, l. 20, r. 1645. p. 410, col. 1, l. 21, r. *he was*. l. 23. r. *he*. col. 2. r. *Gillody*. p. 425, l. 4, from the bottom, dele *all*.

The *ERRATA* in the INDEX of *Perſons*.

FOR *Anſley*, *T*. r. *Anſley*. after *Birdal*, *Aaron*, inſert *Birkenhead*, *John*, 98. after *Bougben*, *Edward*, inſert *Boughton*, *Steph*. 81. after *Collins*, *Daniel*, inſert *Collins*, *Sim*. 150. for *Collet*, *Will*. r. *Collier*, *Will*. for *Croſſhall*, r. *Croſhall*. after *Howorth*, ——, *junior*, inſert *Howſon*, *Nicholas*, 123. and then *Howſon*, *Richard*, 135. at the firſt *Huchenſon*, *Will*. r. 12. at *Jennings*, ——, r. 123. r. *Kingſley*, ——, 132. at *Knolles*, *William*, r. 85. r. *Manbridge*. r. *Mantas*, r. *Moyock*. r. *Penry*.

The *ERRATA* in the INDEX of *Places*.

PAGE 431, col. 4, r. *Clatford*. at Eton-School, r. 413. after *Furle*, inſert *Furneux - Pelham*, V. 265. at St. *Marg*. *Patens*, r. 173. at *Selby*, r. 367 at *Shenfield*, r. 166. p. 435, col. 3, r. *Shebrooke*. ibid. inſert *Sidbury*, R. 273. at *Swillington*, r. 339. p. 436, col. 3, r. *Withecomb*. at *Yeoed-Minor*, r. 411.

☞ THE different Spellings of many *Perſons*, and *Places*, and the frequent Pronunciation of *Barb*, otherwiſe than they ought to be Spelt, muſt have occaſion'd ſeveral Miſtakes in the Work, not here taken Notice of.

AN

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A N
ATTEMPT

Towards Recovering an ACCOUNT of the

NUMBERS and SUFFERINGS

OF THE

CLERGY of the *Church* of *England*, *Heads* of *Colleges*, *Fellows*, *Scholars*, &c.

Who were Sequeſter'd, Harraſs'd, *&c.*

IN THE

Late Times of the GRAND REBELLION.

PART I.

The Introduction to the Whole Work.

THE *Ninth* Chapter of Dr. *Calamy's* *Abridgment* of the *Life* of Mr. *Baxter* (which was the ſole and only Occaſion of *this Undertaking*) is wholly ſpent in Accounting for the *Numbers*, *Sufferings* and *Characters* of the '*Miniſters*, *Lecturers*, *Fellows* of *Colleges*, &c. who 'were *Silenc'd* and *Ejected* (as Dr *Calamy* ex-'preſſes it) by the *Act* for *Uniformity*'; and in making ſuch Reflections on Theſe *Sufferings* and That *Act*, as the One and the Other of them do in his Opinion, reſpectively deſerve.

Title of that Chapter.

The Deſign of that Chapter. Abridgm. p. 581. &c p. 486.

The profeſs'd Deſign of the Former Part of that Task, is to enable *Poſterity* the better 'to 'paſs a Judgment' on that *Act* for *Uniformity*, as That of the Latter is, by ſome Remarks and *Obſervations*, to direct them in forming ſuch a *Judgment*; which he principally endeavours to determine in an Opinion of its being a *very Cruel* and *Perſecuting* Act.

The Uſes which may and have been made of it.

The many and ſevere Reflections which Dr. *Calamy*, in purſuit of this Deſign, hath paſs'd on that Chiefeſt Part of the *Eccleſiaſtical Eſtabliſhment*, are not only in themſelves an *Open Aſſault* upon the *Church*, but ſhould they be further trac'd out to all the eaſie *Deductions* and Conſequences, which might (and perhaps were intended to) be made from Them; they would load both the Conſtitution it ſelf, and all the Members of it, with ſuch an Heap of Groſs and Odious Imputations, as could want nothing but *Truth*, to go a great way in Deterring many People from her Communion.

Nor is this the only Advantage which the *Separation* may reaſonably promiſe it ſelf from the *Abridgment*: Other Deſigns were probably in View when it was drawn up; but whether they were ſo or no, it is ſure other Uſes have been made of that Performance, to the no ſmall Detriment and Prejudice of the Eſtabliſh'd Church: For it is well known, that far the greater Part of Mankind are rather diſpos'd to make a Judgment of the *Truth* of any *Principles*, from the *ſuppos'd Holineſs* of Thoſe who *profeſs* them, than from the *Soundneſs* and *Reaſonableneſs* of the Principles in themſelves conſider'd. Add to This, that 'tis the *known Character* of Thoſe, for whoſe Uſe we muſt ſuppoſe the *Abridgment* was chiefly intended, to *have Mens Perſons in Admiration*: And on theſe two Accounts the *Peaceable Behaviour* of theſe *Nonconforming Miniſters*, their *Meekneſs* under *Sufferings*, their *Gifts* in *Prayer*, their *Great Abilities*, and *Painfulneſs* in *Preaching*; and above all, the *Holineſs* of their *Lives*, and the many *Perſecutions* they underwent; notwithſtanding theſe *ſingular Endowments* (all which are ſet forth at large in the Chapter I am now ſpeaking of, and that too in the Terms and Phraſes wherewith thoſe People delight to expreſs themſelves) have not only been look'd on as great *Advantages* and *Embelliſhments*, but as *irrefragable Arguments* in Favour of the Diſſenting Cauſe; and contributed not a little towards confirming many Perſons in their *good Opinion* of the *Separation*.

In return therefore to ſuch an Undertaking, if it can be made appear, that Thoſe who now complain ſo much of *Perſecution*, never had the *Power* in their Hands but *once*, and that the *Loyal*

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and *Episcopal* Clergy did then *suffer* under them, in *far greater Numbers*, and in *much greater Degrees*, (and with many other grievous Circumstances of Aggravation) than Themselves did under the *Act of Uniformity*; and that good Part of those *Sufferings* was brought upon them under the *Influences*, and at the *Instigation* of some of those *very Persons*, whose Sufferings are so much complain'd of in the *Abridgment*: I say, if This can be made appear, it will be plain enough, where the Imputation of Persecution ought to rest; since the *Little Finger* of These Men was evidently heavier than the *Loyns* of the Church: and it will perhaps administer some Occasion of Wonder to a considering Person, that a *Charge* of *that Nature* should be produced against the *Church of England* from *that Quarter*, and especially under the Circumstances of *such a Time*, as was immediately joyned to Those very Years of *Tyranny* and *Barbarity*, which no *other Period* of our Histories can pretend to *Equal*. And I am so very confident of what I have now affirmed, that I would gladly put the whole Issue of the Cause betwixt the Church and the Dissenters upon this single Point of Persecution (however loud and clamorous they have made their Complaints of this kind) being well assur'd, that the *Former* would have the same *bright* and *distinguish'd* Superiority over the *Latter* in this Case, as she plainly hath in all the Others, on which the Controversies betwixt them have hitherto lain.

But, in truth, it must be confess'd, that neither the Merits of this Cause, nor of any other of such a Nature, can be determin'd by a Dispute of this kind. For could Dr. *Calamy* make good the Heavy Charge of *Persecution* against the Church, neither her *Apostolical Government* by *Bishops*, nor her *Primitive Liturgy*, nor the many other Parts of her *Excellent Constitution* would in the least be affected by it. Nor would the Maintenance of such a Charge any more Legitimate the *Separation*, than the *Gun-Powder Plot* would be an Argument against *Transubstantiation*, or the *Massacre* at *Paris* would prove the *Calumnifulness* of Invocating the *Virgin Mary*; and therefore neither on the other hand, do I direct the Account of the *Protestant Barbarities*, which are the Subject of the following Papers, and fall so little short of the *Popish* ones now mention'd, to the Support of the Charge of *Schism* against the Dissenters, but to quite other Purposes; and among them, to That of exposing a *Confidence* plainly astonishing, which could prevail on those who differ from the Establish'd Church, to accuse Her in such a publick manner, of a *Wickedness* in which it was notorious, Themselves had so very much *Exceeded*.

However, although the Imputation of Persecution will not directly affect the Merits of the Cause on either Side, it is notwithstanding a Charge of so high a Nature, as that it may well employ the Labours of either Party to wipe it off. But this, it must be own'd, cannot be done to any effect, by a bare *Recrimination*; which will never with equal Judges be any more esteem'd a just Defence of any Publick Cause, than it is of any private and single Person. And therefore I shall readily allow, that altho' the Accusation of *Persecution* could not only be *retorted* upon the Dissenters, but be *returned* likewise (as I am fully perswaded it may) even *sevenfold into their Bosoms*; yet it will not follow, that the Church her self is wholly *free from* it. Nor can She by any means be acquitted of it, unless we can advance one Step farther, and shew in the next place,

That the *Act* of *Uniformity* is neither *Answerable* for Those *Consequences*, nor charged with Those *Imputations*, which are so freely bestowed upon it in that Chapter of the *Abridgment*; and that neither the *Numbers*, the *Sufferings*, nor the *Characters* of the Persons mentioned in it, were such as They are there represented. And if these Things can be made good, it is to be hoped, that the *Judgment* which the *present*, as well as *future* Generations will make of that *Act*, may be of another Kind, than what Dr. *Calamy* hath directed Them to; and that the Separation in the Result will come short of Those Embellishments and Advantages, which it doth *already* claim, and seems *further* to have promised it self from that History.

And all this, I am perswaded, will appear in the following Papers, which the Reader cannot but perceive do naturally distribute themselves into Two as concern the *Account* of our *own Numbers*, *Sufferings*, &c. and such as relate to the Examination of *Those*.

In pursuit of the Former of these, I shall in the first Place, by way of *Introduction*, account for the several Steps, by which the Party proceeded to the Ruin of the Church; that being the great End to which the *Destruction* of the *Loyal* and *Episcopal Ministers* was but *one* of the Means, tho' indeed the *chief* and *principal* One. *The Division of the Whole.*

After which, I shall endeavour to give an Account of the several *Acts*, *Ordinances*, *Commissions*, *Commissioners*, &c. and *of the other Vile Methods*, *which they took in pursuit of their Undertaking of destroying the Clergy of the Establishment*. And the rather, because this will not only of it self discover such a Source of *Oppression* and *Inhumanity*, as is almost incredible; but will also render the particular Histories of their Sequestration more intelligible.

And because it was wholly impossible at this *Distance* of Time, to recover a *compleat* Account of all those *many Thousands*, who underwent the Fate of *Starving* and *Sequestration*, during the Course of the *Rebellion*; it will, as I judge, be necessary to make a general, but short Inquiry, into the *Numbers* of Those, who may be supposed to have *suffer'd* in that kind.

When I have done this, I shall produce a *List* of the *Names* and *Sufferings* of as many *particular Persons*, as have hitherto come to my Knowledge. That *List* indeed will fall much short of Those vast Numbers, that did in Fact suffer under these Times, as will appear by the General Enquiries now mention'd: Altho' on the other Hand, it is not so very deficient, but that it far exceeds my *own* (and, I believe, will much more the *Reader's*) Expectations; and contains by Name, at least, half as many *Thousands*, as the *Act* of *Uniformity* did *really eject Hundreds*: With this, and an *Appendix* of the Curates, &c. I find, I shall be oblig'd to conclude what can be publish'd at present.

But if God shall be pleas'd to give me Life and Opportunity, I judge it will be requisite to subjoyn a second *Appendix* of the horrid *Sacrileges* and *Prophanations* committed on the *Cathedrals*, and other *Churches* of the Kingdom, by these *Blessed Reformers*.

And because the vilest *Reproaches* were in These Times thrown and from thence transmitted down to ours) on the *Established Clergy*, as well to render them *odious* and *obnoxious* at first, as afterwards to justify their *barbarous Usage* and *Treatment* of Them: I presume, it will not be deem'd Unnecessary, to add a *Vindication* of Them from These wicked *Calumnies*; especially considering that the Good Providence of God hath not only preserv'd such Memorials of this Kind, as render the Innocence of many of Them more bright and con-

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conſpicuous than could eaſily be imagin'd after the Lapſe of ſo many Years; and that it is eaſie to make it appear, that no inconſiderable Numbers of Them, were Perſons of ſuch *Lives* and *Learning*, as (ſcarce any *Church* ſince the Firſt Times of *Chriſtianity* was ever bleſs'd with.

And, *Laſtly*, It will not, as I believe, be unacceptable to the Reader, to have that *Miſerable State of Religion* (*Errors, Hereſies*, and *Blaſphemies* without Number) lee before him, which was the *genuine* and *immediate Conſequence* of the *Abolishing of Epiſcopacy*, and of the *Deſtruction of the Regular Clergy*.

I thought indeed at firſt to have compriz'd all Theſe in this One Volume; but my *Papers* (well'd ſo faſt upon my Hands, (as is uſual in ſuch Caſes) the Materials encreas'd ſo much upon me, and the Publick bath waited ſo long already for the Work, that I ſhall be forc'd to content my ſelf with ſtopping ſhort of that Deſign: But purpoſe, by God's Aſſiſtance, to proceed with the reſt of it in ſuch *Time* and *Manner*, as his good Providence ſhall enable me.

As to the other Part of the Undertaking, I conceive, the Chapter of the *Abridgment*, with which I am concern'd, will be fully conſider'd, if in the

Firſt Place, I enquire *how*, and in what *Manner*, theſe *Two Thouſand Perſons* mentioned in it, were Ejected; and *how many* (or rather *how few*) of them are *juſtly Chargeable* on the *Act of Uniformity*.

And when the * Particulars of this Matter ſhall be known, I could almoſt flatter my ſelf, that every *unprejudic'd Perſon* will be convinc'd, that the *Act of Uniformity* hath by no means deſerv'd the many ſoul Imputations, which the *Abridgment* hath ſo plentifully beſtow'd upon it.

* *Of which Dr. Calamy was not altogether unadviſed; and therefore in the Entrance of this Chapter* (Abridg. p. 121.) *he mentions ſomething of this Kind* imperfectly *and in general, but in the Body of the Life, and the Account of particular Perſons, was fain to very rarely diſtinguiſh as from the Other; and the very Word* Ejected, *is ſometimes uſed for each of them promiſcuouſly.*

And in the next Place, If it be enquir'd, whether the Encomiums which Dr. *Calamy* hath beſtow'd on that Body of Men in general, and the particular Characters wherewith he had adorn'd the Accounts of very many of them, are as conſiſtent with *Truth* and *Juſtice*, as they are with the *Deſign* which probably was in View; and whether great Numbers of Thoſe, who are wholly paſs'd over in *Silence*, (the *Bare* mention of their *Names* only excepted) were not *Perſons* of ſuch *Characters* as *Partiality* it ſelf could not recommend.

The thorough Examination of the Matters laſt mention'd, will unavoidably oblige him that undertakes it, to make theſe invidious Enquiries; the Thoughts of which, have cr ated me little leſs Trouble, than all the other Parts of the Undertaking put together; and I can hardly ſay, that I am yet fully determin'd in what manner to proceed with this unhappy Part of my Task; but am ſure, I ſhould be very glad, if I could be ſo Fortunate, as to find out any Expedient to evade it; becauſe if I be conſtrain'd at laſt to go through with it, I ſhall be oblig'd to produce ſome Things as ſtrameful, as I believe they are unexpected. And I have often wonder'd with my ſelf, that Dr. *Calamy* would venture to put any one under ſuch a Neceſſity of enquiring into theſe Matters unleſs he was in great meaſure a Stranger to the *Characters* of the *Perſons*, who are the *Subject of his Hiſtory*, or imagin'd that Time had obliterated the *Memorials* of them; or that the *Abridgment* was rubbiſh'd at a *Seaſon*, when there was no Proſpect of ſuch an Opportunity, as would either *Encourage* or indeed *Permit*, any one to make the *Search*, much leſs to *make publick* the *Reſult* of it.

After I have thus ſtated the Matters of Fact on both Sides, and ſet the *Hiſtory of them* in the *cruſt Light* I am able; I ſhall moſt willingly, in the

Third Place, enter the *Liſts* with the *Abridgment*, in a *Compariſon* betwixt the *Sufferings of the Loyal and Epiſcopal Clergy* under the *Rebellion*, and *conſequent Uſurpation*, and Thoſe of the *Diſſenting Miniſters* under the *Act of Uniformity*. And if it appears, that the *Latter* bear any tolerable Proportion (whether in *Number, Degrees*, or *Circumſtances*) to the *Former*, I ſhall gladly be deem'd my ſelf, (as otherwiſe Dr. *Calamy* muſt) not only to have *loſt all my Labour*, but to have reviv'd a great and unanſwerable *Scandal* (which elſe might in great meaſure have lain aſleep) on the Cauſe, I have undertaken to Defend. After this *Compariſon*, I ſhall in the

Laſt Place, proceed to conſider the *Reflections*, which Dr. *Calamy* hath made on that *Act*, as well Thoſe occaſionally intermix'd with the ſeveral Parts of the *Chapter*, as thoſe profeſs'd ones contained in the Obſervations at the End of it: But how long it will be before this may ſee the Light (altho' the *Materials* are already *Collected*, and *God* ſhould be pleaſed to continue my *Life* and *Health*) I cannot ſay; becauſe the Proſecution of this Deſign hath for ſo long a Courſe of Time (*God be Merciful unto me* if it be too long) given me ſo many *Interruptions*, in That of my *Ordinary* and more *Immediate Vocation*, that I ſhall be obliged to return to it for ſome Time, with my utmoſt Application. Beſides, that I would willingly be ſet right in ſuch *Miſtakes*, as I may (or rather muſt) have committed in my *own Hiſtory*, before I proceed to Correct that of another Perſon.

In the mean time, I now ſet my ſelf to *Introduce* the Account of the *Numbers* and *Sufferings* of the *Loyal Clergy* in the *late Times* of the *Grand Rebellion*, with mentioning the *ſeveral Steps by which the Party then proceeded*, to the *Ruine* of the *Eſtabliſh'd Church*. As previous to which I muſt firſt let the Reader know, that I intend wholly to confine my ſelf within the Times of the Fatal Parliament, which perfected that great Wickedneſs, and not to meddle with any of the *preparatory Diſcontents* and *Factions* in the foregoing Years.

The Introduction to the Firſt Part.

Immediately upon the Meeting of the Parliament, *November* 3, 1640, great Numbers of *Petitions* were preſented to the *Houſe of Commons*, (and chiefly I think, on the 9th of that Month) *both from particular Perſons, and ſome from Multitudes, and brought by Troops of Horſemen from ſeveral Counties*, craving Redreſs of *Grievances* in *Church* and *State*. But tho' ſuch of them eſpecially as related to the *Former*, were receiv'd by the *Houſe* with *Encouragement*; yet Matters were not then Ripe enough for Thoſe, 'who had made in their 'Hearts the moſt *Deſtructive Vows*, againſt the 'Church,' to 'Communicate their *Bloody Wiſhes* 'to their *beſt Friends*, whoſe *Authority* gave 'them their greateſt *Credit*.' Inſomuch that no one Leading Man openly avow'd his *Intentions* of that *Kind*; and the greater part of them were plainly of another mind. Nor were their *own Clergy* (*whoſe Hands they thus produc'd in great Numbers*, to complain againſt *Innovations* and *Ceremonies*) of one Mind as to the Matter, or Manner of what they wiſh'd ſhould be alter'd, 'as 'appear'd whenever they came before the Houſe, or

Petitions againſt the Church.

Whitl. *Mem.* p. 36. *See alſo* Dugd. *View*, p. 66. *and* Comp. *Hiſt. of Eng.* Vol. III. p. 97.

Clar. 1st. p. 183.

Ibid. p. 184.

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' a Committee, when any of them were ask'd Que-
' stions they did not expect. And there was a Jest
' Consent among their Lay Friends in Ecclesiasti-
' cal Affairs, than among the others.' So that all the *Redeemers* and *Redeemed* of the Party, as the Lord *Clarendon* expresses it, was as yet Abroad,
' with at any visible Countenance or Approbation
' from the Parliament,' (save the Receiving of the Petitions, as is now said) and ' All seem'd
' Chest within those Walls.'

Vol. I. p. 160.

First Malignity against the Church.

But this Modesty continu'd a very little while: For as the *visible Countenance*, which the Parliament gave to Petitions from *without*, encourag'd and encreas'd the Party Abroad; so that Disposition of the People manifestly emboldened and encourag'd the *Faction* in the House. And accordingly, the Lord *Clarendon* acquaints us, that the *first Malignity that was apparent there, was against the Church*; which discover'd it self in their *Committee of Religion*, in their chearful Reception of the *Ministers Remonstrance*, and of Alderman *Pennington*'s Petition for *the total Extirpation of Episcopacy*; of each of which I shall say more by and by. But it must be observ'd, that even then all that could be obtained in Favour of the Famous Petition last mention'd, was, that it *should not be Rejected*. And as for the *Remonstrance*, that part of it only, which concerned the *Exercise of Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction*, was insisted on: Nor did both of Them jointly at that Time, seem to produce any other Effect than a With, ' That
' a Bill might be Framed to Remove the Bishops
' from their Votes in the Lords House, and from a-
' ny Office in Secular Affairs,' which was afterward accordingly done; and was, saith that Noble Author, ' The first Design that was Entertain'd
' against the Church,' and ' receiv'd in the House
' of Commons with a visible Countenance and Ap-
' probation of many, who were neither of the same
' Principles nor Purposes;' the Reasons of which will appear, when I come to speak of that *Bill*.

Vol. I. p. 160, 161.

Vol. I. p. 184.

Pryn, Burton, Bastwick, and others Released.

But tho' this might be the first *Direct* and *Formal Attempt*, upon the *Church*, as I understand that Paffage of the Lord *Clarendon*, yet there were other Precedent edicts of the House, previous to it, which had the *Worst* and most *Ominous Aspect* upon the Welfare of the *Ecclesiastical Establishment*; amongst which, that of *Restoring* several *Stigmatiz'd* and other *Infamous Offenders* against the *Church*; particularly, recalling *Pryn*, *Burton* and *Bastwick*, from their *Banishment*, revoking their *Sentences*; and Those of Mr. *Peter Smart*, Dr. *Alexander Leighton*, *&c.* censur'd severally in the *High Commission-Court*, *Star-Chamber*, and some *Ecclesiastical Courts*, may, I think, be reckoned as one of the Chief.

Clarend. Vol. I. Pag. 158, 159, &c. See Heylin's Ch Hift. L.12. Cent. 17. p. 252 &c.

The *Three Former* of These had for several *Libels* been first *gently Reprimanded*; were afterwards, for their *Incorrigibleness*, Imprison'd; and at last, for a joynt and ' *more Pestilent and Seditious Libel than they had ever before vented*,' reflecting with great Licence on the ' *Honour of the*
' *King and Queen*, *Counsellors and Bishops*,' were brought to the *Star-Chamber*; and behaving themselves with *Insolence and Audacity*, were given a
' *Very Patient and Solemn Hearing*, in an ' *full*
' *a Court* (saith the Lord *Clarendon*) *as ever I*
' *saw in that Place, without any Difference in*
' *Opinion, or Dissenting Voice, censur'd at Seam-*
' *dalous, Seditious, and Infamous Persons, to lose*

' their Ears in two Pillory, and to be Imprison'd in
' several Gaols, during the King's Pleasure:' All which, tho' Ex cuted with Rigour enough, (but not without the Abhorrence of several People) could not Cure their Itch of *Libelling*; and therefore, that they might not furnish *Ink* in the City, they were afterwards severally confined; the *First*, to a *Castle* in *Jersey*; the *Second*, to *Guernsey*; and the *Last* to *Scilly*.

But upon the *Encouragement* which the *Faction* had already met with in the *House*, the *Wives* of the *Two Latter* (*November* the 7th, 1640; if I mistake not) and some Friends of the *Former*, (as much about (*I* not at) the same Time, Petition'd the *Commons*, that their *Sentences* might be *Review'd*, and their *Persons Remov'd* from those *Remote Places*, to *Solicit* their *Business* with more *Convenience*; which was accordingly *Granted*, and that same Day an *Order* was made, to *Remove Burton* and *Bastwick*, and two Days after (as I think) another *Order* for the *Removal* of *Pryn*; who together with *Burton*, Landed at * *Southampton*, where they were Receiv'd with a *vast Concourse of People*, cares'd and treated with great *Respects*, and with *Acclamations* of the *People* in That, and all other *Towns* through which they Pass'd, and conducted into *London* by above Ten Thousand *Persons* with *Boughs* and *Flowers* in their Hands, and ev'n in the *Streets* were fitted with them for their Reception. In the same manner, about Five or Six Days after, *Bastwick* was also receiv'd on his Landing at *Dover*, and in his Passage to, and Entring of the *City*. To such an Height of *Frenzy* was the Fever at then arriv'd in behalf of the *Three Persons*; neither of whom had any ' *Interest or Interest with the worthy Part,*
' *of their several Professions*: *Pryn*, the Best of them, being a *mere Scholar*; *Bastwick*, an ' *Half-*
' *Witted, Crack-Brain'd Fellow*'; and *Burton*, formerly *Keeper* of the *Closet* to the *King*, taking *Orders*, expected forsooth, to be *Clerk* of it; but missing that *Aim* (the *Office* being continued in Dr. *Neyl*, Bishop of *Durham*) he turned *Lecturer*, and Preached against the whole *Order* of *Bishops*, although without any *Learning*, or *Tolerable Parts*.

Neal. Collect. Vol. I. p. 499

Clar. Vol. I. p. 160. But Rushworth says Burton and Bastwick were Released by Order of Parliament, Nov. 3. and Landed at Dartmouth, where they Lodged that Night, and next Day for London.

Ibid. p. 158.

Clar. Vol. I. p. 160. But Rushworth says Burton was Examined before the Lords, Nov. 4. and Released by Order of Parliament, Nov. 5.

Clar. Vol. I. p. 161.

It would take up too much *Time* and *Paper*, to *Recount* the several *Inscriptions* of these *Three Libellers*: But those of *Bastwick* were so particularly *Monstrous*, that I cannot forbear to *Transcribe* some *Passages* of them, as well to let the Reader see the *Justice* of his Sentence, as the black Designs of Those, who could afterwards Revoke it.

In his Answer to the Information exhibited against him by the *Attorney-General*, he saith, ' *Cardinals, Patriarchs, Primats, Metropolitans, and*
' *Archbishops, Bishops, Deans, and innumerable*
' *such Vermin, a Number of which Monstrous Body,*
' *our Hierarchy is, —— never came from God,*
' *but rather from the Pope and the Devil*, Diabolus cacavit illos. —— *They are more Disobedient, and*
' *worse than the Devils, —— Enemies both by*
' *the Law of God and the Land, to God and the*
' *King.* —— He clofes his *Litany* with these Words: ' *From Plague, Pestilence and Famine,*
' *from Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, Good Lord*
' *deliver us.*

Neal. Coll. Vol. I. p. 499.

Ibid. p. 501.

In his Letter to the Keeper of the *Gate-House* he repeats the same thing; and further calls them *the little Tares of Antichrist*; and desires the Keeper to speak to the Arch-bishop of *Canterbury* and the Bishop of *London*, to be Godfathers to his (*Bastwick*'s) Child; adding, ' I
' *am most Confident I shall Prevail with the*
' Whore of Babylon, *their Old Mistress, to*
' *be Godmother, with whom they have so*
' *long committed Fornication.* And a little after, speaking of the Two Arch-bishops, he saith

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doth in these Words: 'The Prior of Canterbury 'there William the Dragon, and your Abby- 'Lubber of York that O acle of the North.

P. 502. Ibid.

In another Letter of the same kind, he saith, 'If we look upon the Lives, Actions and Manners of 'the Priests and Prelates of this Age, and see 'their Pride-Fast, Impudency, Prophaneness, Un- 'mercifulness, Ungodliness, &c. one would think 'that Hell were broke loose, and that the Devils 'in Surplices, in Hoods, in Copes, in Rochetts, and 'in four-square Cow-Tuds upon their Heads, were 'come among us, and had besiow us all; Poh! P. 503. 'how they stink! —— The Priests are secundum ordinem Diaboli, 'a Generation of Vipers, proud, 'ungrateful, illiterate Asses —— As many Prelates 'as are in England, so many Vipers in the Bowels 'of the Church and State.

Ibid. And in another Paper; 'I will with a Pen of 'Iron, correspondent to the Iron Age of Prelates, so 'plague the Metropolitically of York and Can- 'terbury, and the Hyperocrisie of all the other 'Prelates, as I will never leave them, till I have 'sent them to the Place where the Two Fulmina 'Belli, Alexander the Great cures Mustard and 'Green Sauce, and where Julius Cæsar plays Plato's 'Rat-Catcher.

I suppose, Plato's.

Whitl. Mem. P. 21. Comp. Hist. of Engl. Vol. III. P. 31.

Even in his very Answer, drawn up with his own Hand to the Indictment, he had these Words; 'The Prelates are Invaders of the King's 'Prerogative Royal, Contemners and Despisers 'of the Holy Scriptures, Advancers of Popery, 'Superstition, Idolatry and Prophaneness: Also 'they abuse the King's Authority, to the Op- 'pression of his Loyalleft Subjects; and therein 'exercise great Cruelty, Tyranny and Injustice: 'And in execution of these impious Performan- 'ces, they shew neither Wit, Honesty, nor Tem- 'perance; nor are they either Servants of God, 'or of the King, but of the Devil; being Ene- 'mies of God, and of the King, and of every 'living Thing that is good. All which the said 'Dr. Bastwick is ready to maintain. Nor could 'his Friends prevail upon him to expunge this 'and other like Passages; insomuch that his Council refus'd to sign it. And to compleat the Outrages of these unparallel'd Libels, the Chief- 'eft of them is dedicated 'To the Sacred Majesty 'of the King.

Clar. Vol. I. P. 158.

From this Specimen, the Reader will easily guess at the Crimes of Bastwick and his Colleagues. But, scandalous as they were, the House (as is now said) not only recalled the Authors of them from their Banishment, but soon after re- solved, that the Proceedings, and the several Sentences relating to them, were 'against Law, 'and the Liberty of the Subject, and void: And accordingly Reversed them, discharged the Fines, Voted that they ought to have Reparation made them by Those who were concern'd in the Cen- sures, and pass'd the Resolve into an Order, on several of the Privy Council-ors, Commissioners and other Officers for that purpose. Besides which, they order'd a Charge to be drawn up against Dr. Heylin, for Promoting the Suit in the Star-Chamber against Pyn; Reftor'd * Pyn to his former Condition in Lincolns-Inn; and in 1644, Order'd an Allowance for the Maintenance of Bastwick and his Wife. In a word, they were all Three acquitted for the Mischief they had done, and set at Liberty, and encouraged to do as much more as they could; which proved after- ward not a little.

In Bastwick's Case, Feb. 22, and 25, and Mar. 2. 1640. Nalf. Coll. Vol. I. P. 779. 780, 781. In Burton's, Mar. 12, the same Year. Id. P. 787, 788; and in Pyn's, Ap. 22. 1641. Id. P. 798, 799. Vol. II. P. 351.

* May 1641. † Whitl. Mem. P. 102.

But tho' these were the principal, they were not the only Offenders in this kind, who (as is before said) about that time found the same Grace from the House.

Peter Smart.

Mr. Peter Smart, one of the Prebendaries of Durham, had for a Seditious Sermon (preached in that Cathedral and other Places, and after Printed) been Censur'd in the High-Commission Court of York, and was committed Prisoner to the Kings Bench. The Discourse was wholly level'd against the Clergy, and the Orders of the Church, and came not very much short of what I have now extracted from Bastwick's Libels: Only in this respect it was more Criminal, that it proceeded from a Clergyman, and from the Pulpit. Notwithstanding which, a Petition was received from him (Nov. 10, 1640, it I mistake not) against Dr. Cosin, as the Author of that Prosecution in the Ecclesiastical Court; and Jan. 22, 164$\frac{1}{2}$, it was Resolved, that the Pro- ceedings against Him in the High Commission Court at York, and his Fine and Deprivation were Unjust, Illegal, and ought not to stand; That he ought to be Reston'd; That Dr. Cosin and his other Prosecutors ought to make him Satisfaction; That Dr. Cosin is guilty of Superstition, &c. and Unfit to be Head or Governour in either of the Universities, or to hold any Ecclesiastical Promotions. Mar. 15, follow- ing he was Impeach'd by Mr. Rous in the House of Lords, at the Instances of this Smart; and * July 22, 1641, the Lords not only in Fact reston'd him to his Prebend of Durham (of which he had been Deprived) but ordin'd him also the Vicaridge of Aicliffe in that Bishoprick, which had then be- come Vacant by the Death of Dr. Carr.

See an Ex- tract of some part of it. Nalf. Collect. Vol. I. P. 518. Also Alle Wood, Ath. Vol. II. P. 11. and for more of this mat- ter of re- wards under the Accounts of Dr. Cosin, in the Church of Peterbo- rough. Nalf. Collect. Vol. I. P. 733, 734, 789.

Ibid. P. 789. where for the Articles at large against him, and Mr. Rous's Speech. * Ibid Vol. II. P. 406.

The like Favours were also bestowed on Dr. Alexander Leighton, a Scotch-man, who in a Book entituled Sion's Plea, Dedicated to the Parliament, had counsell'd them to 'Kill all the 'Bishops, by smiting them under the Fifth Rib; and call'd the Queen a Canaanite and Idolatress; for which he had been Stigmatiz'd by a Sen- tence in the Star-Chamber, his Ears being cut off, his Nose slit; besides which, he was also Fined, and Sentenced to perpetual Imprisonment, and Secured accordingly in the Fleet.

Dr. Leigh- ton. Whitl. Mem. P. 14.

But on his Petition to the Commons (read, if I mistake not, Nov. 9, 1640,) he was in a manner set at Liberty, in order to the Further Prosecuti- on of this his Suit to them. Apr. 21, 1641, the House Resolved, that his Sentence was Ille- gal, and ought to be Revok'd; and that he ought to have Satisfaction made him: Pursuant to which, June 23, following, he was actually Discharged from his Confinement, and afterwards, by the same Persons promoted to the suitable Employ- ment of Prison-Keeper of Lambeth, when that House was turned into a Dungeon for the Rece- ption of the Loyal Clergy and Gentry: In which Office he behaved himself with great Severity.

Nalf. Collect. Vol. I. P. 512, 513. Ibid P. 796. Ibid. Vol. III P. 309.

Besides These, Henry Wilkinson, B. D. of Magd. Hall in Oxford, George Walker, another Seditious Minister, one Smith a Taylor, one Small a Fourth, one Cooper, Rector of Alton in Huntingtonshire a Fifth, and even the Infamous John Lilburn*, had each of them been several- ly censur'd for Factious Practices against the Church, and were all restored to Favour by this Parliament.

Ibid. Vol. II P. 510, 512, 516, 514. Vol. I. P. 512, &c. & Ant. L. I. P. 148.

* See Nalf. Collect. Vol I. P. 512, 513, 514.

See Wood, Ath. Vol. III. P. 307. Nalf. Collect. Ibid P. 709, 710. Vol. II. P. 250, 251, 446, 454 Vol. I. P. 512; &c. & Ant. L. I. P. 148.

Dr. J. Williams, who was soon after made Arch-bishop of York, and Dr. Lambert Osbalde- ston, one of the Prebendaries of Westminster, had render'd themselves Obnoxious, and been Censured likewise; but were about the same time, by the Favour of the House, set at rights again in the Courts. And, in a Word, Nov. 21, 1640, Sir Edward Dering mov'd at the Grand Committee of Religion, to appoint, and impow- er a Select Committee of a Few, 'to discover 'the Numbers of Oppreft Ministers under the 'Bishops Tyranny, for these Ten Years last 'past'; But I do not remember to have met with the Event of that Propotal.

See Fuller's Church-History, and Wood, Ath. Vol. I. P. 974, 975. Clar. Vol. I. P. 274.

Comp. Hist. of Engl. Vol. III P. 99.

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It is not eafie to imagine the Wound which the *Church* received from thefe Proceedings: For befides that the Triumphant Entry of *Pryn, Burton, &c.* was both a Trial and Publication of the Strength of the *Fection*, the Courts which were thus *reproached*, and indeed *threatned*, (as the Event afterwards manifefted) were its chiefeft Guards and Protection, in its outward Condition: The *Sentences* had been paft'd with the greateft Deliberation, and on the fulleft Hearings; and the *Crimes* were fo very Flagitious, that it was now plain to every one, nothing could be enterprized againft the *Eccleftaftical Conftitution*, but what would, at leaft, go *Unpunifhed*.

Clar. *Vol. I. p.* 160.

Bifhops *difcharged by Factious Miniftters, and the* Regular Miniſters *by their Parifhioners.*

It will readily be believed, that with this Encouragement every Factious and Diſaffected Minifter was prepar'd to diſobey and inſult his Bifhop, and every Schifmatical or Profligate Parifhioner, to do the fame by his Minifter; which accordingly very many of each fort did, and by that means the whole Affair of *Church-Government* was reduced to perfect Confufion and Diſorder: And as any one of each fort had occafion to apply to the Houſe, or any Committee (as many afterward did) they were fure to be receiv'd with all poſſible Countenance and Favour. Many Inſtances of this kind will appear in the courſe of this Hiſtory, when I come to ſpeak of the *Sufferings* of *particular Clergymen*. In the mean time, I go on with obſerving a Farther Miſchief brought upon the Church by this Proceeding;

Reviling the Hierarchy.

Which was, That it abundantly directed the *Faction* to, and encourag'd them in another of their Methods for the *Subverſion* of the *Hierarchy*, namely, that of Reviling *it* in the moſt odious and abominable manner conceivable. This indeed, had been an Old Practice with them from the Beginning, as it continues to this day; and had, beyond moſt other Methods, contributed to the bringing Matters to the paſs they were then at. It were eaſie to fill Volumes with their ſcandalous and moſt proſtitute Invectives againſt the *Church*, its *Government*, *Orders*, *Diſcipline* and *Service*; but there need no other Inſtances, than thoſe of *Pryn, Burton, &c.* now mentioned. Several Members of the Houſe had indeed taken this Liberty at the Opening of this Parliament, in a moſt unbecoming manner; but now the Mouths of the whole Cry were opened at once; and the *meaneſt* and moſt inconſiderable Wretches vented all the Rancour againſt the *Government* and *Orders* of the *Church*, that Ignorance and Malice could ſuggeſt. 'From this 'time (ſaith the Lord *Clarendon*) the Licence of 'Preaching and Printing increas'd to that degree, 'that all Pulpits were freely delivered to the 'Schiſmatical and Silenc'd Preachers, who till 'then had lurk'd in Corners, or liv'd in *New-England*; and the Preſſes at liberty for the 'Publiſhing the moſt invective, ſeditious, and 'ſcurrilous Pamphlets that their Wit and Malice 'could invent. And a little before, 'That it 'might appear, that what was done within the 'Houſes was agreeable to Thoſe who were with-'out; and that the ſame Spirit reigned in Parliament and People, all poſſible Licence was 'exerciſed in Preaching and Printing any old 'ſcandalous Pamphlets, and adding new to them 'againſt the Church.

Eve Compl. H. & of Eng. *p.* 97, 98. *See alſo his Majeſty's moſt favorable Declaration of Aug.* 12, 1642. Husb. *Collect. 410 p.* 355. *Vol. I. p.* 160.

P. 157.

Husb. *Collect. 410. p.* 327. *See alſo p.* 341.

His Majeſty likewiſe in his Declaration of *Aug.* 12, 1642, juſtly complains to the like effect, That 'all Licence was given to thoſe lewd 'ſeditious Pamphlets, which deſpiſed the Government both of *Church* and *State*; which laid any 'Imputations or Scorns upon our *Perſon* or *Office*, and which filled the Ears of all our good 'Subjects with Lies and monſtrous Diſcourſes, 'to make them believe all the Ill of the Govern-'ment and Governours of Church and State; 'Books againſt the Book of Common Prayer, 'and the Eſtabliſh'd Laws of the Land, ſuffered 'without Reprehenſion, to be dedicated to both 'Houſes of Parliament, what ſoever the Rancour 'and Venom of any infamous Perſon could di-'geſt.

And ſo very much did they abound in this Practice, that it is almoſt impoſſible for any one to conceive the inceſſant Reproaches which were caſt upon the Church and Clergy, by the *Speeches* in, and *Petitions* &c. the *Parliament* by the *Faction* at *Elections* (of whom more hereafter) violently thruſt into every ſober and honeſt Man's Pulpit, and by their printed Libels by the Preachers themſelves before the Houſe, and by the Cries of the Mobb, and the Cant of their ordinary Converſations; inſomuch that there is more of Hiſtorical Truth than Fiction in thoſe Lines of the Poet,

The Oyſter-Women lockt their Fiſh up,
And trudg'd away to cry No Biſhop.

See the Diſcourſes Sayings in the Introduct. the Clergy: and Dupl. View of the Troubles, p. 166, &c.

If the Reader be the leaſt converſant in the Hiſtory of Thoſe Times, he will be ſatisfied, that it would be as endleſs as it is needleſs, to alledge Particulars of this kind; and therefore let it ſuffice to ſay in general, that ſcarce a Speech was made in Parliament, but the *Biſhops* and the *Church* were the chief, if not the only Subject of it; That ſeldom any *Petition* was preferred, but Ceremonies, Innovations, Superſtition and Popery fill'd the greater part of it; That all the Pulpits ſounded the ſame Echoe; and that Popery, *the Maſs in Engliſh, Porridge*, (the common Term of Reproach, by which the Liturgy was then known;) that Theſe, I ſay, were in a manner the ſingle Voice of the Rabble: But I forbear launching out into this Ocean, and haſten to the next Step taken by them towards the pulling down the Government of the Church;

See many of theſe in Nall. Coll. *paſſim.*

Which was, *Condemning the New Canons*, and offering to punifh the *Compilers of them* (*namely, the whole Convocation*) in a Body. What they did in Reſtoring the Offenders before-mentioned, concerned only the *Executive Power* of the *Church*, and that too, chiefly in its Civil Rights; but the Attempt I am now to ſpeak of, was not only made upon her *Legiſlative Rights*, but upon ſuch of them, as were *internal* and *inherent*.

Condemning the New Canons and the Convocation.

We muſt take notice, that when the ſhort-liv'd Parliament, which preceded this unhappy one, was *diſſolved*, the King, by a new Writ, continu'd the Convocation; and by a ſpecial Meſſage, '*Required them* '*to proceed in the making of Canons*, '&c. This, the *Judges*, upon a *mature Debate in the Preſence of the Council*, declared, and gave it *under their Hands*, they might Legally do: Whereupon they ſet themſelves to the Execution of his Majeſty's Commands in that Matter; framed a Body of New Canons, not only with a general † Calm, but with ſuch Unanimity among the Clergy, that not a ſingle Member of either Houſe at laſt refuſed to ſubſcribe them, Dr. *Godfrey Goodman*, the Biſhop of *Gloucester*, who after died a profeſt Papiſt, only excepted; which Canons were for ſeveral Days Reviewed, and Debated at the *Council-Table*, and at length, with the 'Entire and Unanimous Advice of the *Privy* 'Council,' regularly confirmed by the King, under the Great Seal of *England*, the utmoſt our Laws

Clarend. *Vol. I. p.* 116, 162, 163. *See alſo* Nall. *Collect. Vol. I. from p.* 551. *to p.* 576. *and Compl. Hiſt. of Engl. Vol. III. from p.* 100, *to p.* 103. Heyl. *Hiſt. of Laud, from p.* 194, *to p.* 419.

Heyl. *Hiſt. Laud. p.* 415. † *And they were after-wards juſtified and Vindicated from Sedition, by the Preſent State of York, without any Exception, &c. p.* 419.

See Heyl. *Hiſt. Laud. p.* 419. *Compl. Hiſt. of Eng. p.* 102.

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require; and being *Publiſhed*, they met with a *general Approbation* in all Parts of the Kingdom, till about a Month after, ſome Murmurings againſt them (and eſpecially againſt the *Oath* which they enjoyn'd) began amongſt ſome of the *London Miniſters*, which were ſoon after followed by others in other-Parts; inſomuch that at laſt the Arch-biſhop thought fit to ſuſpend the Impoſition of that Oath, and iſſued his Circular Letters to the Suffragans of his Province for that purpoſe.

Vol. I. p. 116. It muſt be owned, that the Noble Lord *Clarendon* obſerves on this occaſion, that the *Convocation* had no power to enjoin an Oath, nor to give any Subſidy (which they had alſo done) out of *Parliament*: And therefore the Clamours which the *Faction* now raiſed, may ſeem better grounded than any of their other Proceedings againſt the *Church*. But if it be conſider'd, that though the Judges (with whoſe Opinions the *Clergy* prudently and wiſely enter'd upon this Affair) and the Lords of the Council (who had publiſhed and ex cuted the Canons) were alike involved in the Miſtake; and that notwithſtanding the whole Form fell upon the *Church-Men*: And if it be further conſider'd, that the Oath (enjoyned by thoſe Canons) oblig'd thoſe who took it, *to approve of the Doctrine and Diſcipline of the Church of England*, and never to g ve Conſent to alter the Government of it *by Archbiſhops and Biſhops, &c.* That there were among them ſome ſharp Canons againſt Sectaries, and ſome Additionals in point of *Ceremonies*; That the *Regal Power* was aſſerted in ſuch a manner, as was very diſtaſteful to ſome, and very oppoſite to the Deſigns which were then on foot; and that the Six Subſidies of Four Shillings in the Pound then given, were to enable his Majeſty to deal with his Rebellious Subjects of *Scotland*: I ſay, whoever conſiders theſe things, will eaſily be perſwaded, that their other Miſtakes might have been overlook'd, or they not thus run into thoſe unpardonable ones of providing for the Honour and Security of his Majeſty and the Church.

Heyl. Hiſt. Laud. p. 417.

See Whitl. *Mem. p. 33.*

But to proceed: It was very ſoon after the Opening of the Parliament, that ſeveral Leading Members of the Houſe made loud Complaints againſt theſe *Canons*. *Dec.* 9, 1640, a *Committee* was appointed to inſpect the *Licences*, *Writs* and *Warrants* of the *Convocation*. The 13th of the ſame Month the Buſineſs of the *Canons* was debated; ſeveral *virulent Speeches* were made againſt them on that, and the following Day; when the Houſe Reſolved, that the Clergy of *England*, whether in '*Convocation, Synod, or otherwiſe, have* '*no power to make any Conſtitutions, Canons, or* '*Acts whatſoever in matters of Doctrine, Diſci-*'*pline, or otherwiſe, to bind the Clergy or Laity* '*of this Land, without common Conſent in Par-*'*liament* (notwithſtanding that, as the Lord *Clarendon* ſubjoyns, 'It was apparent by the Law, 'and the uncontradicted Practice of the Church, 'that Canons had never been otherwiſe made) and that thoſe Canons did '*not bind the Clergy,* '*or Laity of the Land, or either of them.*'

Compl. Hiſt. of Eng. p. 103.

Naſh. Collect. Vol. I. p. 661.

Id. p. 678, 679. Clar. Vol. I. p. 165.

Ibid.

Decemb. 16. And the next Day re-aſſuming the Debate, they further Reſolved, that they contained Matters contrary to the *King's Prerogative*, the *Fundamental Laws of the Realm*, the *Rights of Parliament*, the *Liberty and Property of the Subject*, and were *Seditious*, and of *dangerous Conſequence*; and that the *Benevolence* was *contrary to Law*, and ought not to *bind* the *Clergy*. All which Reſolutions were alſo in the ſame Words Voted by the Houſe of Lords *June* 11, 1641: And the ſame Day the Commons ordered a *Committee* to draw up a Charge againſt the *Arch-biſhop* in particular, for being concerned in them; and at laſt made thoſe Canons the Fifth Article of his Impeachment.

Naſh. Collect. Vol. I. p. 806, 807. Compl. Hiſt. of Eng. Vol. III. p. 116.

Ibid. p. 108.

After this, they proceeded to a Bill for Puniſhing and Fining the *Members* of the Convocations of the two Provinces, purſuant to an Order of *July* 5, 1641, that the Houſe ſhould conſider of the Puniſhment due to the Convocation *for making of the laſt New Canons, and whether they are Perſons fit longer to continue to bear any Office in the Church or Commonwealth.* The Fines propoſed were (as 'tis ſaid) to the Value of 200000 *l.* viz. the Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury* 20000 *l.* the Arch-biſhop of *York* 10000 *l.* Biſhop *Wren* 10000 *l.* the Biſhop of *Cheſter* 3000 *l.* the Dean of *Canterbury* 1000 *l.* each Proctor 1000 *l.* &c. This Bill had a Second Reading, and was committed *Apr.* 27, 1641. When it was firſt read, I know not; but gueſs it was drope, and that another, with ſome Additions, was fram'd; becauſe *June* the 3*d*, that Year, I find a Bill was read the Firſt time, *for making void certain Canons and Conſtitutions Eccleſiaſtical, &c. and for the Puniſhment of ſuch Prelates and others, as were the Framers and Makers of them*: But neither did this Bill paſs, as far as I can learn.

Naſh. Collect. Vol. II. p. 266

And, it may be, the reaſon of it was, becauſe they had thought of another Method of puniſhing the Biſhops (who poſſibly were to attone for all the reſt) concerned in compiling thoſe Conſtitutions; and that was, by an Impeachment, which was Reported in the Houſe the Third and Fourth of *Auguſt* following, and the laſt of thoſe Days ſent up to the Lords. The 13th of the ſame Month, an Addition to the Impeachment was Reported in the Commons Houſe; and *Oct.* 26, the Impeachment was further debated; when the great Queſtion was, By what Name this *New* (or rather, *No*) Crime of the Biſhops ſhould be called? Being, it ſeems, an Offence as yet unknown to the Laws of right Reaſon, the Goſpel, or thoſe of the Land. And it prov'd a matter of ſo much Difficulty, that the *Serjeant* was ſent to ſummon the Lawyers and others in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, to attend. Mr. *Hollis* was for calling (or rather making) it *Treaſon*: But ſome of the moſt Eminent of the Long Robe anſwer'd, they might as well call it *Adultery*. At laſt they came to theſe Two Reſolutions, That the Debate ſhould be for that time laid aſide, and That no certain time ſhould be then appointed for Re-aſſuming it.

Ibid. p. 417, 418, 448.

Ibid. p. 496.

The Biſhops thus Impeach'd, were to the Number of Thirteen, viz. the Biſhops of *Winchester*, *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, *Glouceſter*, *Exeter*, *St. Aſaph*, *Bath* and *Wells*, *Hereford*, *Ely*, *Bangor*, *Briſtol*, *Rocheſter*, *Peterborough*, and *Landaffe*; Who *Nov.* 12, 1641, were put to their Anſwer; which they all delivered in Writing (except the Biſhop of *Glouceſter*, who pleaded *Not Guilty*, by Word of Mouth) conſiſting of a Plea and Demurrer, drawn up for them by their Council Mr. *Chute*, with ſuch ſtrength of Argument and Learning, that from thenceforth their Impeachment ſunk away in Silence.

Ibid. p. 642.

Full. Chur. Hiſt. Cen. 17. Lib. 11. p. 181.

I cannot forbear to add upon this Occaſion, that tho' theſe Canons, which made ſo great a Stir at that time, are now, by a general Conſent, as it were, laid aſide; yet I could never ſee any good Reaſon why they ſhould be deem'd any whit leſs Valid than the Canons of 1603. This, at leaſt, I am ſure of, that it is much to be wiſh'd, either Theſe, or Others like them, were received into our Eccleſiaſtical Conſtitution.

See Comp. Hiſt. of Eng. *Vol. III. p. 109. and* Heyl. Hiſt. Laud. *p. 419.*

As to the Convocation which attended this Rebellious Parliament of 1641, it muſt be noted, that upon theſe Proceedings againſt the foregoing Convocation, upon the impriſoning of the *Preſi-*

dent,

Naſh. Collect. Vol. II. p. 284.

Compl. Hiſt. of Engl. Vol. III. p. 104.

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dent, and ſeizing ſome Members of the Lower Houſe (notwithſtanding their Privilege of Convocation) for other pretended Crimes, the Regular Seſſions broke off. The Biſhops diſcontinu'd their Meeting, and the Lower Houſe by degrees dwindled away.

Comp. Hiſt. of Engl. Vol. III. p. 100, and Heylin's Hiſtory of Presbytery (Second Edition) p. 453.

When the *Faction* had thus begun to diſarm the Church, and to bind both her Hands, viz. her Ex cutive and Legiſlative Power, it was eaſie to foreſee (and was, no doubt, intended) that ſhe muſt thenceforward lie at the Mercy of every Ruffian who was minded to Aſſault her; or (to uſe the Metaphor of the *Pſalmiſt*) The *Hedges* of God's *Vineyard* being thus *broken down*, the natural Conſequence muſt be, that *the wild Bear of the Foreſt ſhould root it up.*

Epiſcopacy Aboliſhed. *See this Petition, Nalſ. Collect. Vol. I. p. 661.*

Agreeable to which, before the ſhort Remainder of this Year expir'd, a Petition was preſented to the Houſe, complaining of the Government of the Church *by Arch-biſhops, Biſhops, Deans*, &c. and praying, that the ſaid Government, *with all its Dependencies, Roots and Branches* may be Aboliſhed. Purſuant to which, a Bill was afterwards brought in; which from the Matter poſſibly, as well as this Expreſſion in the *Petition*, had then fore the Name of the *Root and Branch Bill.*

Clar. *Vol.* I. *p.* 161. Heyl. Hiſt. Laud. *p.* 419, 420.

This Petition was preſented *Dec.* 11, 1640, by Alderman *Pennington* (attended by ſome Hundreds of the Rabble) in the Name of the City of *London*; and was alledged to be ſubſcribed by 20000 Hands; but moſt of thoſe who really did ſubſcribe it, were * *indigent in Eſtate, and of known Diſaffection to the preſent Government.* However, the utmoſt that could be obtained after a long Debate on the Reading of it, was, *That it ſhould not be Rejected*; and *that it ſhould be ſuffered to remain in the Hands of the Clerk of the Houſe, with Direction that no Copy of it ſhould be given.*

15000, ſaith Dr. Heylin. * *Which I find compla'ned of after alſo in other Places, by ſome of the Petitions preſented in favour of* Epiſcopacy.

Nalſ. Collect. Vol. I. p. 79, &c. where ſee thoſe Speeches.

Jan. 12, 164$\frac{0}{1}$, I find a Power given to the *Committee of Religion*, to take into conſideration the *Eccleſiaſtical Courts and Government of the Church, as it is now exerciſed.* Whether this Order was made in purſuit of this Petition, or not, I cannot ſay; but it is certain, that *Feb.* 8, and 9, 164$\frac{0}{1}$, the Debate of it, and of other Church-Matters, was reſum'd; when ſeveral of the Members ſpoke long and largely, as well for, as againſt the Government of the Church. And in concluſion, the Petition was refer'd to a *Committee.*

Ibid. p. 773.

In the mean time, as this Addreſs to the Parliament had ſounded the Charge, ſo the Enemies of the *Eſtabliſhment* ſoon concurr'd to give the Onſet; and Petitions flow'd into the Houſe from ſeveral Parts of the Kingdom, jointly complaining of the *Church Government, Diſcipline*, &c. and requeſting they might utterly be Aboliſhed.

It would be almoſt endleſs to Account for each of thoſe Petitions, and the Virulence expreſt by them againſt the Hierarchy. Let it ſuffice to obſerve, that *Feb.* 16, 164$\frac{0}{1}$, the Houſe received *Bundles of Petitions that had been induſtriouſly prepared againſt Innovations in the Church, and againſt Epiſcopacy it ſelf*: That a Petition was publiſhed in the Name of the *Apprentices* of *London* (directed to the King) deſiring, among other things, that *Prelacy might be rooted up*, and that the very *Porters* petitioned againſt it as a *Burthen* (ſaith *Fuller* in his wonted manner) too heavy, even for *their Shoulders*. In a Word, ſcarce a Day paſt, ſaith the laſt-mentioned Author, without one Petition or other of this kind.

Comp. Hiſt. of Engl. Vol. III. p. 100

Clarend. Vol. I. p. 161.

Ch. Hiſt. Cent. 17. L. 11. p. 185.

Ibid.

But how, and in what manner they were obtain'd, is very well worth Remarking. Not at preſent to obſerve, that they were generally framed by Dr. *Burgeſs* and his *Junto* in *London*, and from thence tranſmitted to their Correſpondents; who, by Perſuaſions and Threatenings, and all the Methods imaginable, procur'd Hands to them; and that great Numbers of the Subſcribers were poor ignorant Fellows, and Perſons of the meaneſt Capacities, as well as Quality: Let us hear what the Noble Lord *Clarendon* ſaith to this purpoſe. 'It was a ſtrange 'Diſingenuity (ſaith that Noble Lord, ſpeaking 'of *Pennington*'s Petition, and the *Miniſters* Remonſtrance) 'that was practis'd in procuring 'thoſe Petitions, which continued ever after in 'the like Addreſſes: The Courſe was, firſt to 'prepare a Petition, very modeſt and dutiful for 'the Form, and for the Matter, not very unreaſonable; and to communicate it at ſome 'Publick Meeting; where Care was taken that 'it ſhould be received with Approbation. The 'Subſcription of a ver, few Hands filled the 'Paper it ſelf where the Petition was written; 'and therefore many more Sheets were Annexed for the Reception of the Number, 'which gave all the Credit, and procur'd all 'the Countenance to the Undertaking, when a 'Multitude of Hands was procur'd, the Petition it ſelf was cut off, and a new one Framed 'ſuitable to the Deſign in hand, and Annexed 'to the Long Liſt of Names which were ſubſcribed to the Former. By this means many 'Men found their Hands ſubſcrib'd to Petitions, 'of which they before had never heard; as ſeveral Miniſters, whoſe Hands were to the Petition and Declaration of the *London* Miniſters before-mentioned, have profeſſed to many 'Perſons, that they never ſaw that Petition and 'Declaration, before it was Preſented to the 'Houſe; but had ſigned another, the Subſtance 'of which was, not to be compell'd to take 'the Oath enjoyn'd by the New Canons: 'And when they found, inſtead of that, their 'Names ſet to a Deſire of an Alteration of the 'Government of the Church, they with much 'Trouble, went to Mr. *Marſhall*, with whom 'they had entruſted the Petition and their Hands, 'who gave them no other Anſwer, but that it 'was ſtrange that by thoſe who underſtood Buſineſs better than They, that the Latter Petition 'ſhould rather be preferred than the Former. 'And when he found they inter'ded by ſome 'Publick Act to vindicate themſelves from that 'Calumny; ſuch Perſons, upon whom they had 'their greateſt Dependence, were engaged by 'Threats and Promiſes to prevail with them to 'ſit ſtill, and to paſs by that indirect Proceeding.

Vol. I. p. 161. See alſo Dug. Short View, p. 142.

To the ſame purpoſe, Dr. *Heylin*, ſpeaking likewiſe of *Pennington*'s Petition, and ſome other Enterprizes againſt the *Biſhops* and their Order, adds, 'And all this ſeconded by many 'Petitions of the like nature, in the Name of 'many whole Counties and populous Cities, 'and in their Names preſented to the Houſes 'of Parliament; though the laid Petitions for 'the moſt part, were never either ſeen or heard 'of by the greateſt and moſt conſiderable Number of thoſe in whole Names they were Subſcribed.

Heyl. of Laud. p. 419.

But moſt obſervable to this purpoſe, are his Majeſty's own Words, in his Declaration of *Aug.* 12, 1642. 'Their Seditious Preachers and 'Agents are by them, and their ſpecial and parti'cular Directions, ſent into their ſeveral Coun'ties, to infuſe thoſe Fears and Jealouſies into 'the Minds of our good Subjects, with Petiti'ons ready drawn by them for the People to 'ſign,

Nalſ. Collect. Vol. I. p. 799.

Hiſt. Collect. p. 536, 537.

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'sign; which were yet many times by them 'chang'd Three or Four times before the 'Delivery, upon Accidents and Occurrences of either or both Houses: And when many of our poor deceiv'd People of our several Counties have come to our City of *London* with a Petition to Fram'd, Alter'd and Sign'd, as aforesaid, that Petition hath been suppress'd, and a New one ready drawn, hath been put into their Hands after their coming to Town, (insomuch as few of the Company have known what they petition'd for) and hath been by them presented to One or Both Houses of Parliament; as that of *Bedfordshire* and *Buckinghamshire*, which took notice of Matters Agreed on, or Dissented from, the *Night before* the Delivery; which was hardly time enough to get so many Thousand Hands, and to Travel to *London* in that Errand'.

His Majesty likewise in his Speech to Both Houses *Jan.* 25, took express notice of this shameful Method of Procuring and Presenting these, and such like *Petitions*. Add to this, that some of the *Petitioners* in Favour of *Episcopacy*, had the Courage to lay it in their *Petitions* (which they durst not have done, without the utmost Notoriety of the Fact) complaining of this shameful Practice to the House, as that from *Cheshire* in particular did; and Sir *Thomas Aston*, who deliver'd that Petition to the Lords, got one *Walker* (an early and zealous Libeller for the Cause) and some others, reprimanded by that House for *Printing and Dispersing a Forg'd Petition, as in the Name of the County Palatine of* Chester, *against* Episcopacy, *and the* Liturgy, *as* Antichristian, *&c.* And even the Commons Themselves, when (in their Order of *Nov.* 18, 1641, made to discourage the Petitioners in behalf of the Church-Government) they referr'd it to a *Committee* to enquire 'what *Irregular* Ways 'had been us'd to procure Hands to Petitions for E-'piscopacy', could not but for meer Shame, as well as Fashion-sake, add These Words, '*Or* '*against it*'.

I have before said, That it would be *endless* to account for the Matter of These Petitions. I shall only here observe, That it was familiar with them (as in truth it was with most of the *Writings, Sermons, Discourses, Orders* and *Resolves* of Parliament, and other *Publick Acts* of these Times) to join *Popery* and *Prelacy* together, and sometimes to rank it with *every thing else* that was *odious* or *detestable*; as particularly (in the more advanc'd Times of Usurpation) *Jan.* 1654, the then Parliament debating the Point of Liberty of Conscience, gravely Resolv'd to allow it to all who should *Not maintain Atheism, Popery, PRELACY, Prophaneſs, or any damnable Heresie.*

But tho' the Enemies of Episcopacy and the Church Revenues, were thus doubly wicked, as well as busie; yet there were not wanting very great Efforts in favour of the Constitution. It is complain'd indeed, that the Court Clergy were not so Active as they might have been; but some others of the Cathedral Clergy appointed one in each Church to solicit their Friends in this Matter. They drew up likewise a Petition to each House of Parliament; but it was never Formally presented; and retain'd Counsel to plead for 'em before the Parliament.

Dr. *Nelson* mentions a Petition in behalf of Deans and Chapters, deliver'd by some Divines, *Mar.* 30, 1641, desiring to be heard upon that Matter. I presume, These Divines were the same with Those here mention'd by *Fuller*; and that on dropping the aforesaid Petition, This, containing only their Request to be heard, was drawn up: But, be that as it will, the Petition, with much difficulty, got a Reception; and that on This condition only, That the House at the Reading, should not be Resolv'd into a *Committee of the whole House*; because at a *Committee* every one hath Liberty to speak as much, and as oft as he pleaseth, to the Matter in Debate; which is not allow'd by the Rules observ'd when they sit as an *House*.

In the mean time, the *Cathedral-Clergy* now mention'd, being inform'd, That the *Orders of the Commons* would not admit any one to Plead for 'em, were not heard by their Counsel; but allow'd, however, to appear, and speak for themselves; which they did *May* 12, 1641, by the Mouth of Dr. (after Bishop) *Hackett*, then Archdeacon of *Bedford*: With whom, as I find by the Parliament-Journals, was also joyn'd Dr. *Isaac Bargrave*. The * Former of these (who was heard the last of the Two) spoke with so much strength of Reason and Argument, with so much Learning and Courage, that it was not without its Effect on the House; and seem'd to put the Business to a stand for the present (*Heyl. Hist. of Laud, p.* 446.) and it was thought by some, who pretended to know the Sense of the House, that had the Question been then put, it would have been † carry'd in Favour of the *Cathedrals* by a very great Majority.

* *I do not remember to have met any where with an Account of what was then said by Dr.* Bargrave.

† Fuller, *third. p.* 179.

In the Afternoon Dr. *Corn. Burgess* spoke to the same Point on the Opposite Side; and after a *severe Invective* against Those Bodies, came to the same Conclusion with Dr. *Hackett*, That it was utterly Unlawful to convert these Endowments to the Uses of any private Persons. Tho', to observe that by the way, he afterwards laid out very many Thousand Pounds in the Purchase of those very Cathedral Lands (particularly, the Mannor of *Wells*, belonging to the Bishop of That *See*, and the Dean's House there) and publish'd a Treatise to shew it was no Sin or Sacrilege to alienate them.

But These Gentlemen were not the only Friends which the Church met with in this Time of Need. Great Numbers of Petitions were, some severally, some jointly, presented to his Majesty, and both Houses of Parliament, in behalf of the Church-Government, Revenues, and Service; which in several of them were pleaded for with great Learning and Strength of Argument, as well as pray'd for with great Earnestness.

Among These, there was one from each University; One from *Cheshire* to the Lords, subscrib'd by Four Noblemen, above Eighty Baronets, Knights and Esquires, Seventy of the Clergy, and Six Thousand Freeholders; from *Nottinghamshire* to the Commons, by One Nobleman, Five Knights, above an Hundred Gentlemen of Quality, all the Clergy, and above Six Thousand Commoners, all Communicants; from *Somersetshire* to the Lords, by Two Hundred Knights, Esquires and Gentlemen, Two Hundred Twenty one Divines, near Fourteen Thousand Freeholders and others; from *Rutlandshire* to the Parliament, by about Eight Hundred Knights, Justices, Gentlemen, Freeholders and others, and about Forty of the Clergy; from *Cheshire* to the King, by Ninety four Lords, Knights, Justices and Esquires, Four Hundred and forty Gentlemen of Quality, and Eight Thousand Nine Hundred Thirty six Freeholders and others, inclusive doubtless of Those who had before subscrib'd the *Petition to the Lords*; from the Diocess of *Exeter*, by near Eight Thousand Lords, Knights, Esquires, Gentlemen and others; from *Staffordshire*

Heyl. Hist. Laud, *p.* 440.

See also the Oxfordshire Petition, and Clar. *Vol. I. p.* 310.

Nalf. Collect. *Vol. I. p.* 795.

Full. *p.* 655.

Whitl. Mem. *p.* 592.

Full. Ch. Hist. Cent. 17. L. 11. *p.* 174, 177.

Collect. *Vol. I. p.* 794, 795.

Nalf. Collect. *Vol. II. p.* 80.

* *See his Incomparable Speech in his Life by Dr.* Plume, *prefixt to his Sermons in* Folio. *See it also extraordinary*, Nalf. Collect. *Vol. II. p.* 240 Full. Ch. Hist. Cent. 17. L. 11. *p.* 177.

Ibid. Nalf. Collect. *Vol. II. p.* 240.

Wood, *Ath. Vol. II. p.* 236. *See also* Full. *in the Pages last mentioned.*

See Collection of Petitions of this kind printed in 1642, *by his Majesty's Command.*

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shire to the Lords and Commons, by Three Thousand of the best Quality in the County; from *Kent*, within the Diocess of *Canterbury*, to the King, Lords and Commons, by Twenty four Barons and Knights, above Three Hundred Esquires and Gentlemen of Note, One Hundred and eight Divines, and Eight Hundred Freeholders and Subsidy-men; from *North-Wales* to the Commons, by Thirty Thousand Hands; from *Lancashire* to the King, by Sixty four Knights and Esquires, Fifty five Divines, Seven Hundred and forty Gentlemen, and near Seven Thousand Freeholders; and from *Herefordshire* to the Lords and Commons, by Sixty eight Knights, Esquires and Gentlemen of Quality, Eight Doctors, One Hundred and fifty Ministers, and three Thousand six Hundred Freeholders and others: Besides which, there was One from *Huntingdonshire*; One from several Colleges and Halls joyn'd with the Gentlemen of several Counties; One from *Cornwall* to the King, and another to the Parliament; One from the Assizes in *Kent*; and One from *Oxford* County, in which the Number of the Subscribers doth not appear.

So that the Lords, Barons, Knights, Esqrs, Gents. and Gentlemen, amount to almost Six Thousand, and the Freeholders and others, to near Ninty Thousand; (both together to almost One hundred Thousand) and to bring in those subscribed the Petitions, in which the Numbers do not appear, the whole may well be supposed more to exceed One Hundred Thousand.

But tho' the Numbers of the Petitioners were alledged as a ſtrong Argument in favour of the *London* Petition, theſe vaſtly greater Numbers could carry no weight with them; for inſtead of ſhewing them any Countenance, they rejected them, ſhew'd their *Diſpleaſure to all that preſum'd to make them*, paſs'd the Order of *November* the 18*th*, before mentioned, to diſcourage any more Attempts of that Kind, and even complained to his Majeſty in their Remonſtrance of *May* the 19*th*, for his receiving them; alledging that they were *Mutinous* and *Malignant*. To which his moſt Sacred Majeſty, with a juſt Zeal and Reſentment, anſwer'd: 'Have ſo many Petitions '(even againſt the Form and Conſtitution of 'the Kingdom, and the Laws eſtabliſh'd) been 'joyfully receiv'd and accepted; and ſmall Petitions from ſome Grounds be call'd '*Mutinous*? Hath a Multitude of Mean, Unknown, Inconſiderable, Contemptible Perſons 'about the City and Suburbs of *London*, had 'the Liberty to Petition againſt the Government of the Church, againſt the Book of 'Common-Prayer —— and been thank'd for it? 'and ſhall it be call'd *Mutiny* in the graveſt 'and beſt Citizens of *London*, in the Gentry and Commonality of *Kent*, to frame Petitions upon theſe Grounds, and to deſire to be 'governed by the known Laws of the Land, 'not by Orders or Votes of either, or both 'Houſes? —— To ſtir up Men to a Care of 'Maintaining the Diſcipline of the Church, 'upholding and continuing the Reverence 'and Solemnity of God's Service, encouraging of Learning, is *Mutiny*! Let Heaven and 'Earth, God and Man, judge between us and 'theſe Men.'

See his Majeſty's Declar. of Aug. 12. 1642. Rush. Collect. 4to. P. 555. Compl. Hiſt. of Engl. 120.

It will be neceſſary to obſerve in this Place, that in the Beginning of theſe Tranſactions, his Majeſty, in a Speech to both Houſes, *Jan.* 25, 164$\frac{2}{3}$, had, among other Things of great Concern, obſerv'd to them, that there were ſome Men, who '*More Maliciouſly than Ignorantly*, 'would put *no difference between Reformation* 'and *Alteration of Government*: That *he would* 'willingly and chearfully concur with them for 'the *Reformation of all Innovations lately in Church* 'and *State*. And particularly, that if the Churchmen had 'intereſted too much upon the *Tem-* 'porality, or the *Biſhops had any Temporal Au-*

Rush. Collect. Vol. I. 735, 736.

'thority inconvenient to the State, and not ſo 'neceſſary for the Government of the Church, and 'upholding Epiſcopal Juriſdiction, he would de-'ſire them to lay it down.' But this was by no means the Reformation the Party intended; and was ſo far from contenting them that left it ſhould ſatisfy moſt other People, (as they had good Reaſon to fear it would) they aſſum'd the Liberty of Printing and Diſperſing a falſe Copy of this Speech, foully Miſrepreſenting his Majeſty's Senſe, and wholly omitting thoſe Paragraphs which mention'd the Reformation of Epiſcopacy, and that which concern'd Triennial Parliaments.

Beſides theſe Petitions now mention'd, the Faction had yet another Method of carrying on the *Root and Branch* Deſigns: For it muſt be farther remembred, that they brought Verbal as well as written Petitions, and produced great Numbers of Hands in another and leſs innocent manner than by Subſcriptions upon Paper. For after diſperſing the Apprentices Petition, (already remembred) and ſuch other factious Libels, Multitudes of mean People flock'd about *Weſtminſter* and the Lords Houſe, crying, *No Biſhops, No Biſhops*. The Train'd-Bands of *Weſtminſter* and *Middleſex* were at that Time appointed by his Majeſty as a Guard to the Houſe of Commons; and when this Rabble came down, would not ſuffer them to diſturb the Houſes; but ſome of them preſſing very inſolently to the Door of the Houſe of Lords, their Lordſhips ord'r'd the Guard to be call'd up, and the Earl of *Dorſet*, then Lord Lieutenant of *Middleſex*, commanded them to Fire: Whereupon they preſently diſperſ'd. But this was taken ſo heinouſly by the Commons, that they talk'd of accuſing that Lord of High Treaſon, or at leaſt of Impeaching him for ſome former Miſdemeanors; and ſent to the Lords to have the Train'd-Bands diſcharg'd; which was accordingly done. This was a ſufficient Intimation, how much the Commons approv'd of that Tumult; and therefore ſoon after, the Rabble got together in greater Numbers about the Houſe of Lords, crying out, *No Biſhops, No Popiſh Lords*; and reviled ſeveral of the Lords as they paſs'd by. Whereupon the Lords deſir'd a Conference with the Commons, about joining in a Declaration to ſuppreſs thoſe Inſolencies: The Conference was granted, and reported, but ſoon laid aſide. Hereupon both the Tumults and Inſolencies increas'd to ſuch an height, that they attempted to rifle *Weſtminſter*-Church. After which, the Lords found themſelves oblig'd to deſire a ſecond Conference with the Commons: But inſtead of granting it, Speeches were made in defence of the Rioters; ſome alledging, that they muſt not diſcourage their Friends; and Mr. *Pym* declaring himſelf in theſe Words: *God forbid, the Houſe of Commons ſhould proceed in any way to diſcharten People to obtain their juſt Deſires in ſuch a Way.*

Rush. Collect. Vol. I. p. 761, 764, 805, 806.

In the mean Time, by the Advice of the Judges, a Writ was iſſued under the Great Seal of *England*, to the Sheriff and Juſtices, to prevent thoſe illegal Aſſemblies; who accordingly appointed Conſtables with ſtrong Watches for that purpoſe. But the Commons ſent for the Conſtables; required them to diſcharge the Watches; reviled the Juſtices; Voted what they had done, a *Breach of Priviledge*, and ſent one of them to the *Tower*.

With this Encouragement, all the Factious and Schiſmatical People about the City and Suburbs, not only aſſembled themſelves together as often as they pleaſ'd, but had frequent Meetings, and publick Signs to give Notice of them.

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At one of these Assemblies, an honest Constable appearing to observe what they did, was *beaten and dragged in so barbarous a manner, that he hardly escaped with his Life.* Whereupon a Writ was legally and regularly issued to the Sheriff, to impanel a Jury to enquire into the Riot; which being complain'd of to the Commons, and it being alledg'd, that they were only *Godly and well-affected Men*, met together to prepare a Petition *against* BISHOPS; the House immediately ordered, that the Under-Sheriff of *Surrey* should not suffer the Inquisition to go on.

See this related by an Malefactor, in his Declaration of Aug. 12. 1642. Husb. Collect. 4to p. 511, 513.

By these Proceedings, the Rabble were animated to the height of Insolence; sometimes in their passage to *Westminster*, they would make a stand before *Whitehall*, and cry, *No* BISHOPS, *No* BISHOPS, *No Popish* LORDS. They committed likewise several other Outrages; and *their Rage and Fury against the* Bishops *grew so high, that they threatned to pull down the Lodgings where they lay; offer'd to force the Doors of* Westminster-Abbey—*assaulted the Persons of some of the* Bishops *in their Coaches, and laid Hands on the Arch-bishop of* York, *in that Manner, that if he had not been reasonably rescued, it was believ'd they would have murther'd him.*'

Nor could the Lord Mayor put any stop to these Proceedings: Instead of it, his own House was insulted; two of the Rioters were rescued from the immediate Hands of the Sheriff: And, in fine, tho' a Member of the House offer'd to prove that Captain *Venn* (himself also a Member for *London*, and the Person who headed the Rabble for Justice against the Earl of *Strafford*) had wrote to his Wife, as she her self said, '*That in the House of Commons they were together by the Ears, and that the worser Party was like to get the better of the good Party; and therefore desir'd his Friends to come with their Army to* Westminster *to help the good Party*': which upon her industrious sollication was accordingly done. I say, when this was offer'd to be prov'd by a Member, the Witnesses, for Fashion-sake, were order'd to attend; but after many Days waiting, and the utmost Importunity, they could never be heard.

Having thus *strengthen'd themselves in their Wickedness*, May 17, 1641, they plainly declar'd for Presbytery, by resolving '*That this House doth approve of the Affection of their Brethren of* Scotland, *in their Desire of a Conformity in the Church Government between the two Nations.* And the 20th of the same Month, on the Lords throwing out the Bill to take away the *Bishops* Votes in Parliament, receiv'd (but did not read till the 27th) a short Bill, '*For the utter Eradication of Bishops, Deans, and Chapters, with all Chancellours, Officials, and all Officers, and other Persons belonging to either of them.*'

Comp. Hist. of Eng. Vol. III p. 114.

See Nalf. Collect. Vol. II. p. 247, 248, collat. cum p. 257. Clar. Hist. Vol. I. p. 186, 187.

His Majesty's own Account of this Matter in his Declaration of *August* 12. 1642. is very observable. 'This was no sooner done, but the Faction (glad of the Miscarriage of the former Bill, the passing whereof they knew would have satisfy'd many of those whom they hoped now farther to seduce) produced a Bill to be tender'd in the House of Commons, for the Abolition of *Bishops* out of the Church of *England*, Root and Branch, (according to their first Resolution, as Mr. *Pym* told a Member of the Lords House, by way of Reproof, *That it was not enough to be against the Persons of the* Bishops, *if he were not against the Function*) and for extirpation of all Deans and Chapters, and reducing that admirable Frame of Government, and Support of Learning into a *Chaos* of Confusion, that out of it they might mould an *Utopia*; no six of them had, nor, we believe, yet hath agreed upon, farther than to destroy the Present, and cut off the goodly Revenue, which the pious Bounty and Devotion of Former Ages had been so long in raising, for the Encouragement and Advancement of Learning and Religion, and which God hath bless'd with so many Eminent Men, whose Learning and Lives have advanced the Doctrine of the Protestant Religion, and many of them given their Bodies to the Fire, as a Sacrifice to that Truth and Religion, to erect Stipends to their own Clergy, and to raise Estates to repair their own broken Fortunes.'

Husb. Collect. 4to. p. 521.

This Bill was presented by Sir *Edward Deering*, whose greatest Temptation to it was a pat Application, as he thought, of the two Verses of *Ovid*,

Cuncta prius tentanda, sed immedicabile vulnus
Ense recidendum est, ne pars sincera trahatur;

For he was otherwise very opposite to the Designs of the Faction. It so happen'd, that he presented it in an irregular manner; which being urg'd as an Argument against the Reading of it, Sir *Edward* confess'd his Ignorance in Parliamentary Forms; alledg'd that Sir *Arthur Hesterigg* had just put it into his Hand; and that he had † read no more than the Title of it. But others, and particularly Mr. *St. Johns* pleaded for the reading of it; because no one could say by the bare Title, what the Bill might be; and that it might confirm Episcopacy with all its Rights, for ought he (tho' in Truth he had himself drawn the Bill) or many others knew: And at length, some out of Curiosity, and others out of worse Designs, being for the Reading; it was accordingly read, but no Question was put thereupon, and so it was laid by, and not call'd for in a † *long Time after.*

See Nalf. Collect. Vol. II. p. 247, 248, 256.

† *Scarcely*, *saith* Nalf. *ibid.*

† *Saith the* Lord Clar. Vol. I. p. 188. *But* Nalf. Collect. Vol. II. p. 257. *makes the Bill debated, May 27, on the first Reading; and on a Division carried by a Majority of Thirty two Voices for a second Reading, which is also had the same Day, and was thereupon committed to a Committee of the whole House; and I find the same my self in the Journal.*

But one Morning when no other Business was expected to come on besides that of the Pacification, it was call'd for again, had a Second Reading, was committed to a Committee of the whole House; and Mr. *Hyde* (afterwards the Noble Lord *Clarendon*) was commanded to the Chair of that Committee, left he should obstruct the Proceedings, by his frequent speaking out of it. But that excellent Person found a Means to make them heartily repent of their Conduct in that Affair; for by his good Management of that Chair, the Committee in the compass of Twenty Days, had made such little Progress towards finishing the desir'd Work, that it ceas'd for the present, and was not again resum'd until the War was actually begun.

Clar. Hist. Vol. I. p. 215, 216.

However the House in those Twenty Days had not lost all their Labour; but were come to several Resolutions, some of which (as I suppose) were these following, namely *July* 10, 1641, 'That Ecclesiastical Power for the Government of the Church be exercis'd by Commissioners'; the 15th following, '*That Archiepiscopal, and Episcopal Jurisdiction should be exercis'd by themselves*'; And (in pursuit of these Two, as I presume) the monstrous one of the 21st of the same Month, That the

Dudg. View p. 154.

Members

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Nalf. Collect. Vol II. p. 415.

Members for every County should ' *bring in the* ' *Names of Nine Persons, who were to be Ecclesiasti-* ' *cal Commissioners, upon whom the Power of the* ' *Church-Government should be devolv'd*; and ' *that* NO CLERGY-MAN SHOULD BE OF ' THE COMMISSION'. *Sept.* 1, 1642, they also Resolv'd, ' *That the Government of the Church* ' of England *by Arch-bishops, Bishops, &c. is a* ' *great Impediment to Reformation, &c. and pre-* ' *judicial to the State, &c. of the Kingdom, &c.* ' *and that the same should be taken away*'; having formerly Resolved *June* 15, that same Year, that *Deans and Chapters* be utterly Abolish'd.

Their Resolution to perfect which good work, they declar'd the Year following, in the Preamble to the Act profecuted to the King at Oxford, *for calling an* Assembly. Husb. *Collect. p.* 142. *And in the* Ordinance *for the same purpose, as it past'd* 1643. Scob. *Collect. Part* 1. *p.* 42.

I cannot omit taking notice in this place, that whilst this Bill, or some Matters previous to it, were debating before a Committee, *it was alledg'd, that* Episcopacy *was an* Enemy *to* Parliaments, and to the Laws of the Land. *In support of this Allegation*, a Simple Witness was produc'd, (saying, ' that he heard a Doctor in Divinity of *Sussex* speak some Words against the Parliament; *Ergo*—. *And that a Bishop had said, he would* ' hinder *Barons's* Prohibition: (*Two Button himself was there present, and own'd that he did not do it.*) *Such miserable shifts were they put upon to compass their Designs*: Perice. Und. p. 24.

Whilst these Matters were under Debate, the House usually sate so long, and late, that when the Questions were put, it was observ'd to be commonly very thin of the *Church-Members*, but well supply'd with those who fought her Ruine: Which occasion'd that memorable Saying of the Lord *Falkland*, ' *That they who* ' *hated Bishops, hated them worse than the Devil*; ' *and they who lov'd them, did not love them as* ' *well as their Dinner*'.

Clar. Vol. II. *p.* 89, 90, 91.

About the latter End of 1642, those who every Day (how unobserv'd soever) attempted something towards rendring Peace more impracticable (knowing no Peace could be safe for themselves, which was so to his Majesty) who likewise well understood, that they could never cope with the *King*, without the Assistance of their Brethren from *Scotland*; and as well knew, they could expect no hearty Concurrence from the *Scots*, without the Alteration of the Government of the *Church*: These Men, I say, on the *Considerations* now mention'd, set themselves with marvellous Art and Industry, to get either the Bill I am now speaking of, or † another to the same effect, past the Houses. And in order to it, plainly *declar'd* to such as were for compelling the King to a Peace, that this was the only way to secure the *Scots*, and carry that Point: But to others, their most common, and avowed Pretence was, that as they were thinking of making Proposals of Peace to his Majesty, so it was necessary for that end, that they should ask more than they did expect would be *Granted*. And that therefore (the King loving the Church so well) did they first *demand*, and then *recede from* this Project of *Root and Branch*, that would in all probability, engage him to grant their other Desires.

† The Lord Clarendon *says, the first was a very short Bill, and little longer than the Title it self.* Vol. I. *p.* 157. *But the Bill which past'd, is a pretty long one. See* Husb. *Coll. Feb. p.* 124.

These were the Methods they took with the *Members* of their own *House*: And as for getting it thro' the *House* of *Lords*, they obstinately resolv'd never to send any Proposals to the King for Peace, till the Bill had obtain'd their Consent; which by that means (and it could never have gotten it by any other) was at length ob-

To Jan. 1642. tain'd. And in this manner, the Bill making its way through *both Houses*, was at last, among others, presented to the King at *Oxford* (in the Treaty held there) for the *Royal Assent*: Which that they might gain with the more Ease, they had an accurted Stratagem of Hellish Policy, vested by the Bill all the † Bishops Lands in his Majesty's own Person. But the infinite Goodness of God enabl'd that *Excellent Prince*, according to the *Pattern* of his *Blessed Master*, to reject the *Tempter with his Bait*, wherewith they tempted him to that Horrible Wickedness. Nor did he then, or ever afterwards consent to the Passing of the Bill: Tho' his Majesty was willing to go as far as possible, to redress whatever should have been thought amiss in the *Government* of the *Bishops*. And Arch-bishop *Williams* had in fact brought a Bill into the House of Lords, to regulate *that*, and other *Ecclesiastical Matters*; obliging all *Bishops* to Preach once every *Sunday*; restraining them from being *Justices of Peace*; binding them up to *Twelve Assistants*, to be chosen by the King, Lords and Commons, Four each; and appointing *other things*, pursuant to the popular Clamours against Want of Preaching, *Non-Residence, Pluralities, scandalous Curates, Ecclesiastical Commissions*, &c. But this Bill could never ob tain more than One Reading; and soon after came to Nothing; the plain Design of the *Faction* being *utterly* to destroy the Whole Frame of the Ecclesiastical Government.

Full Chur. Hist. Cent. 17. Lib. 11. *p.* 182.

However, tho' they could never get his Majesty to consent with them in the *Extirpation* of *Episcopacy*, and of the *Cathedral Churches*, successful Rebellion did at last give them Power enough (but, God knows, no Authority) to destroy both without him. For, as to the First of them, *Oct.* 9, 1646, the Lords and Commons in Parliament Ordain'd, ' That the Name, Title, ' Stile and Dignity of Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*, ' Arch-bishop of *York*, Bishop of *Winchester*, ' Bishop of *Durham*, and of all other *Bishops* of ' any *Bishopricks* within the Kingdom of *England* and Dominion of *Wales*, be, from and after the Fifth Day of *September*, in the Year ' of our Lord God 1646, wholly Abolish'd, and ' taken away.' After which, they proceed to vest their *Honours, Mannors, Lordships*, &c. and all their *Charters, Deeds, Books, Writings*, &c. in Trustees, ' *For the Payment of the just and* ' *necessary Debts of the Kingdom, into which the* ' *same hath been drawn, by a War mainly promo-* ' *ted by, and in favour of the said Arch-bishops, and* ' *Bishops, and other their Adherents and Depen-* ' *dents*'; as the Preamble to that sacrilegious ' Ordinance sets forth that matter. Pursuant to which, *Nov.* 16, following, an Ordinance was pass'd for the Sale of their Lands, *&c.* and to raise 200000 *l.* by way of Loan, on the joint Security of *them*, and the *Grand Excise*; and the Year after, 42000 *l.* more was borrow'd on the same Fund. And for the Encouragement of the Loans, and of such as should become Purchasers (since few probably, would involve themselves in the Guilt of Sacrilege, without the Temptation of some considerable Advantage) those who had already furnish'd Money, Plate, Horses or Arms on the empty Sound of the *Publick Faith*, were, on the Advancing of a like Sum more, to be secur'd the *Whole* of both Sums, out of the more substantial Security of the Bishops Lands, Mannors, *&c.* And because a guilty Conscience could not but be *doubtful* and *suspicious*; to make it as easie as possible, all Purchasers were to have *Letters-Patents under the Great Seal of* England, for their Grants; and to hold of the King in *Fealty* only, (and yet surely by vertue of that Tenure, there was not a single Purchaser but forfeited the moment he had his Grant) according to the holding of the Manour of *Est Greenwich*. For which purpose, the *Attorney*, or *Solicitor-General* was *Authoriz'd* and *Required*, forthwith on producing the *Deeds*, *&c.* by those who had *bought*, to prepare a *Bill of Grant* in the *usual Form*, and the Lord Chancellour *Authoriz'd* and *Required* to Pass it. Nor was this all; for their Titles were likewise (if any Suits should be brought) to be *defended* at the *Publick Charge*. But the greatest Encouragement of all was, the good Bargains they afforded their Chapmen. The bare Materials

Bid. *p.* 102.

Bid. *p.* 114.

Bid. *p.* 111.

Bid. *p.* 116.

† But Stile of the Deans and Chapters, to Trustees for the Maintenance of a Preaching Ministry.

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of the Houſes, and the Timber of the Eſtates, being oftentimes worth as much as they paid for the whole Purchafe; as Dr. *Bates* aſſures us in theſe Words, ſpeaking of the Sale of the Biſhops Lands: *Idque vili pretio ſub laſta poſuerint, unde Scitnes innumeri confluxerunt, qui materiâ rudibuſque Palatiorum, & ſilvis exciſis, pretium emptionis ſolventes, prædia ampla & integra mansiones gratis ſere indipiſcuntur.* It muſt alſo be further obſerv'd, that by the *Ordinance* of *Nov.* 16, 1646, the *Aſſembly* were to have their Salaries paid 'em out of the Revenues of the Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury*.

Pleine. Hiſt. p. 50.

Scob. Coll. Part 2. p. 136, 30.

Apr. 30, 1649, the *Commons* (only) of *England, in Parliament aſſembled*, proceeded to do the like with the Deans and Chapters, &c. and *having ſeriouſly weighed the Neceſſity of raiſing a preſent Supply of Money for the preſent Safety of this Common-wealth* — 'do *Enact*, 'Ordain and Declare, —— That from, and after 'the 29th Day of *March*, in the Year 1649, the 'Name, Title, Dignity, Function and Office 'of *Dean, Sub-dean, Dean and Chapter, Arch-deacon, Prior, Chancellour, Chaunter, Sub-chaunter, Treaſurer, Sub-treaſurer, Succentor, Sacriſt, Prebend, Canon, Canon Reſident or Non-Reſident, Petty-Canon, Vicar, Choral, Choriſters, Old 'Vicars* and *New*, and all other Titles and Offices of, and belonging to any Cathedral, or Collegiate Church, or Chapel in *England* and *Wales*, Town of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*, and Iſles of *Guernſey* and *Jerſey*, ſhall be, and are, 'by the Authority aforeſaid, wholly *Aboliſh'd*, 'and *Taken away*'. All their *Lands*, &c. were veſted in Truſtees to be *ſold*; and all Leaſes granted ſince the Firſt of *December*, 1641, (which was Ten Days before *Pennington's* Petition was *Preſented*) were made void: So that in that reſpect this *Ordinance* took place before ever the very *Petition* on which it was founded, was brought into the Houſe.

P. 18.

The ſeveral other *Acts, Ordinances, Orders*, &c. (fram'd and publiſh'd in purſuance of thoſe *Two Grand ones* now mention'd) to new-model the *Truſtees* and *Committees*, encourage *Purchaſers*, remove *Obſtructions*, regulate the *Sales*, apply the *Money*, &c. are too many to be trac'd and *enumerated*. Many of them were *publiſh'd* in a *Quarto* Volume by themſelves in 1649; and the *Reader* will find moſt of the reſt in the *Collections* † of Mr. *Scobell*: Only it will be requiſite particularly to take notice, that altho' this great Work of ſeizing the Patrimony of the *Church*, was not *Perfected* until the *Rebellion* and *Uſurpation* were ſo far *advanced*; yet it had been *intended* from the very Beginning: For beſides what has been already ſaid, it is further obſervable, that about *Sept.* 1642, a *Committee* was 'appointed for the *Sequeſtration* 'of the *Lands of Biſhops*, and of *Deans and Chapters*, and of the King's *Revenues*, to be 'employ'd for the Defence of the *Common-wealth*.' And the 14th of the next Month it was Reſolv'd, That the *Revenues* of ſuch *Biſhops, Deans, Prebendaries*, &c. as had taiſ'd Arms, &c. ſhould be Sequeſter'd; which Reſolution was afterwards made the firſt Part of the Ordinance of *April* 1, 1643, for the *Sequeſtration of the Eſtates of notorious Delinquents* (of which I ſhall ſay more her after); and by Virtue of it, together with the Plenitude of Power exercis'd by the Faction, whenever they got it, the Cathedrals were, as I apprehend, in Effect put down long before the Ordinance of *April*, 1649; namely, as faſt as the Cities where they ſtood, and the Counties in which their Eſtates lay, came under the Dominion of the Parliament: For tho' this Ordinance concern'd *theſe Perſons* only, who had render'd themſelves *Delinquents*; yet ſince there were hardly any of the Cathedral Clergy, but what had *made themſelves*, or were *eaſily* (according to the Mode of the times) made ſo; and ſince it is obvious to think, that where any of thoſe, whoſe Incomes were under Sequeſtration, happen'd to die, the Profits were not for the future quitted by the Sequeſtrators, for the Uſe of the Succeſſor (if any ſuch was collated by the Biſhops, before their own Order was Aboliſh'd) the Fall of the *Cathedrals* is plainly to be Dated from that time.

† *Part* 1. *p.* 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, &c. 124, 125, 133, 142, 145, 164, 181, 186, *Part* 2. *p.* 44, 134, 140. *See alſo* Huſb. Coll. Fol. *p.* 941, 942, 943. *and* Scob. *again Part* 2. *p.* 39, 44, 45, 63, 134, 140.

Whitl. *Aſtem. p.* 60.

The 15*th* Coth. Comp. Hiſt. of Engl. *P.* III. *p.* 122. *which ſee.*

Huſb. Coll. Fol. *p.* 13.

Several of the more eminent Members of them, were indeed from time to time, taken into Cuſtody, and Sequeſtred by the *Commons*, or their *Committees*, as will afterwards appear. And the *Sacrilegious Ranſackings, and Plunderings* of thoſe *Venerable Structures*, of which, if God gives me Life, I ſhall Speak more in another Place; began in 1642. In that Year, was Plundered and Defaced *Canterbury*-Cathedral, as alſo thoſe of *Rocheſter, Chicheſter, Winchester, Worceſter, Lincoln, Lichfield*, and (if I miſtake not,) that of *Briſtol* alſo in ſome part. About the ſame time alſo the Cathedrals of *Saliſbury* and *Glouceſter* underwent the ſame Fate; and ſome Reformation, as I find, had been made at the Cathedral of *Ely*, before the End of the following Year. And that Year the Cathedrals of *St. Paul* and *Peterbo ough* were prophan'd alſo in a moſt ſacrilegious manner; as was likewiſe that of *Exeter* much about the ſame time, and the Collegiate Ch. of *Weſtminſter*. But the *Ordinance* of *Apr.* 1, 1643, not being grafs'd when the greateſt part of theſe Outrages were commuted, I do not find that they then ſeiz'd the Revenues and Eſtates of the Cathedrals; but contented themſelves with *Plundring* and *Impriſoning* ſome of the principal Members, and *Diſperſing* many of the reſt; and ſeveral of thoſe Places coming afterwards into his Majeſty's Hands, the Service did not wholly ceaſe; nor were the Doors of all thoſe ſtately Fabricks finally clos'd at that time.

Mere. Burſt. *p.* 206, 220, 223, 229, 236, 281. *See alſo* Heyl. Hiſt. of Preſbyt. *Edit.* 2d. *p.* 441, 442, 441, &c. Comp. Hiſt. of Engl. *Vol.* III. *p.* 118 Dugd. Short View, *p.* 256, 257, 258, 259, 260. Gunt. Hiſt. Peterb. *p.* 92. Heyl. *Hiſt.* Laud. *p.* 304. Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. *Vol.* I. *p.* 4. Heyl. Hiſt. Presby. *p.* 411. *Edit.*

Nor can I learn the preciſe times when, nor the Particulars of the manner in which the *Committees* in the ſeveral Counties (for I take it for granted, that generally ſpeaking, it was done by them) proceeded to ſeize the whole Eſtates and Revenues of theſe Bodies, and the *Collegiate Churches*, and to poſſeſs themſelves of the Fabricks, except in the following Caſes only; namely, in the Beginning of the War, upwards of 17000 *l.* which remain'd in the Chamber of *London*, towards the Repairs of St. *Paul's*, was Seiz'd by an Order of both Houſes, to carry on the War againſt the King: Moſt of the Materials likewiſe intended for *Finiſhing* that Work, were turn'd into Money, and apply'd to the ſame purpoſes. And *Mar.* 12, 1643, the Lord Mayor of *London*, and Court of Aldermen were, by a like Order of both Houſes, 'appointed 'and authoriz'd to Seize, and Sequeſter into 'their Hands, the Houſes, Rents, Revenues, &c. 'of that *Cathedral*, and to pay to Dr. *Burgeſs* 400 *l.* a Year out of it, for Preaching a Lecture there. And *Apr.* 17, 1644, 'the Candle-'ſticks, Crucifixes (forſooth) and other Plate, 'that ſtood heretofore upon the Altar', were order'd to be ſold by the *Committee* at *Grocers-Hall*, and the Money to be employ'd for the Publick Safety †.

Heyl. Hiſt. Laud. *p.* 304.

Huſb Coll. Fol. *p.* 641.

This Part of the Order was afterwards confirmed by an Ordinance *to purpoſe, engaging and binding the whole Revenues of this* Dean's Houſe *to* Church *for that Payment, and otherwiſe ſecuring that ſo likewiſe the ſame ſhould be to item in ſuch manner, as perhaps the Reader will think, worth his while to ſee.* Huſb. ibid.

† Whitl. *Aſtem. p.* 82. Comp. Hiſt. of Engl. *P.* III. *p.* 143.

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Heyl. Hist. Presb. *Ed.* 2. *p.* 412.

Dugd View, *p.* 194.

Husb. *Collect.* Fol. *p.* 758.

Fifty Persons, saith Dr. Heylin (Hist. Presb. *Ed.* 2. *p.* 411.) *but no more than the Number were mentioned, appear in the Ordinance. Where their more were added afterwards, I know not.*

Hist. Presb. *Ed.* 2. *p.* 413.

Dr. Stuart's House adjoining to the Church, was afterwards appointed for the Serjeant at Arms. Scob. *Collect. Part* 2. *p.* 30

Heyl. Hist. Presb. *Ed* 2. *p.* 441.

When they Ravag'd the *Collegiate Church* of *Westminster*, they also Seiz'd the Goods, Utensils, &c. belonging to it; which they either Destroy'd, or Plunder'd for the Use of the State. And particularly, *Jan.* 4, 1644, 'Adorn'd their House 'of Commons with the whole Suit of *Hangings*, 'which were plac'd in the Choir of that Church, 'and some other taken out of the King's War-'drobe.' And *Mar.* 18, 1645, they pass'd an *Ordinance* for Seizing the *Revenues* of this *Church*; setting forth in the Preamble, 'that the present 'Dean and Prebends having Deserted their *Charge*, 'or become *Delinquents* to the Parliament', they did therefore Ordain, that the Earl of *Northumberland*, together with about Ten other Lords, and Twenty two Commoners, should be a *Committee*; and that any Seven, or more of them, should have Authority to 'Order, Direct 'and Dispose of the Rents, Issues and Profits 'belonging to the *College* or *Collegiate Church*: 'and to Do, and Execute all other Acts, that 'did any way concern either of them'; Ordaining also 'That the *Deans*, *Prebends* and all o-'ther Officers, &c. belonging either to the *College* 'or *Church*, who had *Absented* themselves, or 'were *Delinquents*, or had not taken the *Cove-'nant*, should stand, and be *Suspended* from 'their several Offices and Places, &c. and from 'all manner of Benefit or Profit from them, or 'from the Arrears of them, Mr. *Osbaldston* 'only excepted'. This *Committee*, saith Dr. *Heylin*, found in the *College* 'a sufficient Quan-'tity of Plate, and some other good Houshold-'stuff, to a very good Value; which was 'so *husbanded* amongst them, that it was either 'stolen, or sold, or otherwise embezil'd, and 'inverted to the Use of some private Persons.' In the latter End of 1645, (when the City of *Hereford* came into their Hands) and the Beginning of 1646 the *Dignitaries* of that Church were Dispossess'd, and their Houses, Revenues, &c. seiz'd by the *Committee* for that *County*; as will be said in another Place. In the last mention'd Year, the *Cathedral-Church* of *Carlisle* also was purg'd of its Members, and their Estates seiz'd. About the same time it was, as I conjecture, that the Reformation of the *Church* of *Winchester* was perfected: For then I find the *Bishop's Palace*, *the Deanery*, *and Eight Prebends Houses*, *were pull'd down*, and the Material of them sold. And some time before the Fatal Year 1648, the Revenues of *Manchester-College* had been seiz'd, and the Fellows Driven from it.

But to return to the *Act* of *April* 1649. *Nov.* 5, that Year (in pursuance of this *Act*, I conjecture) the *Chapter-Doors*, and the *Chests* of the *College* last mention'd, were broken open, and all the *Writings* taken out, and sent to *London*; where they afterwards perish'd, to the no small Detriment of the *College*, when it was Re-establish'd after the *Restoration*. In the same manner 'tis probable, they proceeded likewise with the *Cathedrals*, and the other *Collegiate-Churches*, if, at least, any thing of that kind was left undone at that time. But having no Informations relating to the Proceedings on that *Act*, I can only assure the Reader, that the Lands, &c. were in fact Sold, or converted by the Commissioners to their own private Uses; but can give him no Particulars relating to these Matters.

It may not be amiss, however, to take notice in this Place, of the vast Sums of Money, which, as it appears by their own *Ordinances*, they rais'd out of these Revenues; either to carry on, or satisfie the Debts contracted by the Rebellion. The Bishops Lands were propos'd (as is before said) in conjunction with the *Excise*, for the advancing of 242000 *l.* by way of *doubling*, *i. e.* securing a Sum already due, by advancing another which should be equal to it: And therefore supposing that these Lands bore but the one Moiety, and the Excise the other, the Sum rais'd out of them at that time will be 242000 *l.* After which, 300000 *l.* 200000 *l.* 5000 *l.* and 2000 *l.* were severally borrow'd on the Deans and Chapters Lands, and 120000 *l.* on the Mannors of Rectories, &c. of the Bishops, and Deans and Chapters jointly; each of these Sums likewise in the way of *Doubling* (and without any other joint Security;) which Sum amounts to 894000 *l.* and adding to it the 242000 *l.* the Whole is 1136000. And it is further observable, that when some of the last of these Sums were borrow'd (which was in 1645) it was laid, that the rest had been *satisfy'd*: So that this Fund had not been Deficient for these Purposes.

It is not improbable, that there were other Sums rais'd upon these same Securities, which I have not yet met with'al, or otherwise; and that some of the Lands might at last continue undisposed of. To which if we add, that the Salaries for such a great Number of Officers as were employ'd, the good Bargains they were forc'd to sell to others, and glad to give to their Friends, or to take themselves, the Arts that were us'd in *Sequestrators Accounts*, with a long *Et cætera*; I believe it will not be extravagant to double once more on this Sum, and say, that the Yearly Income of these Estates, &c. whilst they remain'd in their Hands, and the *extended Value* of them at last, when they were dispos'd of, was not any thing short of 2000000 *l.* Sterling (and perhaps did much *exceed* it) exclusive of *Appropriations*.

For it must be farther noted, that by an *Act* of *June* 8, 1649, 'All Tuithes appropriate, Ob-'lations, Obventions, Pensions, Portions of 'Tythes appropriate, Fee-Farm Rents issuing 'out of Tythes of the Bishops, Deans and 'Chapters'; as also the *First Fruits* and *Tenths*, were to the Value of 18000 *l. per Annum*, to be employ'd to the *Maintenance* of a *Preaching Ministry*, and to the *Augmentation* of *Small Livings*, and 2000 *l. per Annum* towards the better *Maintenance* of such *Hospitals* and *Master-ships* in the Two Universities, whose Incomes were no sufficient. And by the *Additional Act* of the Fifth of *April* 1650, to the Support of such Bishops, Deans, Singing-Men*, &c. as were Destitute of *Maintenance*, in such Proportion as the Trustees should think fit. In order to this Augmentation, the Commissioners of the Great Seal † for the time being, were to issue th ir Orders to such Persons as the Parliament should Nominate in the several Counties, to find out the Value of all *Parsonages*, *Vicaridges*, *Benefices*, *Livings*, &c. Pursuant to which, Commissions (if I do not very much mistake) were granted, and Returns made; and great Numbers of their Papers (as I take it) were after the *Restoration* lodg'd at *Lambeth*, and by his Grace the present Most Reverend Father in God, the Lord Arch-bishop, bound up together in several Volumes. But what Resolutions they came to about the *Augmentations*, and how they were *paid*, I cannot tell. However, if a Judgment may be made from a single Instance, the trouble of getting it, was sometimes more than the Value of the *Augmentation*. For I have seen several Original Papers relating to an *Augmentation* of the Vicaridge of *Thornton* in the County of *Devon*, out of the Revenues of the Dean and Chapter of *Exeter*; by which it appears, that Mr. *Preston*, who solliciteth it, had been turn'd from one *Committee* to another, and put off from time

See Scob. Collect. Part 2. *p.* 30, 31, 32.

See what is further said to this purpose from Dr. Bates's Elenchus.

Scob. *Collect. Part* 2. *p.* 40. &c.

Not exceeding 100 *l.* per Annum *to each Head.* Scob. *Collect. Head. p.* 111. &c.

* And 80 *l.* per Annum to the Marg. Professor in Ox. in lieu of the Prebend of Worcester

† Scob. Ibid. *p.* 44.

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time to time, for the space of some Years; nor do I find, whether he did at last get it settled to his Satisfaction. And as to what concerns the Support to be allow'd to *Bishops, Deans, &c.* I do not at present remember to have met with a single Instance of such an Allowance, unless the Case of Mr. *Spendlow*, one of the *Prebendaries* of *Norwich*, be such; who was forc'd to attend the Pleasure of one *Cawthorn*, a Cutler, for the miserable Pittance of Two Shillings Six Pence *per* Week, to keep him from starving: Nor can I say, what was done in the Augmentation of the Headships of the Two Universities.

See him in that Church.

See Dr Hacket's Speech prefixed to his Life by Dr. Plume.

Thus were the early Structures of our Ancestors (distinguish'd among all the Nations of the World for their Devotion) and the Memorable Monuments of their Piety defac'd and prophan'd; the Patrimony of the *Church* solemnly set apart, and Consecrated to God with such grievous Execrations on those who should alienate them; and devoted to the Honour of *Christ*, and his *Holy Religion*, sacrilegiously torn from the *Church*, and employ'd to the vilest Ends of a most execrable *Rebellion*; the daily *Sacrifice* of *Morning* and *Evening-Prayers* throughout the several Dioceſſes of the Kingdom, made to ceaſe; the continual Fountains, from which ſuch conſtant Supplies flow'd to ſo many Thouſands of the Poor, ſtop'd up; and thoſe very Foundations which had Encourag'd and Supported more Learned Champions for the *Reform'd Religion*, than all other *Proteſtant Churches* in *Europe*, dug up as it were from the very bottom, under the Pretence of deſtroying *Popery* and *Superſtition*.

I ſhall only add, before I diſmiſs this Head, that to compleat the Reformation, *July* 13, 1652; I find by one of their own Authors, it was reſerv'd to a Committee, to conſider 'What 'Cathedrals are fit to *ſtand*, or what to be 'pull'd *down*; and how ſuch as ſhall be pull'd 'down, may be apply'd to the Payment of the 'Publick *Faith*.' How they came to eſcape I know not; but have heard that ſome, who inherit their Principles, did, within theſe laſt five or ſix Years, decry the ſparing of them, as a very falſe Step, and the one great Miſtake of thoſe Times; and declar'd, when they have it in their Power again, (of which they had then no unpromiſing Proſpect) they will level them all with the Ground; alledging their Reaſons for it in this Similitude, 'Tear out the *Neſts*, 'and the *Birds* can ne'er return.'

See Whitl. Mem. p. 514.

And March 24. 1647. I find a Committee order'd by the Commons, to examine the State of Ely Cathedral, and being in an Ordinance for Selling the Materials, and providing with the Money for maim'd Soldiers, Widows and Orphans.

And October the 16th following, an Order paſſ'd for the Lead of the Cathedral of Worceſter, to be taken off and Sold, which by an Ordinance paſſed in the Houſe of Commons, and ſent up to the Lords, was to be for the Repair of ſome adjacent Churches and Hoſpitals in that City. Whitl. Mem. p. 577, 592.

The *Reader* will obſerve, that the Account of each of theſe Advances towards pulling down the *Eſtabliſhment*, is begun with the Time, in which the firſt *Remarkable Circumſtance* had its *Riſe*; and is, to avoid Interruption and Confuſion, proſecuted ſeparately to its Period. The *London*-Petition for the Extirpation of *Biſhops, &c.* was preſented *Dec.* 11, 1640; but the *tracing* it thro' thoſe *Ordinances, &c.* which completed the Ruin of the *Hierarchy*, hath led me on a great many Years farther: Through the Courſe of which, many other Projects were ſet on Foot, as well to help on this *Great one*, as to deſtroy the other Part of the *Eccleſiaſtical Conſtitution*; to the Account of which I now return from this *long Chaſe*.

And the moſt Remarkable Attempt upon the *Church*, which followed neareſt to the *Root and Branch* Petition, was the Care taken by the Faction, to prevent for the future the taking of ſuch Oaths, and making ſuch Subſcriptions as might engage thoſe concern'd in them, to ſuppport her *Service* and *Doctrines*. For this End, *Jan.* 20, 1641, the Commons (upon a Complaint againſt Subſcriptions in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*) Reſolv'd, 'That the Statute made 'Twenty ſeven Years ſince, in the Univerſity of '*Cambridge*, impoſing upon Young Scholars a '* Subſcription according to the Thirty Sixth '*Canon* of 1603, is againſt *Law*, and the *Liber-*'*ty* of the *Subjects*, and ought not to be impoſed 'upon any *Students* or *Graduats* whatſoever.'

——*June* the 28*th*, 1641, they ordered, *That the* † *ſame Order made concerning Subſcription to Canons for the Univerſity of* Cam bridge, *ſhall be made for the Univerſity of* Oxon; (the Order was likewiſe renew'd *Jan.* 12*th*, 164‡). They had alſo order'd, *May* 20*th*, of the ſame Year, 'That no ‡ Miniſter hereafter 'be forc'd to take any Oath at his Induct-'on, but ſuch as ſhall be warranted by *Scripture*'; a plain Suggeſtion, that the Oath then in *being* was not ſo.

Oath at the Inſtitutions and Subſcription of Students Vered demo. Nalſ. Collect. Vol. I. p. 732.

* Viz. Acknowledging the King's Supremacy; approving the Common-Prayer Book, and the Thirty Nine Articles.

† *Namely, this Order now mentioned, (as I take it) for to doth not ſeem to be exactly Words ed. See alſo* Wood. Antiq *Lib I. p 351.*

‡ Rushw. *Collect. Part. II. Vol. I. p. 276.*

By this Time the Enemies of the Church were ſo much increas'd, both in Number and Power, that however ſhameleſs it might be, it was not deem'd unſafe for ſome of the *Clergy* themſelves, openly and avowedly to appear againſt her in a Body; and *Jan.* * 23, 164‡, Ten or a Dozen Miniſters (of the *Church of England*, as they ſtil'd themſelves) at the Bar of the Houſe, preſented a *Petition*, accompany'd with a *Declaration* of many Sheets of Paper, '*Againſt the* 'whole *Government of the Church*'; it was pretended to be Sign'd by ſeveral Hundreds of the Miniſters of *London*, and the Countries adjacent; but 'twas indeed a Contrivance of ſome few of them only, and probably of Mr. *Marſhal* in particular: Thoſe Miniſters had indeed ſign'd a Petition to the Parliament, '*not to be* 'compell'd *to take the Oath enjoyn'd by the new* 'Canons'; and entruſting it in the Hands of the Gentleman now mention'd; that firſt Petition was cut off, and the Hands affixt to this *Remonſtrance*, of which I am now to ſpeak: It matters not much who the *Subſcribers* were, (had I been able, as indeed I never was, to recover an Account of them) ſince the whole *Declaration* was ſuch a plain *Forgery*: Nor do I know who in particular they were, that *contriv'd*, or *preſented* it; only that 'tis probable (as is juſt now ſaid) that Mr. *Marſhal* was deeply enough concern'd in both: And even as to the Matters which were the Subject of it, I can only gueſs at ſome of them, from the Debates upon this *Remonſtrance*, and the *Reports* of ſome of the Heads: And by theſe I find, it concern'd the *Church Government*; (as the Lord *Clarendon* hath alſo in General informed us) the *Secular Employments* of the *Clergy*; their ſole Power of *Eccleſiaſtical Affairs*, viz. *Ordination* and *Church-Cenſures*; the Greatneſs of the *Revenues* of *Deans* and *Chapters*, the little *Uſe*, and the Inconveniencies of them.

Miniſters Remonſtrance.

* *By Miſtake* in Nalſon, (as appears by looking to the Dates often and often) printed the 25th. Char. *Vol. I. p.* 161. Nalſ. *Collect. Vol. I. p.* 735.

See what it ſaid before of this Matter, in the Account of the boliſhing of Epiſcopacy.

The Petition of theſe Miniſters was read the Day they preſented it, (which was *Saturday*) and the Remonſtrance order'd to be read the *Monday* following. I know not whether that Order was obſerv'd, as to the Day; but when the Remonſtrance was call'd for, one part of it only was 'inſiſted on by them, and 'read in the Houſe; the other Parts were declined by many o' them, and eſpecially or-'der'd to be ſeal'd up by the Clerk, that they 'might be peruſed by no Man.'

Nalſ. *Coll. Vol. I. p.* 744.

Ibid. p. 748.

February

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Nalf Coll Vol. I. p. 744. *February* the 1ſt, I find that part of it which concern'd *Church-Government*, under Debate; and then it was that *Repartee* paſs'd betwixt

Ibid. p. 771. Mr. *Grimſtone* and Mr. *Selden*, which is known to every Body. It was alſo *Feb.* the 9th, together with the *London*-Petition, referred to a Committee. *March* 9, it was further conſider'd, and the Heads before mention'd were

Ibid. p. 786, 787. Reported, in order to be Debated. The two following Days they Reſolved on the Firſt Head, That the *Biſhops* ſhou'd be deprived of their *Votes in Parliament*, &c. That the *Clergy*

P. 791. ſhou'd be put out of the *Commiſſion of Peace*, &c. and not many Days after, That they ſhou'd be diſabled from ſerving as *Privy-Councellors*, or in any *Temporal Offices*; of all which I ſhall have occaſion to ſpeak hereafter.

However, the *Reformation* not proceeding as faſt as was expected, *December* 20, 1641; ſeveral Miniſters intruſted to Solliciť this *Petition* and *Remonſtrance*, and Dr. *Burgeſs* in the Head of them, preſented ano her Petition to the Houſe; in which, after having return'd a

Nalf Collect. Vol. I. p. 764, 765, 766. great many fulſom Thanks, for all the Mitchiefs which had been already done the Church, and particularly for Sequeſtring and Imprſoning ſo many of the Principal *Clergy*, (which they call *diſcountenancing unworthy and ſcandalous Miniſters*) they pray, That the Conſideration of this *Remonſtrance* may be re-aſſumed; and withal, that the Uſe of the *Liturgy*, according to the *Rubricks*, may be no longer enforced; and that an Aſſembly may be call'd, to conſider of theſe and ſuch-like Matters.

The Gentlemen, who firſt preſented this *Remonſtrance*, did, as is before taken Notice of, ſtile themſelves Miniſters of the *Church of England*; and it ſeems plain to me, that ſeveral of

See Nalf. Collect. Vol. I. P. 731. Vol II. p 764. them, if not all, had Preferments in it: So that the Service which the Faction had from them, was no doubt of the higheſt Uſe, in carrying on of their Deſigns againſt the *Church*; Such as look'd no farther than the outſide of Things, might reaſily imagine, that no Detriment could ever come to the *Church*, from any Undertaking, wherein ſo many of the *Clergy* were concern'd: And nothing cou'd be more popular, than for the Houſe to gratify the joint Requeſts of ſo many Miniſters of the *Church*, which muſt not only help them forward in the Work before them; but gain them alſo the Reputation of Friends to the *Church* and *Clergy*: On all which Accounts, the Blow given to the *Eccleſiaſtical Eſtabliſhment* by theſe Men, was more fatal, than can eaſily be imagin'd: *Faithful are the Wounds of a Friend*, ſai h *Solomon* (Pro.27, 6.) *Let the Righteous ſmite me it ſhall be a Kindneſs, as the holy Pſalmiſt*, (Pſal. 141. 5.) but ſurely in another Senſe than what can be apply'd to this Caſe; that of the Prophet ſuits it much better; Theſe are the Wounds *with which I was wounded in the Houſe of my Friends*, (Zech. 13, 6.)

I: is with Horrour that I have compar'd this part of the Hiſtory of the Church's Ruin, with the Behaviour of ſome Perſons within theſe few Years, and the wicked Uſe that hath been made of it with the Common People; as if it was *impoſſible* (becauſe it is indeed *monſtrous*) that any *Clergyman* ſhou'd be embarqued in Deſigns deſtructive to the Welfare of the Church: Whereas 'tis plain, we ſee from this Inſtance, that ſuch as had their Orders from her, their Conſciences bound by Oaths to her, their Maintenance in her, by their Habit acknowledging her; and in a Word, ſuch as were to all Intents and Purpoſes (but thoſe of their wicked Hearts) Miniſters of the *Church*, both ſet on foot, and puſh'd forward the worſt Deſigns againſt her; joined with her moſt implacable Enemies, who told them a fair Story; and proved in the Event a Tool, without which it had been altogether impoſſible to work her Ruin.

Factious Lecturers.

I am ſorry I cannot divert the Eyes of the *Reader* from ſo unpleaſing an Object; but what follows, diſplays only a new Scene of the ſame Act, wherein the Clergy of thoſe Times had likewiſe a principal Part to play, which very much helped forward the *Cataſtrophe*; I mean that of offering their Service to preach up *Sedition* and *Rebellion*, and thereby enabled the Party to fill every Pulpit (that was not ſupply'd with ſuch an one before) with a Schiſmatical and Factious Lecturer. They firſt began this Practice in and about *London*; but at laſt extended it to ſeveral other Parts of the Kingdom, eſpecially in the greater Cities and Market-Towns.

It is not eaſy to determine, under what Head to ſpeak of theſe Perſons. As one Deſign of the Houſe in uſing them, was to raiſe an *Odium* on the Loyal and Conformable *Clergy*, (by perſuading People they were inſufficient for their ſeveral Charges, without the help of theſe Aſſiſtants) they might be well conſider'd in what I have to ſay of their Attempts upon the Credit and Reputation of the *Epiſcopal Miniſters*. As they helped to raiſe Factions (for they ſerved in different Capacities) in the ſeveral Pariſhes where they were placed, and to worry the Regular Miniſters of their *Livings*; they do more properly belong to that Part where I ſhall account for the more immediate Outrages on the *Perſons* and *Preferments* of the *Clergy*; but becauſe the Principal End of their Inſtitution, was to promote *Rebellion*, and to render their ſeveral *Hearers* diſaffected to the *Church Government* and *Ceremonies*, I chuſe rather to mention them in this Place.

Indeed the whole *Clergy* of the *Faction*, were deeply engaged in this wicked *Undertaking*. The Account which the Lord *Clarendon* gives of this Matter, is very obſervable:

Hiſt. Vol. II. p. 17, 18, 19. See alſo Diſcourſes Sayings, Part I. p. 12, &c.

' I muſt not forget, (*ſays he*) tho' it cannot be re-
' membred without much Horrour, that this
' ſtrange Wild-fire among the *People*, was not ſo
' much, and ſo furiouſly kindled by the Breath of
' the *Parliament*, as of their *Clergy*, who both ad-
' miniſter'd Fuel, and blow'd the Coals in the
' Houſes too: Theſe Men having creep'd into,
' and at laſt driven all Learned and Orthodox
' Men from the *Pulpits*, had, as is before re-
' member'd, from the beginning of this *Par-
' liament*, under the Notion of *Reformation* and
' extirpating of *Popery*, inſuled Seditious In-
' clinations into the Hearts of Men, againſt the
' preſent *Government* of the *Church*, with many
' Libellous Invectives againſt the *State* too;
' but ſince the raiſing an Army, and rejecting
' the King's laſt Overture to a Treaty, they
' contain'd themſelves within no Bounds; and
' as freely, and without Controul, inveigh'd
' againſt the Perſon of the *King*, as they had
' before againſt the worſt *Malignant*; prophane-
' ly and blaſphemouſly applying whatſoever had
' been ſpoken and declar'd by God himſelf,
' or the Prophets, againſt the moſt wicked and
' impious Kings, to incenſe and ſtir up the
' People againſt their moſt Gracious Sovereign.

Diſcourſes Sayings, Part I. p. 106, &c.

' There are Monuments enough in the *Sedition*
' *Sermons* at that Time printed; and in the Me-
' mories of Men, of others not printed, of
' ſuch wreſting, and perverting of *Scripture* to
' the odious Purpoſes of the *Preacher*, that Pious
' Men will not look over without Trembling.
' One rakes his Text out of *Moſes*'s Words,
' in the Thirty Second *Chapter of Exodus*, and
' the Twenty Ninth *Verſe*, *Conſecrate your ſelves*
' *to the Lord, even every Man upon his Son,*
' *and*

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'*and upon his Brother, that he may bestow upon you a Blessing this Day*: And from thence incites his Auditory to the utmoſt Proſecution of thoſe, under what Relation ſoever of Blood, Neighbourhood or Dependance, who concurr'd not in the Reformation propos'd by the Parliament. Another makes as bold with *David*'s Words in 1 *Chron.* 22, 16. *Ariſe therefore, and be doing*: And from thence aſſures them, it was not enough to wiſh well to the Parliament, if they brought not their Purſe, as well as their Prayers; and their Hands, as well as their Hearts, to the Aſſiſtance of it, the Duty in the Text was not perform'd. There were more than Mr. *Marſhal*, who from the 23d Verſe of the 5th Chapter of *Judges* (*Curſe ye Meroz, ſaid the Angel of the Lord; curſe ye bitterly the Inhabitants thereof, becauſe they came not to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord againſt the mighty*) preſum'd to inveigh againſt, and in plain terms to pronounce God's own Curſe againſt all thoſe who came not, with their utmoſt Power and Strength, to deſtroy, and root out all the *Malignants*, who in any degree oppoſed the Parliament.

'There was one, who from the 48th Chapter of *Jeremiah*, and the 10th Verſe (*Curſed be he that keepeth back his ſword from blood*) reprov'd thoſe who gave any Quarter to the King's Soldiers. And another, out of the 5th Verſe of the 25th Chapter of *Proverbs* (*Take away the wicked from before the King, and his Throne ſhall be eſtabliſh'd in righteouſneſs*) made it no leſs a Caſe of Conſcience, by force to remove the Evil Councellors from the King, (with bold Intimation, what might be done to the King himſelf, if he would not ſuffer them to be remov'd) than to perform any Chriſtian Duty that is enjoyn'd. It would fill a Volume, to inſert all the impious Madneſs of this kind: So that the Complaint of the Prophet *Ezekiel* might moſt truly and ſeaſonably have been applied; *There is a Conſpiracy of her Prophets in the midſt thereof, like a roaring Lion ravening the prey: they have devour'd ſouls, they have taken the treaſure and precious things; they have made her many widows in the midſt thereof.*

'It was the Complaint of *Eraſmus*, of the Clergy in his time, That when Princes were inclinable to Wars, *Alius è ſacro ſuggeſto promittit omnium admiſſorum condonationem, alius premittit certam victoriam, Prophetarum voces ad rem impiam detorquent. Tam bellaces conciones audivimus*, ſays he. And indeed, no good Chriſtian can, without Horror, think of theſe *Miniſters* of the *Church*, who by their Function being *Meſſengers of Peace*, were the only *Trumpets of War*, and *Incendiaries* towards Rebellion. How much more Chriſtian was that *Athenian* Nun in *Plutarch*? And how ſhall ſhe riſe up in Judgment againſt thoſe Men; Who, when *Alcibiades* was condemn'd by the Publick Juſtice of the State; and a Decree made, that all the Religious Prieſts and Women ſhould ban and curſe him; ſtoutly refuſ'd to perform that Office: Anſwering, that ſhe was a Profeſs'd Religious, to pray and to bleſs, not to curſe and to ban? And if the Perſon and the Place can improve, and aggravate the Offence (as without doubt, it doth, both before God and Man) methinks the Preaching *Treaſon* and *Rebellion* out of the Pulpits, ſhould be worſe than the Advancing it in the Market; as much as Poiſoning a Man at the *Communion* would be worſe than Murthering him at a Tavern. And, it may be, in that Catalogue of Sins, which the Zeal of ſome Men hath thought to be the Sin againſt the Holy Ghoſt, there may not any one be more reaſonably thought to be ſuch, than a *Miniſter* of *Chriſt* turning Rebel againſt his Prince (which is a moſt notorious Apoſtacy againſt his Order) and his Preaching *Rebellion* to the People as the Doctrine of Chriſt; which adding Blaſphemy and Pernicacy to his Apoſtacy, hath all the Marks by which good Men are taught to avoid that Sin againſt the Holy Ghoſt.

I might ſubjoin a great Number of Inſtances to the like purpoſe; but ſhall only produce ſome few. Mr. *Caſe*, in his Sermon before the *Commont*, 1644, tells them, *God is angry*; and then makes him thus expoſtulate with them '*Will you ſtrike? Will you execute Judgment, or will you not? Tell me: For if you will not, I will. I will have the Enemies Blood, and ſpoyls too*'. And Mr. *Marſhall* to the *Commons* in 1641', deliver'd this horrible Paragraph; '*If that Soldier's Heart would not ſtart deliberately, to come into a ſubdued City, and take the little ones upon the Spears point, to take them by the Heels, and beat out their Brains againſt the Wall—— yet if this Work be to revenge God's Church againſt* Babylon, *he is a bleſſed Man, that takes, and daſhes the little ones againſt the Stones*'. And Mr. *Leech*, another of their Preachers, in 1644, inverts that bleſſed and peaceable Prophecy of the Goſpel-times, in this manner; '*Turn your Plough-ſhares into Swords, to fight the Lord's Battels*'. To which let me add that prophane *Invitation* to the Sacrament, pronounc'd by Mr. *Caſe*; '*You that have freely and liberally contributed to the Parliament*' (that is, to a moſt bloody Rebellion, notwithſtanding what he further ſaith) '*for the Defence of God's Cauſe and the Goſpel, draw near, &c.*'

Diſſenters Sayings. Part 2. p. 66.

Ibid. p. 67.

Ibid. p. 83.

Dodg. Short View of the Troubles in Engl. p. 168; Wood. Ath. Vol. II. p 529.

And ſome few Years after, they particularly pointed out the King for Deſtruction. —— '*Neither let your Eyes ſpare, tho' there are great ones that are guilty: The higheſt Court may reach the higheſt Perſon*', ſays Mr. *Hayrick* to the *Commons*, in 1646. And before That, in 1644, another to the *Commons*, uſed theſe Remarkable Words, ſpeaking of Prayers: '*This Arrow will find a Joynt in* Ahab's *Armour: Draw this Arrow, as* Jehu *did againſt* Jehoram, *with your full ſtrength; and doubt not but it will in God's time, ſmite our* Romiſh Jehoram *at the Heart, and ſink him in his Chariot, and Chair of Pride*'. So much reaſon was there for the Repreſentation which the Poet in his *Hudibras* gives of this Matter; namely, that the Alarms to theſe horrid Scenes of War and Bloodſhed, were founded from the Pulpit.

Diſſent. Sayings, Part 2. p. 67.

Ibid. p. 68.

The Inſtances indeed here given, concern only their Exciting the People to War aud Blood. I ſhall therefore add ſome others, which do more immediately regard the Church and her Conſtitutions. Dr. *Holmes* in his Sermon in 1641, ſaith, '* *The Eccleſiaſtical Officers, Ceremonies and Diſcipline, are ſet up by the Pope*; *and are an Appendix, or Tail of Antichriſt*.' Mr. *Greenhil*, in his Diſcourſe before the *Commont* in 1643, ſaith thus: '† *If Juſtice be at a ſtand, and cannot take hold of Living Delinquents, to keep the Axe from Reſt, let Juſtice be executed on liveleſs Delinquents: Are there no Altars, no high Places, no Crucifixes?*

*Tell 'tis ob-ſervable, that in 1649, when this Liberty of the Pulpit had ſufficiently ſerved their own ſeditious purpoſes, they forbad Miniſters to 'teach in their Ser-'mons any 'thing relating to State-Affairs; but only to

* preach Chriſtian Sincerity, and ordain'd Penalties to thoſe who ſhould preſume to do otherwiſe.' *See* Compl. Hiſt. of Eng. *Vol.* III. *p.* 177. *and the Note above, p.* 89.

† *Diſſenters Sayings, Part* 1. *p.* 14.

‡ *Diſſenters Sayings, Part* 2. *p.* 25.

Mr. *Vicars* calls the *Church Ceremonies* '*a ſtinking Heap of Atheiſtical and Romiſh Rubbiſh.* '*Throw away the Rubbiſh out with the Lord's Enemies,—— Vex the* Midianites, *aboliſh the* Amalekites

Ib. in 1642.

Ibid.

Factious Lecturers

Rush. Coll. Vol. I. p. 744. *February* the 1*st*, I find that part of it which concern'd *Church-Government*, under Debate; and then it was that *Reparees* pass'd betwixt

Ibid. p. 771. Mr. *Grimstone* and Mr. *Selden*, which is known to every Body. It was also *Feb.* the 9*th*, together with the *London*-Petition, referred to a Committee. *March* 9, it was further consider'd, and the Heads before mention'd were

Ibid. p. 786, 787. Reported, in order to be Debated. The two following Days they Resolved on the First Head, That the *Bishops* shou'd be deprived of their *Votes in Parliament*, &c. That the *Clergy*

P. 795. shou'd be put out of the *Commission of Peace*, &c. and not many Days after, That they shou'd be disabled from serving as *Privy-Councellors*, or in any *Temporal Offices*; of all which I shall have occasion to speak hereafter.

However, the *Reformation* not proceeding as fast as was expected, *December* 20, 1641; several Ministers instituted to Solicit this *Petition* and *Remonstrance*, and Dr. *Burgess* in the Head of them, presented ano her Petition to the House; in which, after having return'd a

Rush. Coll. Vol. II. p. 764, 765, 766. great many fulsom Thanks, for all the Mischiefs which had been already done the Church, and particularly for Sequestring and Imprisoning so many of the Principal *Clergy*, (which they call *discountenancing unworthy and scandalous Ministers*) they pray, That the Consideration of this *Remonstrance* may be re-assumed; and withal, that the Use of the *Liturgy*, according to the *Rubricks*, may be no longer enforced; and that an Assembly may be call'd, to consider of these and such-like Matters.

The Gentlemen, who first presented this *Remonstrance*, did, as is before taken Notice of, stile themselves Ministers of the *Church of England*; and it seems plain to me, that several of them, if not all, had Preferments in it: So

See Rush. Coll. Vol. I. P. 735. Vol. II. p. 764. that the Service which the Faction had from them, was no doubt of the highest Use, in carrying on of their Designs against the *Church*; Such as look'd no farther than the outside of Things, might readily imagine, that no Detriment could ever come to the *Church*, from any Undertaking, wherein so many of the *Clergy* were concern'd: And nothing cou'd be more popular, than for the House to gratify the joint Requests of so many Ministers of the *Church*, which must not only help them forward in the Work before them; but gain them also the Reputation of Friends to the *Church* and *Clergy*: On all which Accounts, the Blow given to the *Ecclesiastical Establishment* by these Men, was more fatal, than can easily be imagin'd: *Faithful are the Wounds of a Friend*, (as h *Solomon* (Prov. 27, 6.) *Let the Righteous smite me it shall be a Kindness, as the holy Psalmist*, (Psal. 141. 5.) but surely in another Sense than what can be apply'd to this Case; that of the Prophet suits it much better; Those are the Wounds *with which I was wounded in the House of my Friends*, (*Zech.* 13, 6.)

It is with Horrour that I have compar'd this part of the History of the Church's Ruin, with the Behaviour of some Persons within these few Years, and the wicked Use that hath been made of it with the Common People; as if it was *impossible* (because it is indeed *monstrous*) that any *Clergyman* shou'd be embarqued in Designs destructive to the Welfare of the Church: Whereas 'tis plain, we see from this Instance, that such as had their Orders from her, their Consciences bound by Oaths to her, their Maintenance in her, by their Habit acknowledging her; and in a Word such as were to all Intents and Purposes (but those of their wicked Hearts) Ministers of the *Church*, both set on foot, and push'd forward the worst Designs against her; joined with her most implacable Enemies, who told them a fair Story; and proved in the Event a Tool, without which it had been altogether impossible to work her Ruin.

I am sorry I cannot divert the Eyes of the *Reader* from so unpleasing an Object; but what follows, displays only a new Scene of the same Act, wherein the Clergy of those Times had likewise a principal Part to play, which very much helped forward the *Catastrophe*; I mean that of offering their Service to preach up *Sedition* and *Rebellion*, and thereby enabled the Party to fill every Pulpit (that was not supply'd with such an one before) with a Schismatical and Factious Lecturer. They first began this Practice in and about *London*; but at last extended it to several other Parts of the Kingdom, especially in the greater Cities and Market-Towns.

It is not easy to determine, under what Head to speak of these Persons. As one Design of the House in using them, was to raise an *Odium* on the Loyal and Conformable *Clergy*, (by persuading People they were insufficient for their several Charges, without the help of these Assistants) they might be well consid'r'd in what I have to say of their Attempts upon the Credit and Reputation of the *Episcopal Ministers*. As they helped to raise Factions (for they served in different Capacities) in the several Parishes where they were placed, and to worry the Regular Ministers of their *Livings*; they do more properly belong to that Part where I shall account for the more immediate Outrages on the *Persons* and *Preferments* of the *Clergy*; but because the Principal End of their Institution, was to promote *Rebellion*, and to render their several *Hearers* disaffected to the *Church-Government* and *Ceremonies*, I chuse rather to mention them in this Place.

Indeed the whole *Clergy* of the *Faction*, were deeply engaged in this wicked *Undertaking*. The Account which the Lord *Clarendon* gives of this Matter, is very observable:

Hist. Vol. II. p. 17, 18, 19. See also Dissertation Sayings, Part I. p. 10, &c. Part II. p. 82, &c. p. 118, &c. Digitized Short View, p. 366, &c.

'I must not forget, (*says he*) tho' it cannot be remembred without much Horrour, that this 'strange Wild-fire among the *People*, was not to 'much, and so furiously kindled by the Breath of 'the *Parliament*, as of their *Clergy*, who both ad- 'minister'd Fuel, and blow'd the Coals in the 'Houses too: These Men having creep'd into, 'and at last driven all Learned and Orthodox 'Men from the *Pulpits*, had, as is before re- 'member'd, from the beginning of this *Parliament*, under the Notion of *Reformation* and 'extirpating of *Popery*, infused Seditious In- 'clinations into the Hearts of Men, against the 'present *Government* of the *Church*, with many 'Libellous Invectives against the *State* too; 'but since the raising an Army, and rejecting 'the King's last Overture of a Treaty, they 'contain'd themselves within no Bounds; and 'as freely, and without Controul, inveigh'd 'against the Person of the *King*, as they had 'before against the worst *Malignant*; prophane- 'ly and blasphemously applying whatsoever had 'been spoken and declar'd by God himself, 'or the Prophets, against the most wicked and 'impious Kings, to incense and stir up the 'People against their most Gracious Sovereign.

'There are Monuments enough in the *Sedition* 'Sermons at that Time printed; and in the Me- 'mories of Men, of others not printed, of 'such wrestling, and perverting of *Scripture* to 'the odious Purposes of the *Preacher*, that Pious 'Men will not look over without Trembling. 'One takes his Text out of *Moses*'s Words, 'in the Thirty Second *Chapter* of *Exodus*, and 'the Twenty Ninth *Verse*, *Consecrate your selves* 'to the Lord, even every Man upon his Son, 'and

'*and upon his Brother; that he may beſtow upon you a Bleſſing this Day*: And from thence incites his Auditory to the utmoſt Proſecution of thoſe, under what Relation ſoever of Blood, Neighbourhood or Dependance, who concurr'd not in the Reformation propos'd by the Parliament. Another makes as bold with *Davia*'s Words in 1 *Chron.*22,16. *Ariſe therefore, and be doing*: And from thence aſſures them, it was not enough to wiſh well to the Parliament, if they brought not their Purſe, as well as their Prayers; and their Hands, as well as their Hearts, to the Aſſiſtance of it, the Duty in the Text was not perform'd. There were more than Mr. *Marſhal*, who from the 23d Verſe of the 5th Chapter of *Judges* (*Curſe ye Meroz, ſaid the Angel of the Lord; curſe ye bitterly the Inhabitants thereof, becauſe they came not to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord againſt the mighty*) preſum'd to inveigh againſt, and in plain terms to pronounce God's own Curſe againſt all thoſe who came not, with their utmoſt Power and Strength, to deſtroy, and root out all the *Malignants*, who in any degree oppoſed the Parliament.

'There was one, who from the 48th Chapter of *Jeremiah*, and the 10th Verſe (*Curſed be he that keepeth back his ſword from blood*) reprov'd thoſe who gave any Quarter to the King's Soldiers. And another, out of the 5th Verſe of the 25th Chapter of *Proverbs* (*Take away the wicked from before the King, and his Throne ſhall be eſtabliſh'd in righteouſneſs*) made it no leſs a Caſe of Conſcience, by force to remove the Evil Councellors from the King, (with bold Intimation, what might be done to the King himſelf, if he would not ſuffer them to be remov'd) than to perform any Chriſtian Duty that is enjoyn'd. It would fill a Volume, to inſert all the impious Madneſs of this kind: So that the Complaint of the Prophet *Ezekiel* might moſt truly and ſeaſonably have been applied; *There is a Conſpiracy of her Prophets in the midſt thereof, like a roaring Lion ravening the prey: they have devour'd ſouls, they have taken the treaſure and precious things; they have made her many widows in the midſt thereof.*

'It was the Complaint of *Eraſmus*, of the Clergy in his time, That when Princes were inclinable to Wars, *Alius è ſacro ſuggeſto promittit omnium admiſſorum condonationem, alius promittit certam victoriam, Prophetarum voces ad rem impiam detorquent. Tam bellaces conciones audivimus*, ſays he. And indeed, no good Chriſtian can, without Horror, think of theſe *Miniſters* of the *Church*, who by their Function being *Meſſengers of Peace*, were the only *Trumpets of War*, and *Incendiaries* towards Rebellion. How much more Chriſtian was that *Athenian* Nun in *Plutarch*? And how ſhall the rife up in Judgment againſt thoſe Men; Who, when *Alcibiades* was condemn'd by the Publick Juſtice of the State; and a Decree made, that all the Religious Prieſts and Women ſhould ban and curſe him; ſtoutly refus'd to perform that Office: Anſwering, that ſhe was a Profeſs'd Religious, to pray and to bleſs, not to curſe and to ban? And if the Perſon and the Place can improve, and aggravate the Offence (as without doubt, it doth, both before God and Man) methinks the Preaching *Treaſon* and *Rebellion* out of the Pulpits, ſhould be worſe than the Advancing it in the Market; as much as Poiſoning a Man at the *Communion* would be worſe than Murthering him at a Tavern. And, it may be, in that Catalogue of Sins, which the Zeal of ſome Men hath thought to be the Sin againſt the Holy Ghoſt, there may not any one be more reaſonably thought to be ſuch, than a *Miniſter* of *Chriſt* turning Rebel againſt his Prince (which is a moſt notorious Apoſtacy againſt his Order) and his Preaching *Rebellion* to the People as the Doctrine of Chriſt; which adding Blaſphemy and Perfidacy to his Apoſtacy, hath all the Marks by which good Men are taught to avoid that Sin againſt the Holy Ghoſt.

I might ſubjoin a great Number of Inſtances to the like purpoſe; but ſhall only produce ſome few. Mr. *Caſe*, in his Sermon before the *Commons*, 1644, tells them, *God is angry*; and then makes him thus expoſtulate with them: '*Will you ſtrike? Will you execute Judgment, or will you not? Tell me: For if you will not, I will. I will have the Enemies Blood, and yours too.*' And Mr. *Marſhall* to the *Commons* in 1641, deliver'd this horrible Paragraph; '*What Soldier's Heart would not ſtare deliberately, to come into a ſubdued City, and take the little ones upon the Spears point, to take them by the Heels, and beat out their Brains againſt the Wall——yet if this Work be to revenge God's Church againſt* Babylon, *he is a bleſſed Man, that takes, and daſhes the little ones againſt the Stones*'. And Mr. *Leech*, another of their Preachers, in 1644, inverts that bleſſed and peaceable Prophecy of the Goſpel-times, in this manner; '*Turn your Plough-ſhares into Swords, to fight the Lord's Battels*'. To which let me add that prophane *Invitation* to the Sacrament, pronounc'd by Mr. *Caſe*; '*You that have freely and liberally contributed to the Parliament*' (that is, to a moſt bloody Rebellion, notwithſtanding what he further ſaith) '*for the Defence of God's Cauſe and the Goſpel, draw near, &c.*'

Diſcourſes Sayings, Part 2. p. 66.

Ibid. p. 63.

Ibid. p. 65.

Dodg. Short View of the Troubles in Engl. p. 168. Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 529.

And ſome few Years after, they particularly pointed out the King for Deſtruction. ——'*Neither let your Eyes ſpare, tho' there are great ones that are guilty: The higheſt Court may reach the higheſt Perſons*', ſays Mr. *Hayrick*, to the *Commons*, in 1646. And before That, in 1644, another to the *Commons*, uſed *thoſe* Remarkable Words, ſpeaking of Prayers: '*This Arrow will find a Joynt in* Ahab's *Armour: Draw this Arrow, as* Jehu *did againſt* Jehoram, *with your full ſtrength; and doubt not but it will in God's time, ſmite our* Romiſh Jehoram *at the Heart, and ſink him in his Chariot, and Chair of Pride*'. So much reaſon was there for the Repreſentation which the Poet in his *Hudibras* gives of this Matter; namely, that the Alarms to theſe horrid Scenes of War and Bloodſhed, were founded from the Pulpit.

Diſſent. Soyings, Part 2. p. 67.

Ibid. p. 68.

The Inſtances indeed here given, concern only their Exciting the People to War and Blood. I ſhall therefore add ſome others, which do more immediately regard the Church and her Conſtitutions. Dr. *Holmes* in his Sermon in 1641, ſaith, '* *The Eccleſiaſtical Officers, Ceremonies and Diſcipline, are ſet up by the Pope; and are an Appendix, or Tail of Antichriſt.*' Mr. *Greenhil*, in his Diſcourſe before the *Commons* in 1643, ſaith thus: '† *If Juſtice be at a ſtand, and cannot take hold of Living Delinquents, to keep the Axe from Reſt, let Juſtice be executed on liveleſs Delinquents: Are there no Altars, no high Places, no Crucifixes?*

The 'tis obſervable that in 1619, when this Liberty of the Pulpit had ſufficiently ſerved their own ſeditious Purpoſes, they forbad Miniſters to teach in their Sermons any thing relating to State-Affairs, but only to preach Chriſtian Sincerity, and ordain'd Penalties to thoſe who ſhould preſume to do otherwiſe.' See Compl. Hiſt. of Eng. *Vol.* III. *p.* 177. *and the Note above, p.* 63.

* *Diſſenters Sayings, Part* 1. *p.* 14.
† *Diſſenters Sayings, Part* 2. *p.* 15.

Mr. *Vicars* calls the *Church Ceremonies* '*a ſtinking Heap of Atheiſtical and Roman Rubbiſh. Throw away the Rubbiſh out with the Lord's Enemies,—— Vex the* Midianites, *aboliſh the* Amalekites

Ib. in 1624.

Ibid.

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'malicious; *let Popery find no favour,* —— *nor* 'Prelacy, *because it is Tyrannical*', saith Mr. *Coleman* to the *Commons* in 1643. 'The Hierar- *Ibid.* 'chy is become a fretting Gangrene, *and spreading* 'Leprosie, *insupportable Tyranny; up with it; up* 'with it to the Bottom, Root *and* Branch, *Hip* 'and Thigh; *abrogate these* Amalekites, *and let their* 'Place be no more found', saith he in the same Sermon. 'How many dumb Devils are now casting out 'of many Parishes in the Land?' said Mr. *Bond* *Bid. Part 2.* in his Sermon before the *Commons* in 1644. 'Down *p. 13.* 'with Baal's *Altars*, *down with* Baal's *Priests*,' saith *Mr. Salway* in his Sermon before the *Com-* *Ibid. p 42.* *mons* in 1643. 'It is better to see People lie wel- 'lowing in their Blood, *rather than Apostatizing* 'from God, *embracing Idolatry and Superfli-* 'tion. ——*Leave not a Rag that belongs to Po-* 'pery, ——*Away with it* Root *and* Branch, *Head* 'and Tail,' saith *Mr. Marshal* in his Sermon to *Part 2 p.* 56. both Houses in 1643. 'Let us take hold of 'the Pillars of the Church of Dagon, *of the Tem-* 'ple of Antichrist, *and say, now let me die with* 'Antichrist, Rome *and* Babylon,' saith *Mr. Bond* in 1644.

As plentiful and liberal also were they in their Invectives against the Persons of the Clergy; which I shall have another Occasion of producing hereafter. It would be much easier to Add, than to Omit many more Instances of the like kind: And so strange was the Vehemence and Warmth of that Enthusiastick Spirit of Rebellion which actuated these Men; that it frequently hurry'd them into Nonsence, and sometimes Blasphemies, in recommending this wicked Cause to their Auditories; of which I shall also alledge some Particulars; when I have *Pers. Undec. p. 15.* first observed in general, that it was a 'frequent 'Pulpit Title for the House of Commons, to call 'them *The House of Gods*, and *The House of mo-* 'tal Gods.'

There was a Sermon licens'd, and printed in *Dissat. Ser-* 1645, in which is this Triumph: 'O give *mons, Part 2.* 'Thanks unto the Lord; for he is gracious, and *p. 56.* 'his mercy endureth for ever; who remembred 'us at *Naseby*, for his mercy endureth for ever; 'who remember'd us in *Pembrokeshire*, for his 'mercy, &c. who remember'd us at *Leicester*, for 'his mercy, &c. who remember'd us at *Taunton*, 'for his mercy, &c. who remember'd us at *Bri-* *Ibid. p. 65.* 'stol, for his mercy, &c. 'Honourable Patriots, 'Christ is gone out with his triumphing Army, 'conquering, and to conquer: And if you want 'Arms, or Money, or Horse for their Accomo- 'dation, God is the great Landlord of Heaven 'and Earth. Art thou then God's Tenant, and 'dost own him Knights Service, and Plough 'Service; and doth he want thine Horse, and 'shall not he have it?' saith Mr. *Trefdale* to the Commons. One *Robinson*, in his Prayer on a *Dugd. Short* Fast-day at *Scarborough*, in 1643, delivers him- *View. p. 369.* self thus: 'O God, O God, many are the Hands 'lifted up against us, but there is one God! He is 'thou thy self, O Father, who dost us more *Ibid.* 'mischief than th'y all.' And *Mr. Evans*, Preacher at St. *Clement's* without *Temple-Bar*, thus expostulated with God: 'O Lord, when wilt thou take 'a Chair, and sit among the House of Peers? 'And when, O God, when I say, when wilt 'thou Vote among the honourable Commons?' *Ibid. p. 369.* And in his Sermon of *Sept.* 29. 1643, before the Earl of *Essex*, he thus beseeches the People: 'Beloved, can you fight the Soldiers? I say, 'the Soldiers, who have spent their Blood for 'Christ, as Christ did for them; even their own 'Precious Blood, in God's Cause at *Newberry*?' *Ibid.* A Lay Preacher at *Basingston* near *Basbing*, in his Prayer utter'd this Ralphenny; 'We know, 'O Lord, that *Abraham* made a Covenant, and 'Jacob and *David* made a Covenant, and our 'Saviour made a Covenant; but thy Parlia- 'ment's Covenant is the greatest of all Co- 'venants.' In which, however, he was exceed- ded by Mr. *Bond* at the *Savoy*; who from the Pulpit exhorting the People to assist in bringing in the *Scots*, said, 'I say, this is God's Cause; 'and if our God had any Cause, this is it; and *Ibid.* 'if this be not God's Cause, then God is no God 'for me; but the Devil is got up into Hea- 'ven.'

I am perfuaded, any considerate Person who did not know the Event, would imagine, that Doctrines of Blood and Blasphemy so abhorrent from the Temper of the Gospel, must have created a great Detestation of their Men in all their Hearers: But in fact it was quite otherwise. So much was the Infatuation and Delusion of those Times, that the Influence of their Ministers and Lecturers had upon the People, was little less strange than the Doctrines themselves. It is too well known to every one, how the Women by their Harangues were perfuaded to part with their Thimbles and Bodkins in this righteous Cause, and that the *Blessed Parliament*, was the Term which they had instructed all People in their common Discourse to call them by. But the following Instances (which are an abundant Proof of this matter) may not be so commonly known. Colonel *Ascel*, who was afterwards *Smith's Ser.* executed, declar'd, that himself 'with many *Vol. I. p 233.* 'more, went to that execrable War with such a 'controuling Horror upon their Spirits, from 'those Sermons, that they verily believ'd they 'should have been accursed from God for ever, 'if they had not acted their Part in that dismal 'Tragedy; and heartily done the Devil's Work, 'being to effectually call'd and commanded to it 'in God's Name.' And the Author of *Pers.* *Undec.* observes, that the 'Religious Faith the *P. 18.* 'People then had, of the Reports of their New 'Gods, as Pulpits call'd the House of Commons, 'so far perfect's'd a Gentlewoman, us'd to their 'Lectures, that she durst not in Conscience 'take Physick without an Order of Parliament 'from the House of Commons.

However, tho' the Confederacy was, as is now said, general amongst their *Clergy*, yet the *Lecturers* were an Engin, which the Parliament did in a particular Manner ply upon the *Church*, with their own immediate Hand. *Feb.* 22. 1643, *Nalf. Collect.* on the Petition of the Inhabitants of St. Pe- *Vol. I. 770.* *ter's in Norwich*, the House Resolved, 'That 'the Bishop of Norwich, *in Inhibition to him,* † *If Inhi-* 'Cause to preach in his own Parish-Church, *bition was,* 'void, and that every Minister preach in his *Mr Rush-* 'own Parish-Church, *to sifteen o'clock.* *June* *worth, Part* 'the 14, 1643, then Ordered, 'That the Deans and *1. Vol. I.* 'Chapters of all Cathedrals in general, be enjoin'd *p. 434. adds* 'and injoin'd to suffer the Inhabitants to have free *from Corbet.* 'Liberty to have a Sermon preach'd in their 'Cathedrals, every Sunday in the Afternoon.' *July* 12th following, they order'd, that in *Nalf. Collect.* all Parochial Churches, where there is no *Part II. p 184.* Preaching in the Afternoon, 'If the ‡ Parishioners ‡ *Ministers,* 'will Maintain a conse mable Lecturer at their *it is in Nalf.* 'own Charge, the Parson or Vicar shall give way *but doubtless* 'to it, unless he will preach himself': And Sep- *has granted.* *tember* 6, that since Year, they order'd fur- *Orrick, if I* ther, that it should be Lawful for the Parti- *mistake not,* shioners of any Parish, 'to set up a Lecturer, *before I* 'and to maintain an Orthodox (in the same *have made* 'Sense as conformable before, that is, a Solri- *one of the* 'ous) Minister at their own Charge, to preach *Journals.* 'every Lord's Day, where there is no Preaching, *Nalf. Collect.* 'and to preach on Days in every Week, where there *Part II p 477.* 'is no Weekly Lecture.' What Confusion and Disorder this must occasion, is easily to be seen at a Time when

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when People were by so many other Means taught to Disobey their Spiritual Guides, is eafy to guess, and will af erwards appear in many Inftances: About this Time I find a great many Petitions prefented to the Houfe for *Lecturers*; and this Order was, I prefume, grounded on fome of them. But notwithftanding thefe general Powers given to their well-affected Friends, the Parliament received likewife great Numbers of Petitions to this purpofe afterwards, and did themfelves nominate *Lecturers* to very many Places; particularly, Mr. *Cafe* to St. *Martin's in the Fields*; Mr. *Marfhal* to St. *Margaret's Weftminfter*; Mr. *John Durant* to *Sandwich*; one *Vincent* to St. *James's* in *Dover*; Dr. *Lyndal*, Dr. *Chefter*, Mr. *Palmer*, *Rotherham*, *Denne*, *Symms*, *Afpden*, *King*, *Ecclet*, *Sedgwick*, *Cummen*, *Tomlin*, *Worsley*, *Tung* and *Bedford*, (each in his turn) to *Hitching* in *Hertfordfhire*; one *Gundy* at *Martock* in *Somerfetfhire*; *John Allen* to St. *Thomas* in *Southwark*; *John Bowyer* to *Dageftham*, and afterwards to *Barkin*, both in *Eflex*; *Marmaduke James*, and *Edmund Broom* to St. *Peter's-Cornhill*; one *Pack* to St. *Dunftan's* in the *Weft*; Mr. *Tombs* to a Church in *Briftol*; *Walter Bridges* to St. *Olave's Hart-ftreet*; fome others, whofe Names I do not find, to *Farnham* in *Surrey* (on Market-Days); to *Rygate* in the fame County; to *Alfford* in *Kent*, and to *Walden* in *Eflex*; they alfo *Recommended* one *Fifher* to *Leyton* in *Bedfordfhire*; *Henry Maffy* and *William Ellifon* to *Kirby-Lonfdale* in *Weftmorland*; *Brian Wetherall* and *George Fenn* to *Frifingfield* in *Suffolk*; *Robert Everdine* to *Everdine* in *Kent*; *Richard Bethury* to *Oundle* in *Northamptonfhire*; *George Kendall* to *Hemfted* in *Hertfordfhire*; *William Greenhil* and *Jer. Burroughs* to *Stepney*; one *Roe* to *Middhurft* in *Suffex*; and order'd one *Symmons* to *Andover*; *Phil. Goodwin* to *Pinner* in *Middlefex*; *Nathan Gyles* to *Pilton* in *Devon*; one *Betts* to *Brainford*; *Brocket* to *Befingftoke*; Mr. *Afh* to St. *Bride's*; *Evans* to *Broxbourn*; *Edward Bright* to *Goodhurft* in *Kent*; *Green* to *Barnftham*; *Bader* to *Cherfey* in *Surrey*; *Symfon* to St. *Dunftan's* in the *Eaft*; *Edwards* to *Iflworth* in *Middlefex*; *Batchelor* to *Eaftbourn*; *Tutchin* to *Bridport*; and feveral others: All which occur in the Parliament-Journals about thefe Years. Nothing was more frequent in the Petitions of thofe Times, and in the Orders of the Parliament themfelves, than to call thefe Men *Godly, Learned, and Orthodox* Miniters, tho' the Lord *Clarendon* faith of them, (fpeaking of th s very Matter) '*I am confident there was not from the beginning of this Parliament, one Orthodox or Learned Man recommended by them to any Church in* England'; but on the contrary, by this Means, '*all Pulpits were ftuff'd with their Seditious and Schifmatical Preachers*': And this will eafily be believ'd, when it is further known, that no fmall part of thefe *Lecturers* were Perfons, who either came, or returned from *New-England*: The Author of *Perfecutio Undecima*, who lived thro' thofe Times, and publifhed that Piece in 1648, faith on this Occafion, 'Now *New-England* fo vomited up her 'Factious Spirits, that Merchants in *London* 'began to complain, that all Commodities in 'New-England were fallen to half their former Price, and each Dram and Sink of Religion poured into our wholfom Streams, 'thofe, who, as Witches do their Baptifm, 'had Renounc'd their former Sacred Calling 'to the Priefthood, yet now returned the only admired Church men; and were, by Orders of the Houfe of Commons, either forced into other Mens Churches, as *Lecturers*, 'or thruft into Sequefter'd Parfonages (their 'Fellow-Subjects Freehold) which before them-'felves had cry'd down for *Antichriftian*': And I remember I have found the fame Complaints againft thefe new Lights from *New-England*, occafionally made in fome other Writers, and Papers of thofe Times.

Hift. Vol. II. p. 233, 234

Sea-alls Vol. I. p. 852.

P. 20.

American Let-Letters, fourth Quer. Cant. p. 9.

Nor durft any Minifter refufe to admit thefe Men into his Pulpit, or oppofe their Poyfoning of his Congregation with their Peftilential Doctrine, without the hazard of being at laft taken into Cuftody, if not Sequefter'd. I have met with frequent Inftances of this in the Journals of the Houfe, about 1641; but let the Lord *Clarendon* fpeak once for all to this Point: 'If any grave and learned Mi-'nifter refufed to admit into his Church a '*Lecturer* recommended by them —— he was 'prefently required to attend upon the Com-'mittee, and not difcharg'd till the Houfes met 'again; and then likewife if he efcaped Com-'mitment, continued to his intolerable Lofs 'and Trouble: Few Men having the Patience 'to endure that Oppreffion, againft which they 'knew not whither to appeal; and therefore in 'the End, fubmitted to what they could not re-'fift.'

Hift. Vol. II. p. 233, 234.

Speaking of what happened during the Recefs.

Befides which, if any Minifter was fo happy, as to have one of thefe in his Neighbourhood only, and not in his *Pulpit*, and diffuaded his Parifhioners from flocking to hear them in the Afternoon, it was thought a juft matter of Complaint againft him, and deem'd by the Committee, when brought before them, one very good Reafon for his Sequeftration. And of this, (to mention it by the way) the Reader is to underftand, thofe frequent Charges againft the *Clergy*, both in *White's* Century, and the Proceedings in the aflociated Counties; that they were Enemies to Preaching; that they Prefented their People for going to hear a Godly Minifter, when they had no Sermon at their own Church; and that they preach'd up the Neceffity of Parochial Communion: Many Inftances of which will hereafter appear.

As the Parliament made a Principal Ufe of thefe Men, both to carry on their Defigns againft the Civil Government, and more particularly to deftroy the Eccleftaftical Government; fo do the Hiftorians of thefe Times take an efpecial Notice of this Contrivance. 'Planting Schifmatical 'Lectures in moft Corporate Towns, and popu-'lous Places throughout the Realm, to poyfon 'the People with *Antimonarchical* Principles', is aflign'd by Mr. *Dugdale*, as a chief Method made ufe of by the Party in thofe Times. And again, 'to which Purpofe, under a feeming devout and 'holy Pretence to advance and promote the 'Preaching of the Gofpel, they got a Num-'ber of *Lecturers* into moft of the Corporate 'Towns, and populous Places of this Realm, '(according to the Pattern of *Geneva*) efpecially 'into the City of *London*; whom they maintain'd 'by Voluntary Contributions; to the End they 'might be engaged to preach fuch Doctrine, as 'fhould (upon Occafion) prepare the People for 'any difloyal Attempt, and difpofe them to Re-'bellion.' Once more; neither wanted they Pul-'pits to advance their Defigns, their *Lecturers* in 'feveral Parts (being Men neither of Learning, 'nor Conficence) inftinuating to the People all 'thofe Falfhoods and Scandals, which might 'work in them a diflike towards his Majefty, 'depraving the conformable Clergy,' &c. To which he adds, 'Nor were the *Lecturing Preach-'ers*, and others of that Strain, lefs active every 'where in this defperate (and afterwards bloody) 'Scene; the Chief of which throughout all '*England*, were then got into *London*, *Weftminfter*, and the Suburbs of both: It being very 'well known, both by their publick Sermons, 'and

Prof. to the View of the Troubles.

P. 36 of the View. See alfo P. 557.

P. 72.

P. 98.

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'and Seditious Pamphlets, what Endeavours 'they seduloufly uſed, to ſtir up all Perſons 'able of Body, to take up Arms; and others to 'give Aid with their Purſes, towards advancing 'that Glorious Work, as they call'd it.' Nor did their Induſtry ſtop here; for beſides their publick Harrangues, they made private and particular Applications to the ſeveral Members of Parliament at their Houſes and Lodgings. 'The 'Drift and Deſign of theſe Pulpiteers therein, 'being the Alteration of the *Church-Govern-ment*, and enriching themſelves with the Lands 'and Poſſeſſions of the *Biſhops* and their *Cathedrals*, 'as is very well known.'

The ſame Complaints I find made in ſome of the Petitions in favour of *Epiſcopacy*: And Dr. *Nalſon* in his Collections, hath theſe obſervable Words to the ſame Purpoſe; 'The great Rub 'in their way to the gaining of the People, they 'knew, would be the Loyal and Orthodox *Biſhops* and *Clergy*; theſe therefore were to be 'Remov'd, that ſo Creatures of their own might 'be introduc'd into Corporations, and eſpecially into the City of *London*; who might from 'the Pulpit preach the Oracles of *Sedition* and '*Rebellion*; delude the People; animate and encourage them to aſſiſt the Parliament in this '*Glorious Reformation*, by putting the Power of 'the Sword into their Hands: *That they might effect this, they did not only obtrude* Lecturers *by Order of the Houſe upon moſt Churches of Note in* London *and elſewhere; but by their Meant, and the Reſtleſs Malice of Sectaries, were perpetually Petitioning and Articling againſt the Epiſcopal Clergy.*' And again, thus did they ſet up a Spiritual Militia of theſe *Lecturers*, who were to Muſter their Troops. —— 'Theſe *Lecturers* were neither Parſons, Vicars, nor 'Curates; but like the Order of the Fryars, Predicants among the Papiſts, who run about 'tickling the Ears of the People with Stories of 'Legends and Miracles, in the mean Time, 'picking their Pockets; which were the very 'Faculties of theſe Men —— they were all 'the Parliament's, or rather the Presbyterian 'Faction's Creatures, and were therefore ready in 'all Places to preach up their Votes and Orders, to extol their Actions, and applaud their 'Intentions: Theſe were the Men debauched 'the People with Principles of Diſloyalty, and 'taught them to worſhip —— the Glorious Reformation that was coming, which in their *Cant* 'they call'd *the Pattern in the Mount, the New Jeruſalem*, and *Mount-Zion*: And, in ſhort, 'the ſucceeding Tragedies of Murther, Rapine, 'Sacrilege and Rebellion were in great meaſure the diſmal Harveſt of theſe Seeds of Fear, 'Jealouſies, &c. which with ſo much Diligence 'they ſowed —— their Pulpit-harangues to 'the People, were the repeated Ecchoes of the 'Votes, Orders, Remonſtrances, and Declarations of *Weſtminſter*.'

Vol. II. p. 234. *See alſo* Wood, *Ath. Vol. II. p. 143.*

Ibid. p. 471.

And to the ſame purpoſe the Lord *Clarendon* complains, that juſt before the Recels, the Commons 'recommended ſome ſeditious unconformable Miniſters to be Lecturers in Churches 'about *London*, whom the Incumbents were 'compell'd to receive.' And again, that in order to 'poiſon the Hearts and Affections of the Subjects, —— above all, care was taken to place 'ſuch Preachers and Lecturers in the moſt populous Towns and Pariſhes, as were well 'known to abhor the preſent Government and 'Temperature of Church and State; many of 'whom were recommended, and poſitively enjoyn'd, and impoſ'd upon Pariſhes by the Houſe 'of Commons, and others by ſuch Factious Members, whoſe Reputation was moſt current.' But the moſt obſervable Account of this matter, is that of his Majeſty himſelf, in his Declaration of *Aug.* 12, 1642. 'They took care, ſaith his 'Majeſty, (under pretence of Encouragement of 'Preaching) to erect Lectures in ſeveral Pariſhes, and to commend ſuch Lecturers as beſt ſuited with their Deſigns; Men of no Learning, 'no Conſcience; but Furious Promoters of the 'moſt dangerous Innovations which were ever 'induc'd into any State; many of them having 'taken no Orders; yet recommended by Members of either Houſe, to Pariſhes, as to *Lowſtoffe* in *Kent*, and many other Places: And when 'mechanick Perſons have been brought before 'them for Preaching in Churches, and confeſs'd 'the ſame, the Power of theſe Grand Reformers 'hath been ſo great, that they have been diſmiſſed without Puniſhment, hardly with Repre-'henſion; all Perſons of Learning and Eminency in Preaching, of Sober and Virtuous Converſations, of great Examples in their Lives, *even ſuch as amongſt theſe Men had been of greateſt Eſtimation, and ſuffer'd ſomewhat for them*, were diſcoun enanced; and ſuch Men principally cheriſhed, who boldly preach'd againſt the Government of the Church; againſt the Book of Common-Prayer; againſt our Kingly Lawful Power, and againſt our Perſon; many of which were commended to (if not impos'd upon) Pariſhes; firſt by ſpecial Letters, and earneſt Solicitations from the prime Leaders of this Turbulent Faction; after by Orders, requiring ſuch Miniſters, as would not accept their Recommendation, to attend and ſhew Cauſe.' And again, 'a Licence even to *Treaſon* is admitted (that is, not puniſhed) in Pulpits, and Perſons ignorant in Learning and Underſtanding, turbulent and ſeditious in Diſpoſition, Scandalous in Life, and Unconformable in Opinion to the Laws of the Land, are by theſe Men, their Recommendation and Authority, impoſed upon Pariſhes to infect 'and poyſon the Minds of our People.'

Hiſtb. Collect. 4to. p. 520.

Conchiners, Fele-makers and Mercatoribus, *p. 515, 516. See more alſo in the laſt of theſe Papers, and p. 518, 519.*

P. 550.

It would be no difficult matter to Comment upon theſe Complaints, by alledging particular Inſtances of the *Faction* and *Rebellion* of thoſe *Lecturers*: I ſhall have Occaſion to mention ſome of them hereafter, in the Account of the Troubles and Sufferings, of ſeveral of the *Loyal Clergy*, into whoſe Pulpits they were violently thruſt, and thither I chuſe at preſent to refer the Reader; particularly, he will find one thruſt on Mr. *Squire* at *Shoreditch*, becauſe he had preached againſt the *Scots Rebellion*; another of the ſame Stamp on Mr *Symmons* at *Rayne* in *Eſſex*; the Infamous *Burton* on Mr. *Cheſtlin* in *London*; and ſeveral others.

But there are ſome Inſtances of them remembred by Mr. *Dugdale*, which I ſhall not have an occaſion to mention on thoſe Accounts; and therefore I ſhall here ſubjoyn them. Mr. *Crofs*, one of theſe zealous *Lecturers*, told his Auditory at St. *Mildred's Poultry*, *That if God did 'not finiſh the Good Work which he had begun, 'in the Reformation of the Church, he would ſhew 'himſelf to be the God of Confuſion; and ſuch 'an one, as by cunning Stratagems had contri-'ved the Deſtruction of his own Children.* Another of them at *Southampton* pray'd thus: 'Bleſs the 'King; O Lord, mollify his hard Heart that de-'lighteth in Blood——*let thy Hand, we pray* 'thee, O Lord our God, be on him, and on his 'Father's Houſe; but not on thy People that they 'ſhould be plagued. And Mr. *Corbet*, a Lecturer in *Glouceſterſhire*, told his Auditory, 'That No-'thing had ſo much deceived the World, as the 'Name of a King, which was the Ground of all 'Miſchiefs to the Church of Chriſt': To which let me add that prophane Action of one 'Iſaac Meſſy, a Lecturer at *Uppingham* in *Rut-landſhire*,

See alſo Mercr. Rut. *p. 30, 37.*

Short View, *p. 167.*

P. 558.

P. 570.

II. p. 169.

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landſhire, who having conſecrated the Wine after his Faſhion, ſmote himſelf on the Breaſt, and ſaid to the People, '*As I am a faithful Sinner, Neighbours, this is my Morning's Draught*'; and then turning himſelf about to them, ſaid, '*here's to you all*'; and ſo drank up the whole Cup full: With which is ſtily joyn'd that of Mr. *Redman*, one of their Miniſters at *Caſtle-Donnington* in *Leiceſterſhire*, who, in Contradiction to the Orders of the Church, chuſe to adminiſter the Sacrament in the *Afternoon*, and in *Ale*.

Ibid.

The Revoking the Sentences of the *High Commiſſion*, and other *Eccleſiaſtical* Courts, and reſtoring the worſt and moſt daring Offenders, as is before remembred, could not but be look'd on as fore-boding the utter Deſtruction of all Church Power; and the ſad Confuſion in Church Matters, which immediately followed upon it, tho' all theſe Courts were yet in Being, and *legally* in as *full* Power as ever, plainly ſhewed, that the Faction underſtood as much thereby: But tho' the Liberty which the People took from theſe Proceedings of the Houſe, was really as great, as if all Eccleſiaſtical Authority had been in Fact aboliſh'd; yet the Party in the Houſe thought fit to give them *Authority*, as well as *Power*, for what they did; and accordingly proceeded to an *Act* for the taking away the Chief of thoſe Courts; namely, that of the *High Commiſſion*; and by a Clauſe in that Act, did in effect put down all the others Likewiſe.

High Commiſſion-Court taken away.

This Court had been erected by an *Act* of the * Firſt of Queen *Elizabeth*, enabling her Highneſs, her Heirs and Succeſſors, to Authorize ſuch Perſons, as they ſhould think meet, to '*exerciſe, uſe, occupy, and execute——all manner of Juriſdictions, Privileges, and Preheminences, in any † ways touching or concerning any 'Spiritual and Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction; and to 'viſit, reform, redreſs, order, correct, and amend all 'ſuch Errors, Hereſies, Schiſms, Abuſes, Offences, 'Contempts and Enormities whatſoever*', belonging to Spiritual or Eccleſiaſtical Power or Juriſdiction. This Power was given to the Queen *inſtead of a larger* one, '*Which had been exerciſed under the Pope's Authority, then Aboliſh'd; and whil'ſt it was exerciſed with Moderation, was an excellent Means to Vindicate and Preſerve the Peace and Dignity of the Church, though from the † beginning it was murmured againſt by the* Nonconformable *Party of the Kingdom*'; which is not to be wonder'd at, ſince it was ſo great a Curb to thoſe Reſtleſs *Factions*, which would be ſatisfied with nothing ſhort of a boundleſs Liberty, to rail at, and vilify the Hierarchy without controul.

* *See the Cauſe of that Act, recited in the Act for taking away the* High Commiſſion-Court. *Scob. Coll. Part I. p. 12.*

† *See what Fuller ſaith of this Court, and the Oath* Ex Officio *uſed in it. Ch. Hiſt. Cent. XVI. L. 9. p. 181, & ſequentem.*

|| Clar. Hiſt. *Vol. I. p. 221.*

‡ *See an Inſtance of one Bramly, who brought an Action againſt ſome of the* High Commiſſioners *in the Year* 1630. Whitl. *Mem. p. 15.*

It muſt be owned, that the Lord *Clarendon* ſaith, this Court had extended its Juriſdiction to ſome Matters, which were not ſo properly cognizable by it; that it had aſſumed a Diſputable Power of *impoſing Fines*; that it ſometimes exceeded in the Severity of its *Sentences*; had rendred its ſelf very unpopular to the Common Lawyers, by neglecting Prohibitions from the Superior Courts; and (about the Time we are now ſpeaking of) had managed its Cenſures with more Sharpneſs, and leſs Policy, than that difficult Station did perhaps allow of: Tho' the ſame Noble Author declares, he did not '*know that ever any Innocent Clergyman ſuffered by any Eccleſiaſtical Cenſure under it.*'

Hiſt. Vol. I. p. 221.

Ibid. p. 222.

On theſe Accounts, and by the Influence of thoſe Reſtleſs and Factious Clergymen, who had formerly been obnoxious, and been ſuppreſs'd by the Biſhops, the Deſign of *taking away* this Court was ſet on Foot, and (no Diſtinction being then made betwixt the Reforming the Abuſes, and wholly taking away the Uſe of the moſt neceſſary and excellent Things) was eaſily conſented to. *November* 3, 1640, I find a Committee was appointed to conſider of this *Court*, together with that of the *Star-Chamber*. *May* 28, 1641, the Bill was Reported, and order'd to be Engroſs'd. *June* 9th following, it was ſent up to the Lords, and * paſs'd before the end of the next Month; as appears by the † Act it ſelf, which took place the *Firſt* of *Auguſt* that Year.

† *Scob.* Scob. Coll. *Part 1. p. 12.*

By this Act, as is before ſaid, not only the *High Commiſſion-Court*, but the whole External Power of Church Cenſures, was in effect deſtroy'd; for thoſe who drew it up, obſerving how many Enemies that Court had, ventured to exceed their Commiſſion; and 'inſerted Clauſes 'that not only took away the High Commiſſion-Court, which was intended; but upon 'the Matter, the whole Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction; and under Pretence of Reforming 'the great Abuſes by the Oath *Ex Officio*, 'and Excommunication, deſtroy'd and cancell'd 'all coercive Power whatſoever in thoſe 'Courts, which was never intended;'—— and inſtead of Reformation, 'opened a Door 'to the moſt ſcandalous Offences, and left Adultery and Inceſt as unpuniſhable, as any other 'Acts of Good Fellowſhip.'.

Clar. *Hiſt. Vol. I. p. 222.*

See alſo Heyl. Hiſt. of Laud, *p. 342.* Hiſt. Presbyt. *p. 4.* Edw. *p. 411.* Collect. Ch. Hiſt. *Cent. 17. L. 11. p. 182.*

The Clauſes were theſe: *And be it alſo enacted*——That no Arch-biſhop, Biſhop, —— Chancellor, *&c.* —— ſhall award, impoſe, or inflict any Pain, Penalty, Fine, Amercement, Impriſonment, or other Corporal Puniſhment upon any of the King's Subjects, for any Contempt, Miſdemeanour, Crime, Offence, Matter, or Thing whatſoever, belonging to Spiritual or Eccleſiaſtical Cognizance, or Juriſdiction; the glaring Conſequences of which being perceived by the Lords, they made a *Proviſo* (or *Reſolution* of their Houſe, if I rightly underſtand *Fuller*) '*That the general Words in 'this Bill ſhould extend only to the High Commiſſion-Court, and not reach other Eccleſiaſtical 'Juriſdiction*'; but this not being inſerted in the *Bill*, it could have no Weight.

Scob. ubi ſupra.

Fuller. Ch. Hiſt. *Cent. 17. L. 11. p. 180.*

In the ſame *Bill*, they aboliſhed the Oath *Ex Officio*, and provided againſt the erecting of a like Court for the future; to all which his Majeſty was compelled to give the Royal Aſſent, after he had firſt demurred upon it about two Days (and was then forced to make an Excuſe for that Delay) becauſe a Fire was now kindled againſt the Biſhops, as the only Obſtacles to any Reformation; many Threatnings were denounced to *cut them off Root and Branch*; and ſome of them perſwaded the King for their Saket, to confirm the Bill. The Party in the mean Time were much pleas'd to ſee how this Logick prevail'd; 'little doubting, 'but when they had taken away their Juriſdiction in the *Church* by that *Bill*, and their 'Dignity in the *State*, by removing them out 'of the Houſe of Peers, they ſhould find it 'no hard Matter to aboliſh their Names and 'Titles out of the Kingdom,——and to enjoy the 'goodly Lands and Revenues, which could 'only make the *Reformation* Perfect and Compleat'; all which was afterwards fully accompliſhed.

Heyl. Hiſt. Laud, *p. 459.*

Clar. Hiſt. *Vol. I. p. 222.*

Ibid.

At the ſame Time alſo paſſed the Act for taking away the *Star-Chamber*, which ſometimes took Cognizance of *Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes*; Arch-biſhop *Whitgift* having 'turned

See Scob. *Coll. Part 2. p. 9. and* Clar. *Hiſt. L. p. 222, 224.*

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See Full. Ch. Hiſt. Cent 16. L. 9. p. 187.

ſeveral Things of that Kind into it, as well to wave the Diſpute about the Authority of the *Iriſh Commiſſion-Court*, as to avoid the more immediate Burthen of the *Odium* raiſed by the Party on himſelf and other Biſhops, for their Cenſures in that *Commiſſion*: But *Church Matters* not being the *direct* and *immediate* Buſineſs of this Court, I ſhall not proſecute the Account of that *Bill*; only I muſt obſerve, that it alſo regulated the *Council-Table*, and that with this *Court* fell a prime Branch of his Majeſty's Prerogative; to plainly did the *Church* and *Crown* go Hand in Hand to their *Ruin*.

See the Lord Clar. Vol. I. p. 223, and Heyl Hiſt. of Laud, p. 454.

The Knaviſh Proteſtation.

About the Time that theſe *Bills* were depending, another Project was let on Foot againſt the *Church*, which ought not to be forgotten; Mr. *Pym*, who was very dexterous at Inventing, and Improving of a Plot, had, by acquainting the Houſe with a Piece of one (or rather taking hold of a couple of Stories, pretending he knew one) gotten the Bill of *Attainder* againſt the Earl of *Strafford*, to paſs the *Commons*, † and the eaſier to get it thro' the Lords Houſe alſo, where it was like to ſtick, found it neceſſary to open a little more of this dangerous * Plot; alledging, it was not yet fit, the Reſt, which they were to believe was very monſtrous indeed, ſhou'd ſee the Light. And, purſuant to this Diſcovery, he moved, that to defeat the Deſigns of thoſe bloody Contrivers, '*ſome* Proteſtation *might be enter'd into by the Members of both Houſes.*' The Motion was conſented to; and to poſſeſs the People with an Opinion, that this Buſineſs was of the laſt Moment and Concern to all their *Lives* and *Liberties*, the Doors of the Houſe were lock'd, and no one ſuffer'd to go out till it was compleated: Accordingly the Form of a *Proteſtation* was drawn up and agreed to; the beſt Friends of the *Church* thinking themſelves ſafe enough, whilſt the Matter of it was found and good. By this *Proteſtation* they did, '*in the Preſence of Almighty God, promiſe, vow and proteſt, to Maintain and Defend —— with their Lives, Power and Eſtates, the true Reformed* Proteſtant Religion, *expreſs'd in the Doctrine of the Church of* England, *againſt all* Popery, *and Popiſh Innovations within this Realm, contrary to the ſame Doctrine*'; as alſo his *Majeſty's Perſon*, the *Power* and *Privileges* of *Parliament*, the *Rights* and *Liberties* of the *Subjects*; and to oppoſe to the utmoſt, all who ſhould make any Attempts upon any of them; than which nothing could be ſeemingly more honeſt and reaſonable: And accordingly it was taken immediately by the *Speaker*, and all the Members then preſent; thoſe who wiſhed well to the *Church*, imagining they had effectually defeated the New Reformers, in their Project of altering the *Church Government*, (the main Thing that they were concerned for;) ſince there was † '*no other Scheme of the Deſtruction of the Church* of England, *than the* Thirty Nine Articles; *of which, one is to preſerve the Government of the Church by Biſhops.*'

See the Preamble and the Proteſtation at large. Nalſ. Coll. *Vol. I. p. 810.*

Viz. May 3. 1642. See a Liſt *of all the Members which then and after took it.* Nalſ. *Coll. Vol. I. p. 811, 812, 813, and of the Lords, 815, 816.*

† *See more of this hereafter.*

Dugd. *View. p. 554.*

* *Who alſo ſuffered the ill Conſequences, which moſtly follow'd Volunteering Expreſſions.*

The next Day it was ſent up to the Lords, who all but * Two of the Biſhops themſelves not excepted) took it likewiſe. Nothing could more abundantly gratify the Party, than their Succeſs in this Matter; For the Credit of having both Houſes take an Oath (which in truth it was) of their Contriving, and that too ſuch an one, as was not altogether unlike the *Covenant*, whereby their *Brethren* of *Scotland* had done ſuch great Things, was no ſmall Pleaſure to them; and then it being in their Power to put what Senſe they pleas'd upon it, they might fairly promote themſelves large Advantages from the Succeſs of it; and it happen'd accordingly: For the very next Day, after the Lords had taken it, the Commons being acquainted, that ſome of their Friends without Doors ſcrupled at it, apprehending that they were by it obliged to defend *Biſhops*; they never acquainted the Lords with it, who had notwithſtanding taken it as well as themſelves; they order'd it to be printed and publiſhed, and that the Members ſhould ſend Copies of it to their ſeveral Counties and Borroughs, ſignifying how willingly the Houſe had taken it; and how acceptable it would be to them, if all others did the like; and gave particular Directions * for the taking it by the City of *London*; wherein their Miniſters had peculiar Inſtructions for their Government in that Matter, and executed them with their uſual Zeal and Forwardneſs.

Clar. Vol. I. *p. 197, 198.* Nalſ. *Coll. Vol. I. p. 809, & ſeqq.*

See Clarend. *Vol. I. p. 192 & ſeqq.*

† *And to promote the Bill for perpetuating the Parliament, aſſ. ſaith* Nalſ. *Collect. Vol. I. p. 809.*

* *Or rather two or three Plots; as* Nalſon (ubi *ſupra*) *repreſents it.*

p. 466. and Heads *Collect. Vol. I. p. 122. Where his Majeſty inſiſts this new Explanation of it, and the impoſing it on his Subjects.*

Clar. Vol. I. *p. 199. &c.* Nalſ. *ſeems* to make it May 12. and have occaſioned the ſame Gentlemen urging this Proteſtation in favour of the Church, when the Matter of the Cathedrals was debated. Coll. Vol. II. *p. 241.*

The ſame Author ſeems to reprehend this Matter, as if the Publication was not ordered to be printed till May 14. *See* Vol. II. *p. 239. compared with p. 344.*

* Nalſ. *Coll. Vol. II. p. 239. See alſo complaints of*

Nor was this all: For they alſo prepar'd, and paſs'd a Bill, *to compel all the Subjects to take it*; which being rejected by the Lords *July* 30, 1641, the Commons immediately Reſolv'd, that whoſoever ſhould not take it, was unfit to bear Office in the *Church* or *Common-wealth*; and on that, and the following Day, paſs'd ſeveral ſevere and ſharp Votes againſt the *Biſhops* and the *Church*.

Clar. Vol. I. *p. 199.*

Nalſ. *Collect. Vol. II. p. 414, 415.* Heads *Collect. Vol. I. p. 122.*

The *Wickedneſs*, as well as the *Policy* of this Contrivance, was very great. One can hardly without Horrour, think, that they ſhould ſolemnly make uſe of the Name of God, to a Vow, which they meant to interpret in a Senſe *directly contrary* to the plain Words wherein it was expreſs'd, and to the Intentions of them who took it, and would have abhor'd it in the new Senſe now put upon it; eſpecially conſidering it was ſo very oppoſite, both to the Laws of the Land, and their Oaths of Allegiance to his Majeſty: Nor to mention at preſent, the many Perplexities, wherewith they did by that means entangle the Conſciences of many, who had before taken it in ſo different a meaning. And as to the many Ends which they ſerv'd by it, let it be remark'd, that this was the Firſt Attempt towards a *National Combination* againſt the *Eſtabliſhment* (as is before obſerv'd) and was an Harbinger to the *Covenant*, which follow'd in due time; That it was a plain, and viſible Note of Diſtinction, by which they diſcover'd their Friends from their Foes, and the reſpective Strength of either Party; That it was a publick Suggeſtion, that the *Church* of *England*, in ſome Parts of her *Conſtitution*, was *Popiſh*; That it cogat'd thoſe who afterwards took it with the firſt Creation, in the moſt deſtructive *Conſpiracy* againſt her Doctrine, Diſcipline and Worſhip; which, not only this Suggeſtion, but the whole Stream of their *other Clamours*, had branded with the Title of *Popery*. And as her profeſs'd Enemies gladly took it; ſo doubtleſs many who meant no harm, were drawn into

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into it by its being ſo readily taken by the *Members* of each Houſe, before the true Intention of it was made known. Add to this, that by their manner of impoſing ſuch an Oath, which nothing but a Law could warrant, they made a ſufficient Trial, how the People would endure that *Power* which they afterwards Uſurp'd, of paſſing every thing by their *own Authority*, without the Conſent of the *King*, or *Lords*. Beſides which, divers were the Uſes they after made of this *Engagement*; the Obligation of which they mightily pleaded, towards carrying on the reſt of their Deſigns; particularly, in the Caſe of the Earl of *Strafford*.

Clar. Vol. I. p. 201.

When ſuch vile and flagitious methods were taken to draw the whole Nation into a *Conſpiracy*, againſt the *Church*; it could be no longer doubted, but that the utter Ruin of it was determin'd: And if it were not pluck'd up *Root and Branch* at once; it muſt be concluded, that its Ruin was defer'd for no other Reaſon, but becauſe the Nation was not yet enough Debauch'd, to endure ſuch an Undertaking; and that therefore the chief Projecters were ſtill oblig'd to proceed by Steps and Degrees, to the Accompliſhment of their Deſigns.

Ceremonies Superſtition, &c. *Aboliſhed.*

Accordingly, they were forc'd as yet, to content themſelves with attempting the Outworks of the Church; and therefore ſet themſelves firſt to the Aboliſhing her *Ceremonies*, and ſuch other Externals of her Worſhip, as they were pleaſed to call *Superſtition* and *Idolatry*; that is, every thing that was *decent* and *comely* in it. Previous to the Account of which, it will be requiſite to obſerve, that 'the Remnants of *Abbot*, 'and other Biſhops by his Example, had introduc'd, or at leaſt, conniv'd at, a Negligence 'that gave great Scandal to the Church, and, 'no doubt, offended very pious Men. The 'People took ſo little care of the Churches, and 'the Parſons as little of the Chancels; that inſtead of Beautifying or Adorning them in any degree, they rarely provided againſt the 'Falling of many of their Churches; and ſuffer'd them at leaſt, to be kept ſo indecently 'and ſlovenly, that they would not have endur'd 'it in the ordinary Offices of their own Houſes; 'the Rain and the Wind to inſeſt them, and the 'Sacraments themſelves to be Adminiſter'd 'where the People had moſt mind to Receive 'them.' This propbane Liberty and Uncleanneſs' Archbiſhop *Laud* had ſet himſelf to Reform; and for that purpoſe, had order'd the *Communion-Tables* to be remov'd out of the Body of the Church (where they uſed to ſtand, *and to be apply'd to all Uſes*) and to be fix'd at the upper End of the Chancel; to be decently Rail'd in likewiſe from the Approach of Dogs, and all ſervile Uſes; and provided, that the *Communicants* ſhould come up to them to Receive the *Holy Communion*: And in theſe things he was *warranted* by the *Canons* and *Injunctions* of the *Church*, and by the *Cuſtom* in the *King*'s *Chapel*.

Clar. Vol. I. p. 71, 74, 71.

See alſo Full. Ch. Hiſt. Cent. 17. L. 11. p. 150.

But the bare Charge of this created Murmurings among the People, to which the Indiſcretion of ſome *Miniſters* contributed not a little: And at length warm Diſputes aroſe betwixt *Learned Men* (particularly Biſhop *Williams* and Dr. *Heylin*) concerning theſe matters. Some of the Biſhops themſelves being temſts in preſſing theſe *Injunctions*; whilſt the Arch-biſhop and his Dependents preſs'd them perhaps, with more Warmth than the Times would bear. By which means theſe Diſputes grew into a great Height; occaſion'd Suſpicions and Miſunderſtandings between the Clergy themſelves, and no ſmall Fewds and Animoſities among the People; which were induſtriouſly heighten'd by the watchful Enemies of the Eccleſiaſtical Eſtabliſhment, continu'd to the Times we are now ſpeaking of; and were then improv'd to the long intended Purpoſe of deſtroying the Church.

Loud and many were the Outcries of *Superſtition*, *Popiſh Rites*, &c. from the time that the Arch-biſhop began thus to preſs *Conformity*, to the Sitting of this Parliament. And after the Houſe had diſcover'd its Diſaffection to the Church-Government and Diſcipline, which it ſoon did, it is plainly impoſſible to trace the Numberleſs Complaints made againſt the *Rites*, *Ceremonies* and *Uſages* of the *Church*. The Factious Pulpits, the Preſſes, the Cries of the Rabble, the Petitions (particularly theſe againſt Epiſcopacy) Remonſtrances, Sermons, the Votes, Orders, Reſolves, Speeches of the Houſe, and more eſpecially, the Nineteen Propoſitions, and the Remonſtrance of the State of the Kingdom, were all fill'd with heavy Outcries; as againſt the Perſons of the Biſhops (which hath been before noted) ſo likewiſe againſt the Popiſh Orders, and idolatrous Ceremonies of the Hierarchy. Nor (to obſerve that by the way) were many of theſe Clamours droſs, till the very Days wherein we now live; and not then, until the Faction had been inſtructed, that the chief Places of *Power* and *Profit* lodg'd in their Hands, would enable them much more effectually to betray, and by that means to deſtroy the *Church*, than all the weak Outcries of Popery and Idolatry; wherewith they were become ſo hoarſe, that they could ſcarce be heard. However, ſince they have learnt themſelves to worſhip *Mammon* within theſe twenty Years, we have heard very little of the Idolatry in our Service; the ſingle Argument of *Power* and *Profit* having more weight than all the *Learning* of the *Church* of *England* Divines ſince the Reformation: So that now 'tis lawful to *Communicate*, and even *Kneel* at the Sacrament, provided it be but *OCCASIONALLY*.

But to return: No Inſtances of this kind were more obſervable, than the Accuſations brought againſt the Clergy before the *Committees*; where Bowing at the Name of *Jeſus*, or Towards the Altar, Removing, and Railing in the Communion-Table, Beautifying the Chancels, Requiring People to come up to the Rails to receive the Holy Sacrament, and the like Obſervances of the Orders of the Church, were the moſt frequent Allegations againſt them; as appears by *Mr. White's Century*, and the Proceedings of the *Sequeſtrators* under the Earl of *Manchester*, in the *Aſſociated Counties*; which are fill'd with Charges of this nature, as the Reader will hereafter find. Of all which, let it ſuffice to have obſerv'd thus much in general; and to take particular notice only of the more effective Proceedings againſt them, by the Orders and Acts of the Houſe, to which the Other were only preparatory.

Friday, Nov. 20, 1640, the *Commons* Voted, 'That *at the Receiving of the Communion next* 'Sunday, *it was the Deſire of the Houſe, that* 'the Communion-Table *may be remov'd into the* 'middle of the Church:' Which Requeſt being ſignify'd to the Dean (Dr. *Williams*, then alſo Biſhop of *Lincoln*) he return'd this ingratiating Anſwer, 'That it ſhould: And that he would 'do greater Service to the Houſe of Commons 'than this; yet he would do as much as this 'for any Pariſhioner in his Diocels.'

Nalſ. Collect. Vol. I. p. 561. but alſo Paged 537.

This was a plain Declaration of their Senſe in the matter of theſe *Ceremonies* and *Obſervances* of the Church; and an Earneſt of what was ſoon after to follow. Purſuant to which, *Jan.* 23, 1641,

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Ibid. p. 735. 1643, they made an Order, 'To Deface, 'Demoliſh, and quite take away, all Ima-'ges, Altars or Tables turn'd Altar-ways, 'Crucifixes, Superſtitious Pictures, Monuments 'and Relicks of Idolatry, out of all Churches 'and Chapels, &c.' This Order, if I miſtake not, was committed to the care of Sir *Robert Harlow* for Execution: And that zealous Knight (as *Mr. Whitlock* himſelf with a Smile obſerves) 'Took down the *Croſs* in *Cheapſide*, *Charing-croſs* 'and other like Monuments impartially; tho' his Commiſſion reach'd thoſe only which were in *Churches*.

Whit. *Mem. p.* 45.

Among theſe *other like Monuments*, was, as I believe, the Famous one, commonly known by the Name of *St. Paul's Croſs*; which, 'tis ſure, was deſtroy'd in thoſe Times; and was a Pulpit of Wood cover'd with Lead, contriv'd in the Form of a Croſs, and mounted on ſeveral Steps of Stone, and plac'd about the middle of *St. Paul's Church-yard*; in which more Learned Men had appear'd, and out of which more ſound and good Divinity had been deliver'd, than perhaps any one Pulpit ſince the firſt Preaching of the Goſpel could ever glory in; and particularly, under that (now Idolatrous) Banner of the Croſs, more Learning againſt Popery, and all real Idolatry, had been ſhewn, than thoſe new Reformers were ever Maſters of. Nor muſt I omit to obſerve in this place, that no Order having been as yet made for 'Executing this 'Order in his Majeſty's Chapels, —— a private 'Warrant was obtain'd by *Harlow* —— for ma-'king the ſaid Chapels equal to all the reſt, by 'depriving them of all ſuch Ornaments of State 'and Beauty, with which they had been con-'ſtantly Adorn'd in all times ſince the Refor-'mation."

Newc. *Rep. Eccleſ. Vol. I. p.* 4.

Heylin, *Hiſt. Presb. Ed.* 2. *p.* 456.

Nor was it a little Countenance, which theſe Proceedings of the *Commons* receiv'd from the Biſhops and Divines, call'd together by the *Sub-Committee* to the *Committee* of *Lords* (of whom more hereafter) for ſettling Peace in the *Church*. For among other things under debate before thoſe Divines, That of Reforming ſome of theſe Uſages of the Church, which they call'd *Innovations in Diſcipline*, was one: And it is not improbable, that this Order, and theſe Debates, very much encourag'd the Tumults and Inſolencies of the Rabble, who about theſe times had begun to diſturb the *Regular Clergy* in Officiating the *Church-Service*; and committed ſeveral Outrages of that, and the like kind.

Fuller, *Ch. Hiſt. Cent.* 17. *Lib.* 1. *p.* 173.

Heyl. *Hiſt. Laud. p.* 443.

Particularly at St Olave's *and* St. Saviour's *in* Southwark; St. Thomas *the Apoſtle. See* Nalſ. *Collect. Vol.* II. *p.* 171, 275, 322, 369, & ſubſ.

June 28, 1641, 'They declar'd, *that neither* 'a *Univerſity ſhall do Reverence to the Communion-* 'Table; *by which they underſtand Bowing and* 'Cringing to it, and Offering at it.' *Jan.* 23, 1641, they appointed an Order to be brought in to that effect, not only for the *Univerſities*, but the *Cathedrals* likewiſe. And *Feb.* 17, following, order'd, that the Statute of the Univerſity of *Cambridge* impoſing the Uſe of the *Surplice* on all Graduates and Students (and re-inforc'd by the *Canons* of 1603,) ſhould not be preſs'd, &c. as 'at being againſt the *Law*, and 'the *Liberty of the Subject*.' And Three Days after paſs'd the ſame Order for the Scholars of *Weſtminſter*, *Eton* and *Winchester*.

Nalſ. *Collect. Vol.* II. *p.* 475.

Aug. 31, 1641, they came to a more particular Reſolution concerning the placing of the *Communion-Tables*; namely, 'That the *Church-War-*'dens ſhould forthwith remove the *Communion-*'Tables from the *Eaſt End of the Church*, where 'they ſtand *Altar-wiſe*, and take away the *Rails*, 'and Level the *Chancels* as before the late Inno-'vations.'

But the moſt effective Order of this kind, was that of *Sept.* 8, following; wherein for the *Suppreſſing Innovations about the Worſhip of God*, they not only repeat this of *Aug.* 31; but further enjoin, that 'All Crucifixes, Pictures of the 'Trinity and Images of the Virgin *Mary*, be 'taken away; that Tapers, Candleſticks and Baſ-'ſons be remov'd from the *Communion-Tables*; that 'all Bowing at the Name of *Jeſus*, or towards 'the Eaſt End of the Church, be forborn;' and that the Deans of the *Cathedral-Churches*, the Vice-Chancellour, the Heads of Houſes in the Univerſities, and the Church-Wardens for Parochial Churches, do execute theſe Orders, and certifie the Performance of them to the Parliament. And having digeſted theſe Godly Reſolutions into an Order, they carry'd it up to the Lords for their Concurrence; who having debated the three firſt Heads, were contented that no Rails ſhould be placed round any *Communion-Table*, where they were not already; that all *Chancels* raiſed within Fifteen Years laſt paſt, ſhould be level'd; that the Pictures of the Trinity ſhould be Aboliſhed, and all Images of the Virgin *Mary* erected within Twenty Years paſt; and that none ſhould be either Forbid or Enjoyned to Bow at the Name of *Jeſus*. Whether they proceeded the next Day (which was the Day of the Receſs) to conſider the reſt, as they had reſolved to do; or, if they did, whether they acquainted the *Commons* with it, I do not find. In the mean time, this is ſure, that upon the whole, the *Lords* refuſed to concur to this Order; and being ſcandaliz'd at theſe Factious and Preſumptuous Proceedings of the *Commons*, did, inſtead of it, direct the Order of their own Houſe, made *Jan.* 16, 1643, on complaint of the tumultuous Behaviour of the Sectaries, affronting the Clergy in the Miniſtration of the Publick and Eſtabliſhed Liturgy, to be Printed to this Effect, 'that the Divine Service ſhould be 'Performed as it is appointed by the *Acts of Par-*'liament of this Realm; and that all ſuch as ſhall 'diſturb that wholeſom Order, ſhall be ſeverely Pu-'niſhed according to Law'; and acquainted the Commons with it, deſiring them to join in that Order, which however they were to far from doing, that they immediately drew up and publiſhed a Declaration, reciting their Order of the foregoing Day, commanding all the Commons of *England*, to ſubmit to their Direction, and remonſtrating againſt the laſt mentioned Order of the Lords. 'Which Arraigning the Houſe of 'Peers, for Publiſhing an Order in Maintenance 'of the Laws Eſtabliſhed by thoſe, who had no 'Authority to declare what the Law was, nor a 'Juriſdiction over thoſe, who ſhould infringe the 'Law, was (as the Lord *Clarendon* obſerves) 'to 'tranſcendent a Preſumption, and Breach of Pri-'vilege, that there was great expectation what 'the Lords would do in their own Vindication".

Ibid. p. 487. Clar. *Hiſt. Vol.* II. *p.* 231.

Heyl. *Hiſt. Presb. Ed.* 2. *p.* 442. *Life of Laud p.* 454, 455.

Clar. *Vol.* I. *p.* 232.

Nalſ. *Collect. Vol.* II. *p.* 492.

Sept. 5, 1642.

Clar. *ubi ſup. p.* 1.

Nalſ. *Collect. Vol.* II. *p.* 494.

Nalſ. *Collect. Vol.* II. *p.* 515.

Sept. 9, 1642.

Clarend. *ubi ſupra.*

But as little Authority as they had for this *Order* of the 8th of *September*, and ſurely they could have none for the whole *Legiſlative Power*, which this Order plainly Aſſumed, they were reſolved to have it Executed, which was accordingly done; the Declaration reciting the Order, was paſſed as is beforeſaid, the very Day of the Receſs; and Mr. *Pym* having the Chair of the *Committee* which was to ſit during that Interval, "immediately '† with his own Hand Signed 'the Printed Declarations, —— and cauſed 'them to be ſo Read, in all Churches in *London*, 'and throughout the *Countries*. Whereupon theſe Seditious and Factious Perſons cauſed the Windows 'to be broken down in Churches; Broke down 'the Rails, and removed the *Communion-Tables* '(which in many Places had ſtood in that manner ever ſince the Reformation, and commit-

See his Majeſty's Inf. Complaint of this Matter in his Declaration of Auguſt 12, 1642. Nalſ. *Collect. ubi ſup. p.* 506. † This ſtrain was nothing of a piece with the reſt of his Behaviour in the Subordinate Station he held in the Committee which ſat Nalſ. *Vol.* II. *p.* 468, 487. Sept. 20. See Heyl. *Hiſt. Laud*, *p.* 455. Clar. *Hiſt. Vol.* I. *p.* 232.

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Hiſt. Presb. Edit. 2 p. 412.

'ted many inſolent and ſcandalous Diſorders:' Or, as Dr. *Heylin* expreſſes this matter, 'Here-'upon follow'd ſuch an Alteration in all *Church-es* and *Chapels*, that the Church-Wardens 'pull'd down more in a Week, than all the *Biſhops* and *Clergy* had been able to raiſe in 'Two Weeks of Years: And hereupon there 'follow'd ſuch Irreverences in God's Publick 'Service, and ſuch a Diſcontinuance of it in 'too many Places, that his Majeſty was com-'pell'd to give new Life to it by his Proclama-'tion of the Tenth of *December*; and taking 'Order in the ſame for Puniſhing all the wilful 'Contemners and Diſturbers of it.' The Event was, that the Faction being then become very Formidable, this Proclamation only '*ſhew'd the* '*King's good Meaning with his Want of Pow-*'*er*'.

Clar. ubi ſupra. *See alſo* Hall' *Collect.* Vol. II. p. 841. 846.

And ſo effectually was this matter proſecuted, that 'when the Miniſter, and the Graver and 'more Subſtantial ſort of Inhabitants uſed any 'Oppoſition, and refuſed ſuch their Licence, 'they were immediately requir'd to attend the '*Committee*; and if they could neither be per-'ſuaded nor threaten'd to Submit, their At-'tendance was continu'd from Day to Day, to 'their great Charge and Vexation.' Particu-larly, I find Dr. *Heywood* of St. *Gyles's in the Fields*, and Mr. *Booth* of St. *Botolph's Aldersgate*, and the *Church-Warden* of St. *George's* in *South-wark*, peremptorily and complain'd againſt, for not Submitting to theſe Prophanations. And tho' the Addreſs of any ſingle Sectary uſed to be receiv'd againſt the *Church* or *Clergy*; yet the Petition of the *Church-Wardens* and *Pariſhioners* of St. *Gyles's Cripplegate*, in favour of their *Reels* and *Communion-Tables*, could not be heard; tho' they alledg'd that it had continu'd ſo for Eighty Years. But in concluſion, the *Commons* im-prov'd, and transferr'd all their other forementi-on'd *Orders*, into a Bill *for the Suppreſſion of di-vers Innovations in Churches*, &c. To which they alſo added ſome Cauſes about Lecturers (containing in ſubſtance the chief of the *Orders* concerning them before remember'd) and others for the better Obſervation of the Lord's Day.

Hall. *Collect.* Vol. II. p. 493. 494.

Ibid. p. 91.

Hiſt. *Collect.* Vol. II. p. 919. *where for the Bill as large.*

See Clar. Hiſt. *Vol.* II. p. 91.

This Bill paſs'd both Houſes, and was, with ſeveral others, ſoon after preſented to his Majeſty in the Treaty at *Oxford*, for the Royal Aſſent: But that Treaty coming to nothing, it ne-ver paſs'd into an *Act*.

Dr. Nalſon, *Collect. Vol.* I. p. 775. *mentions a Bill brought in, Read twice, and committed Feb.* 12, 1640. *for the* Aboliſhing Superſtition and Idolatry. *Evidence however paſs'd in that Form.* The Title, *at leaſt, is plainly different from that of this Bill.*

Mr. Dugdale *(Short View, p.* 164*) mentions a Bill* (which by the *Order of his Reverence, ſeems to have been brought in about* July 1641*) for* aboliſhing the Croſs in Baptiſm, &c. *and* Standing up at the Goſpel. *It ſeems to have been different from that of Dr.* Nalſon*, as mentioned, and from this Bill preſented to his Majeſty.* 2. *For neither of theſe Particulars are in that Bill, nor in any of theſe other* Ordinances *that I have yet ſeen relating to theſe matters.*

Having on this Occaſion mention'd their Popular Pretence of *the better Obſervation of the Lord's Day*, I cannot forbear taking notice by the way, that afterwards (viz. *May* 5, 1643,) their Zeal for it was ſo very warm, that they order'd his Majeſty's Book (as it was commonly call'd, that is, the Proclamation of King *James the Firſt*, which had been revis'd by his Majeſty) *for Tole-rating Sports on the Lord's Day*, to be '*forthwith* '*burnt by the Hands of the common Hang-man, in* 'Cheapſide, *and other uſual Places*;' which was accordingly done, under the Inſpection of the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex*. Than which (as Dr. *Heylin* obſerves,) '*an Act of greater Scorn,* '*an Act of greater Inſolency and diſloyal Impudence,* 'was *never eſſay'd to a Sovereign and Anointed* '*Prince*.' To which may be added, another thing (as *ridiculous*, as this was *impudent*;) that

Heyl. Hiſt. Presb. Ed. 2. p. 416. *See alſo* Comp. Hiſt. of Eng. p. 331. *See alſo* Hiſtr. Coll. Eccl. p. 156.

In 1647. Mat. Fiennes *alſo Earle of* Lincoln *Proclamation of the* Lord Keep. *in the Exch. Mandate Book at* Boſton. *See* Wood, *Athen. Vol.* II. p. 327.

Ibid.

in a following Ordinance of *April* 1644, con-cerning the Sabbath, they inſerted a Clauſe '*for the taking down of May-Poles; with a Com-*'*mand unto all Conſtables and Tithing-Men, to* '*ſee it done, under the Penalty of Forfeiting five* '*Shillings weekly, till the ſaid May Poles (which* '*they look'd upon as an Heathen Vanity) ſhould be* '*quite remov'd*.' Nor were ſome of the Graveſt Divines aſham'd, in ſet and formal Treatiſes to attack theſe Great Idols and Monuments of Superſtition.

Ibid.

See the Abridgment, p. 119.

But to return; Since they could not gain the Royal Aſſent to the *Bill* before-mention'd, with-in few Months after, they ventur'd to impoſe on the Nation by their own Authority; that Part of it which concern'd the Removing the Altars, Tables, Rails, Levelling the Chancels and Demolishing of Pictures, Images, &c. almoſt *verbatim*: *The Lords and Commons in Parliament ordaining* (*Aug.* 28, 1643.) that in *order to remove all Monuments of Superſtition and Idolatry*, —— all *Altars, and Tables of Stone* ſhould be *Demoliſhed*, Communion-Tables be remov'd from the Eaſt, Rails taken away, Chancels level'd, Tapers, Candleſticks, Ba-ſons, &c. be remov'd from the Communion-Tables; and all Crucifixes, Croſſes, Images of the Trinity, or Saints, &c. be *taken away, and defaced*.

Scob. *Collect. Part* 1. p. 33.

About the latter End of the ſame Year, I find alſo mention'd in the Journals of the Houſe, an Order for *ſelling the Copes, Surpli-ces*, &c. in all *Cathedral, Collegiate and Pariſh Churches*. And by another Ordinance of *May* 9, 1644, '*to accompliſh the Bleſſed Reformation, ſo* '*happily begun*,' they enlarg'd the Clauſe about removing of Images and Pictures, which before was confin'd to Churches, Chapels, or Places belonging to them, to all *Open Places* whatſoe-ver; and then proceeded to forbid the Uſe of Surplices, Superſtitious Veſtments, &c. provi-ded that *no Croſs*, Crucifix, Picture, &c. as before, ſhould '*continue upon any Plate, or* '*other thing uſed about the Worſhip of God*:' Order'd the taking away of all Organs; and in the cloſe, commanded that all thoſe *Copes, Surplices, Superſtitious Veſtments, Reods, Fonts* and *Organs*, be not only taken away, but utterly defac'd.

Ibid. p. 68.

In both theſe Ordinances they had indeed pro-vided a Clauſe, to preſerve the Arms, Statues, Monuments, &c. of the Antient Nobility and Gentry, (tho' the furious Zeal of their Executio-ners miſerably defaced and ſpoiled moſt of theſe alſo) and for that purpoſe, appointed that nothing in the Ordinances ſhould *extend to any Image*, &c. *of any King*, &c, or '*other Dead Perſon, which* '*hath not been commonly reputed or taken for a* '*Saint*'; which obſervable Clauſe was (in a manner) by ſome of themſelves, interpreted, as a *Salvo* to all the Rights, Properties, Privile-ges, and Immunities, &c. of the Devil and his Angels, and a making of War only upon the Saints; as appears by that 'pleaſant Paſſage 'which happened at a Place where *Iveton* had 'his Quarters.——In his Zeal againſt the Images 'at a Church whoſe Windows were very beauti-'ful; he made all the Twelve Apoſtles, and many 'other Saints ſuffer a ſecond Martyrdom; only 'the Picture of the Old Dragon vomiting the 'Flames of Hell out of his Mouth, was ſpa-'red, and for old Acquaintance, left entire'; which occaſion'd the Inhabitants to whiſper among themſelves, That 'twas plain enough who was *Iveton*'s Saint.

Counter-mine, p. 17.

See in Wood *Athen. Vol.* I. p. 861. *a like Story of* Richard Culmer (*one of the Non-conformiſts Miniſters, mentioned* Abridgment, p. 287.) *who in defacing the Windows of* Chriſt-Church *in* Canterbury (*in which, among other things, was repreſen-ted the Hiſtory of our Saviour's Temptation*) '*brake down* Chriſt, and 'left the Devil ſtanding: *For which he afterwards gave this Reaſon, that* 'he had an Order to take down Chriſt, but had no Order to take down 'the Devil.'

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The Care of executing the firſt of theſe Ordinances, was committed to the ſame Perſons that had been before entruſted with the Execution of the Order of *September* 8; as was that of the other Ordinance likewiſe, only with the addition of the next adjoyning *Juſtice of the Peace, or Deputy-Lieutenant*. But where any of theſe trembled to commit this horrid Sacrilege, the Rabble, or the Soldiers of the Rebel Army, took upon them that Office; which was perform'd with ſuch Circumſtances of Outrage and Prophaneneſs, and occaſion'd to many *Sacrileges*, and ſuch *Deſolations* in *moſt* of the *Cathedrals*, and many *Pariſh-Churches* of the Kingdom; as no Chriſtian can remember without Horror.

See Heylin, Hiſt. Presb. *Eccl.* p. 411, 415, 416, & alibi paſſim. *See alſo* more Ruſh.

The Outrages of this Kind were indeed ſo very many, that I ſhall not attempt an Account of them at preſent; but have reſerved them for a diſtinct Conſideration (which they well deſerve) in an *Appendix* to the *Sequeſtrations of the Clergy*: Only it may not be amiſs to ſubjoyn in this Place, a General Account of them, as Repreſented by the Learned Dr. *Nichols*; and to give the Reader a Taſte of the *Particulars* in an Inſtance or two.

Defen. Eccl. Anglic. p. 340.

Dr. *Nicholi*'s Words are theſe; '*Inſpectantibus & exhortantibus Puritanis Miniſtris Feneſtrarum Vitrum ſuumorum Artificum manibus Elegantiſſimè picturatum Confringitur; veſtes ſacerdotales ſarcinæ direptæ ſunt; & in pulvinaria & Lectorum ſtragula ſciſſæ; Calatum Altarium Agentum, Iſplique ad Sacra Synaxes uſum confectæ Calices, Impio juſſu Abbati, in prophanos Zelotarum Sympoſiis menſas obambulabant; publica Eccleſiarum ſcripta, ac memoriales Tabulæ vel igni mandantur, vel privatis Scriniis Inſeruntur, vel venduntur Sacramentum: Sancta Ipſa Lavacra (horreſco Referens) fanaticorum Malorum Urinâ, aut Sceleſtiori opprobrio conſpuentur.*'

Let the two Inſtances that follow, ſerve as a Commentary to this Teſtimony: At *Tockley*, ſome of Captain Beaumont's Soldiers coming thither, they break open the Church Doors, piſs in a Font, and then Baptize an Horſe or Mare; uſing the Solemn Words of Baptiſm, and ſigning them with the Sign of the Croſs'; and at *Litchfield* they 'demoliſh'd all the Monuments, pulling down the curious Carved Work, battering it in pieces the coſtly Windows, and deſtroying the Evidences and Records belonging to that Church: Which being done, they ſtabled their Horſes in the Body of it; kept Courts of Guard in the croſs Iſles; broke up the Pavement; polluted the Quire with their Excrements; every Day hunted a Cat with Hounds throughout the Church; delighted themſelves in the Eccho from the goodly vaulted Roof; and to add to their Wickedneſs, brought a Calf into it, wrapped in Linnen, carried it to the Font, ſprinkled it with Water, and gave it a Name, in Scorn and Deriſion of that Holy *Sacrament* of *Baptiſm*: And when P. *Hopers* recover'd that Church by Force, *Ruſſel*, the Governour, carried away the *Communion-Plate* and *Linen*, with 'whatſoever elſe was of Value.' So Familiar was it with the Men of thoſe Times to *commit Sacrilege*, notwithſtanding they pretended ſo much to *abhor Idols*.

Gumt. Hiſt. Presbyt. p. 315. *Vide* Hiſtor. Kingdom &c. *if I miſtake not.*

Dugd. Short View, p. 559, 560.

But neither did theſe Ordinances as yet Perfect the *Reformation*: For there was a pretended Holineſs in *Days* and *Times*, as well as in *Things* and *Places*, which was likewiſe to be provided againſt: And as an Introduction to it, a *Faſt* was by a particular *Ordinance* appointed, to be obſerved on *Chriſtmas Day*, 1644; the Reaſon for which they aſſigned in theſe Memorable Words, namely, '*Becauſe it may cad to Remembrance our Sins, and the Sins of our Fore-Fathers, who have turned this Feaſt, pretending the Memory of Chriſt, into an extravagant Obſervance of him, by giving Liberty to Carnal and Senſual Delights.*' Mr. *Calamy* preached before the Commons on this Unuſual Day of *Faſting*; and had this Expreſſion in his Sermon, fuitable to that extraordinary Occaſion: '*Tou Tear God, by a Providence, hath buried this* Feſtival *in a* Faſt, *and I hope it will never riſe again*;' nor would it ever have done ſo, could the utmoſt Care of this Parliament have prevented it.

See Compl. Hiſt. of Independ. Part III. p. 14.

Acted in Dec. Sanctimon. Part 2. p. 13.

For *June* 5th, 1647, the Lords and Commons Ordained, that the '*Feaſt of the Nativity of Chriſt*, Eaſter *and* Whitſuntide, *and all other Feſtival Days, commonly called Holy Days, to no longer obſerved*.' Inſtead of which, for the Eaſe of *Scholars*, *Apprentices* and *Servants*, they order'd, that the Second *Tueſday* in every Month ſhould be a Day of *Recreation* and *Paſtime*; but appointed no other ſtated Times or Seaſons for the celebrating the Memory of any of the Benefits of our Redemption, or any other whatſoever; which I believe no Chriſtian Church on the Face of the whole Earth was ever without before that Time: The Feaſt of *Eaſter* particularly, which imploy'd the Debates of the firſt and greateſt General Council that was ever held, appears to have been celebrated over all the Chriſtian World (both *Eaſt* and *Weſt*) even from the very firſt beginnings of the Goſpel: Thoſe of one ſide of the Queſtion pleading *Apoſtolical Tradition*; thoſe on the other, Apoſtolical Practice, for the different *Times* in its Celebration: Each in the mean while, atteſting and witneſſing to the Obſervance of it, in, and from the very Days of the Apoſtles themſelves.

† Or Litha, in the Order of the 25th of *June* 2000. *See them both*, Scob. Coll. Part 2. p. 118.

Liturg. Abolish'd.

When the *Ornaments* and other Appendages of the publick Worſhip were thus taken away; it was not to be imagined, that the Service it ſelf would be of any long Continuance; which ſoon after appeared in the Event. The Divines who met in the *Jeruſalem-Chamber*, about the beginning of *March*, 1640, by Authority of a Commitee of the Lords Houſe, to conſult of ſeveral Eccleſiaſtical Matters; had under conſideration, among other Things, the Regulation of the *Common-Prayer Book*; which was the firſt publick Act of *Reproach* that I find it underwent, and was after made effectual uſe of by the *Party*: For the Miniſters, entruſted to ſolliciteheRemonſtrance formerly remember'd, in their Petition to the Houſe of Commons, *December* 20, 1641, mention, among their other Grievances, this of the *Liturgy*; the Uſe of which they deſire may not be preſs'd upon them: And as an Argument for this Exemption, they alledge, '*that Sundry Biſhops, and other grave Divines, called to their Aſſiſtance by Order of the Houſe of Peers, have, as they are informed, diſcovered divers Particulars needing Alteration in the* Liturgy, *and the Uſe thereof.*'

Fell. Ch. Hiſt. Centur. Lect. p. 476.

See Heyl. Hiſt. Laud, *p.* 444.

See Kenn. Coll. Vol. II. p. 765.

Much about the ſame time that theſe Divines in the *Jeruſalem-Chamber*, had it under Conſideration, the Rabble alſo began to take it in Hand; they violently brake into ſeveral Churches, whilſt the Miniſters were reading it; diſturbed the Service; reproached it with the odious Name of *Porridge*, (the common Term of Infamy, which they gave it in thoſe Times) and ſhewed the utmoſt Contempt and Scorn of it; of which the Reader will after meet with ſeveral Inſtances: But the moſt obſervable one of this Kind, was that at St. *Margaret's Weſtminſter*, in 1641, when the Members of the Houſe of Commons were aſſembled there: For 'at what Time, as the Prieſt began the Second Service at the Holy Table, ſome of the *Puritans* or *Preſbyterians* began a Pſalm, and were therein followed by the reſt, in ſo loud a Tune, that the Miniſter was thereby forced to deſiſt from his Duty.

See the Appendix to the Diſcourſe, touching Days and Places for Publick Worſhip, Scob. Part 1. p. 52.

Read. Hiſt. Treaſons. *Edit.* p. 232.

* *Read* arrant Cowards *in* Churches, *and* Heathens *in* Streets.

† *Reverence and Uſe of the Liturgy in the Time of Divine Service, and the Adminiſtration of the Bleſſed Sacrament, preſs'd with Arguments, and by Motives, in two Declaration of Auguſt* 24, 1641. Both printed 1660 p. 148.

Beſides

B. sides which, it must be remembred, as the Petitions against Bishops, before spoken of, were interspersed with loud Complaints against *Ceremonies* and *Superstition*; so did the *Liturgy* likewise frequently bear a Part in them; as appears more particularly in the Petition of the *Remonstrating Ministers* now mentioned: And the many Libels, Speeches, and popular Clamours of the Times, took care to complain of this Grievance also; as well as of all the others already accounted for.

Neal. *Collect. Vol. II. p. 483, 484.*

See also Vol. I. p. 800

There were allo Complaints on the other Side, of theſe and ſuch-like Proceedings, eſpecially this of the Rabble; which occaſion'd the Lords to make the Order of *Jan.* 16, 1640, (remembred already on another Occaſion) '*That the* Divine 'Service *be performed as it is appointed by the Acts* 'of Parliament of this Realm; *and that all ſuch as* 'ſhall *diſturb that wholſom Order, ſhall be ſeverely* 'puniſhed *according to the Law*, &c.

Clar. *Vol. I. p. 232.*

But the firſt open Attempt made upon it by the *Houſe* of *Commons*, was † *Sept.* 7, (if I miſtake not) 1641; when 'finding their Numbers to be 'ſo thin, that they might by Art or Accident pre-'vail with the Major part to be of their Mind; 'and to gratify the more violent Party of the *Re-*'*formers*, (who with great Impatience ſuffer'd 'themſelves to be contain'd within any Bounds 'or Limits by thoſe, who knew better how to 'conduct their Buſineſs) they enter'd upon De-'bate of the Book of *Common-Prayer*, (which 'ſure, at that Time, was much Reverenced 'throughout the Kingdom) and propoſed, in re-'gard (they ſaid) many Things in it gave Of-'fence, at leaſt Umbrage to tender Conſcien-'ces, that there might be Liberty to diſuſe it; 'which Propoſition was ſo Ungracious, that tho' 'it was made in a thin Houſe, and preſs'd by 'thoſe, who were of the greateſt Power and Au-'thority, it was ſo far from being conſented to, 'that by the Major part (the Houſe conſiſting 'then of about Six Score) it was Voted, that it 'ſhould be duly obſerv'd; However, the next 'Day, contrary to all Rules and Orders of 'Parliament, very many being abſent, who had 'been active in that Debate, they ſuſpended that 'Order; and made the Order of *September* 8, 'about ſuppreſſing Innovations, before taken No-'tice of.

4 Neal. *Collect. Vol. II. p. 483, and Comp. Hiſt. of Engl. P. III. p. 184, make it* Sept. *the 18.*

Sixty *for it,* Fifty *five againſt it.* Neal. *Collect. Vol. II. p. 475.*

Dodg. *Short View, p. 338.*

It ſeems a Circumſtance not too Mean to be obſerv'd, touching theſe Matters, That by an Order, dated *Aug.* 3, 1642, they commanded Dr. *Duck* not to '*put by a Miniſter from Inſtituti-*'*on and Induction, tho' he had ſcandaliz'd the* Li-'turgy *of the* Church; '*telling the Book of* Com-'mon-Prayer *a Great Thing*,' which ſeem'd but little to accord with their Declaration of *Sept.* 30, wherein they profeſs'd, '*That tho' they had voted* 'the *utter Eradication of* Epiſcopacy, *yet they in-*'*tended not to extirpate the* Liturgy *and* Com-'mon-Prayer; *but ſo far to regulate the ſame, as* 'might *agree with the Truth of God's Word*;' and with another to the ſame Effect, of *October* 6, following, (when they brought the Bill for the Aſſembly of Divines) that '*the Parlia-*'*ment doth not intend wholly to abrogate the* 'Book of Common-Prayer *and* Liturgy:' For ſurely had they meant to *Preſerve* it, they would not have *ſuffered* it to be *vilified* and *traduced*.

Ibid.

Ibid.

But the Lord *Clarendon* hath ſufficiently accounted for theſe, and ſuch like Profeſſions and Proteſtations of the Houſe, 'to confirm and en-'courage the Factious and Schiſmatical Party of 'the Kingdom (ſaith that Noble Lord) which 'thought the Pace towards the Reformation 'was not brisk and furious enough, and was 'with great Difficulty, contain'd in ſo ſlow 'a March. They had a little before, publiſh'd a 'Declaration, that they intended a due and neceſ-'ſary Reformation of the Government and Liturgy 'of the Church; and to take away nothing in the 'One or the Other, but what ſhould be Evil, and 'juſtly Offenſive; or, at leaſt, Unneceſſary and 'Burthenſome, &c.'

Poſſibly the Declaration of Sept. 30; but it is not mentioned by Mr. Dugd. tho' the expreſs Words cited by him, are not in that Repreſentation of it, given by the Lord Clarendon, *but only an Intimation of what Mr. Dugd. affirms, as in the Caſe of the Bill for the Aſſembly, juſt now taken Notice of.*

Which Declaration ſerv'd to a double purpoſe: On the one hand, it '*hearten'd thoſe who were* '*impatient for a Reformation*;' and '*who in truth,* '*had ſo implicit a Faith in their Leaders, that* '*they expected another manner of Reformation,* '*than was publickly promiſed*:' And on t'other, it 'lull'd thoſe aſleep, who began to be awake, with 'the Apprehenſion of that Confuſion they appre-'hended from the Practice, and Licence they ſaw 'practis'd againſt the recein'd Government and 'Doctrine of the Church:' For altho' this Declaration was drawn up with Art and Cunning enough, yet there was ſufficient Evidence to wiſe Men, what was intended; and as the Lord *Clarendon* juſtly obſerves, it Logically comprehended an Alteration as great as was afterwards attempted, and made: However, with Lazy and Quiet Men, who either could not, or would not ſee Conſequences, it ſerved much to abate their Fears; and tho' Twelve Months before (when there was a ſingular Reverence for the *Liturgy*) thus much would have given great Umbrage and Scandal to the People; yet at this Time, when they had been told that the Parliament intended the utter Extirpation of it, they were very eaſy, and thought it a fair Compoſition, that it was only to be *Reformed* in the Manner there declared: And '*ſo by degrees they ſuffer-*'*ed themſelves to be ſtill prevail'd on towards Ends* '*they extreamly abhorred*; *and what at firſt ſeem'd* '*Prophane and Impious to them, in a little time* '*appeared only inconvenient*:' By which means the moſt excellent Service of our Church (compiled by ſome of thoſe who witneſſed againſt the Errors of *Popery* with their *Blood*) was in Concluſion taken away, as † *Popiſh* and *Superſtitious*, whilſt the *Directory* ſucceeded in the room of it: The *Ordinance* for theſe Purpoſes (after 'Advice 'and Conſultation with Reverend, Pious and 'Learned Divines,' namely thoſe of the Aſſembly) paſſed *Jan.* 3, 1643; by which they repealed the Statutes of the 2d and 3d of King *Edward* the *Sixth*; the Statute of the 5th and 6th of the ſame Prince; and as much of the 1ſt, 5th, and 8th of Queen *Elizabeth*, as concerned the Uſe of the Common Prayer: And farther provided, 'That 'the ſaid Book of *Common-Prayer* ſhall not re-'main, or be from hence-forth uſed in any Church, 'Chapel, or Place of Publick Worſhip within 'the Kingdom of *England*, or Dominion of '*Wales*; and that the *Directory* for Publick 'Worſhip (annexed to the Ordinance) ſhall be 'henceforth uſed, &c.'

† *See the Preface to the* Directory. Scob. Coll. Part I. p. 275.

See Scob. Collect. *Part I. p. 97, but what hath been noted above Nov. 26, foregoing. See* Dugd. *View, p. 193.*

But not having in this *Ordinance* taken any Care for *diſpoſing* the *Directory*, nor by any *Penalties*, made ſufficient Proviſion, either for the *Obſervance* of that, or the *Diſuſe* of the *Common-Prayer*; they, at the Petition of the Aſſembly, did, by another Ordinance of *Auguſt*, 1645, ſupply that Omiſſion, and provide, that whatever Miniſter omitted the Uſe of the *Directory*, ſhould for every ſuch Omiſſion, forfeit Forty Shillings; and that whoever '*depraved it by* '*Preaching, Writing or Printing*,' (notwithſtanding the Outcrys they had ſo lately made againſt the rigorous Impoſition of the Common-Prayer, and the Execution of the Laws againſt the *Deprayers* of that Service) ſhould be fined at the Diſcretion of thoſe, before whom they were Convicted; provided the Fine was not *under Five Pounds*.

Comp. Hiſt. *of Engl. P. 147.*

Scob. *Part I. P. 97.*

But

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But that which moſt deſerves Conſideration, is the Penalty impoſ'd for uſing the Common-Prayer; the Ordinance providing '*that if any* '*Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, ſhall at any time* '*or times hereafter, uſe, or cauſe the aforeſaid* '*Book of Common-Prayer to be uſed, in any Church,* '*Chapel or Publick Place of Worſhip, or in any* '*private Place or Family, within the Kingdom of* England, *&c. every ſuch Perſon ſo offending* '*therein, ſhall for the firſt Offence, forfeit, and* '*pay the Sum of Five Pounds of lawful* Engliſh '*Money; for the ſecond Offence, the Sum of* '*Ten Pounds; and for the Third Offence, ſhall* '*ſuffer one whole Year's Imprisonment, without Bail* '*or Mainprize.*' And withal, in the Cloſe of the Ordinance, they further provided, that all the *Common-Prayer Books* of the Churches ſhould be brought in to the Committees of the ſeveral Counties.

And in Oct. 1647, *when the uſing of Presbytery was under Debate, and Liberty of Conſcience propoſed to Diſſenters, provided they were not* Roman Catholicks, *the* H. of Commons *added alſo, that the* Indulgence *ſhould not extend to the* Common-Prayer. *See* Comp. Hiſt. *of* Eng. *P.* III. Whitl. Mem. *p.* 276, 404.

See it in Heath. *Coll. Fol. p.* 754. *See alſo* Heyl. Hiſt. Presb. *Ed. 2 p.* 437.

I cannot but ſtop to obſerve, that this Ordinance, which impoſ'd the Uſe of the *Directory*, and forbad that of the *Common-Prayer*, under ſuch Severe Penalties, paſs'd *Aug.* 23, the very *Eve* of St. *Bartholomew*, which after 1662, became the Subject of ſo many Complaints; chiefly on Account of the *Declaration* of *Aſſent* and *Conſent*, &c. to the *Common-Prayer*, requir'd by the laſt *Act of Uniformity*, to be made ſome time *before* that Day: Tho' it may well be thought, had the Gentlemen who are ſo loud in theſe Complaints, either *known*, or at leaſt, *obſerved* this Circumſtance of Hiſtory, they would have been leſs clamorous on that occaſion. For with what reaſon can they declaim ſo loudly againſt the Reſtitution of the Publick Service, which Themſelves had on that very Day of the ſame Month, 17 Years before, interdicted? And that too, under much greater Penalties than any, by which the *Act for Uniformity* provided for its Re-eſtabliſhment? For that Act concern'd the Clergy only; nor did it reach in any kind whatſoever, the Devotions of *Private Houſes*; and contented it ſelf with barely Incapacitating all Parſons, Vicars, Miniſters, *&c.* then poſſeſs'd of, or to be poſſeſs'd of any Spiritual Promotions, who ſhould not declare their Aſſent, *&c.* without appointing any other Penalty in Default of ſuch *Declaration*. And where it did provide Penalties for Offences of another nature, the Imprisonment was but for Three Months.

Queen Elizabeth's *Act of Uniformity was indeed much more ſevere, but I am at preſent ſpeaking only of the laſt Act of Uniformity.*

P. 30. *See alſo p.* 283.

In 1649. *I alſo find it referr'd to the Committee for Hinder'd Miniſters, to conſider ſuch as read Com-Prayer. See* Comp. Hiſt. *of* Eng. *P.* III. *p.* 160. *&* Scob. *Coll. Part* 2 *p.* 111.

Whereas this Ordinance concern'd the *Laity*, as well as the *Clergy*; it forbad the Uſe of the *Common-Prayer* even in *Private Families*: And beſides the Penalties for *omitting* the *Directory*, and the Fines for the Firſt and Second Offence of uſing the *Common-Prayer*, it was ſatisfi'd with nothing leſs than Twelve Months Imprisonment (Four times as much as the *Act of Uniformity* impoſed in that kind on the *greateſt Default*) of any Perſon that ſhould offend a *third time*, by reading the Common-Prayer, tho' but in a *Private Family*. Nor were theſe Penalties (to obſerve that by the way) leſs effectual to incapacitate the Offenders, and prevent their holding any Promotions, than the expreſs Proviſion for that Purpoſe, in what they invidiouſly call (from the time of its commencing) the *Bartholomew* (i. e. the *Uniformity*) *Act*.

I make no Obſervations on this Providential Re-eſtabliſhment of the Liturgy, the ſelf ſame Day that it had been for Seventeen Years before laid aſide, under the Penalties now mentioned: Altho' I cannot but think, that ſuch a Circumſtance in ſome other hands, would have been ſpread over many Pages, alledged on all occaſions, and been put into the Mouths of their People, as a *manifeſt Judgment* of God on their Adverſaries, and an irreſragable Argum ut of his *owning* (as they love to call it) the *Juſtice* and *Righteouſneſs* of their Cauſe.

But I return from this Digreſſion; and muſt now let the Reader know, that in oppoſition to the laſt mentioned *Ordinance*, his Sacred Majeſty iſſued a *Proclamation* of Nov. 13, that ſame Year; aſſerting the many and great Benefits which had attended the Due Performance of the Publick Service of the Church; and requiring the *Continuance* and *Uſe* of it. But alaſs, he wanted that Power to enforce theſe Commands, which ſucceſsful Wickedneſs had given his, and the Church's Adverſaries: And therefore the only Effect of them, as far as I can learn, was the Evidence they gave of the great Eſteem, and the pious Concern which that Bleſſ'd Prince had for the excellent Service of our Church. Only I find an Entry in Mr. *Whitlock*'s Memoirs of Oct. 26, 1646, which ſeems ſufficient to ground a Conjecture, that in ſome Places where the ſmall Remains of his Majeſty's Power, and of Zeal and Courage for the *Eſtabliſhment*, were yet left, an Attempt was made to put in practice the *Injunctions* of this *Proclamation*. For it there appears that complaint had been made of an Indictment in *Bucks*, '*for not reading the Common-*' *Prayer.*' Whereupon it was order'd, '*That* '*an Ordinance be brought in to take away the* '*Statute that enjoyns it, and to diſable Malignant* '*Miniſters from Preaching.*'

I do not remember to have met with, or obſerv'd what was done in proſecution of this Order; unleſs the Project continu'd on the Anvil till 1650: For *Sept.* 27, that Year, an *Ordinance* paſs'd, which in the Preamble mentions the '*miſeſſing divers Religious, Peaceable and* '*well affected People*,' on account of the *Common-Prayer*: And therefore repeals the whole Act of the Firſt of Queen *Elizabeth* (viz. her *Act of Uniformity*) the whole Act of the 35th of the ſame Princeſs, for *puniſhing Recuſants*, *&c.* and great Part of the Act of the 23d of the ſame Reign, enjoyning all above Sixteen Years of Age, to *repair to ſome Church, Chapel, &c.* and '*all, and every the Branches, Clauſes, &c.*' of any '*other Act or Ordinance of Parliament*, '*whereby, or wherein any Penalty or Puniſhment* '*is impoſed, or mentioned to be impoſed, on any* '*Perſon whatſoever, for not repairing to their re-*'*ſpective Pariſh-Churches; or for not keeping of* '*Holidays; or for not hearing Common-Prayer; or* '*for ſpeaking, or inveighing againſt the Book of* '*Common-Prayer.*' And makes *null* all Proceedings againſt any Perſon, by virtue of ſuch *Acts* or *Clauſes*.

But whether this *Ordinance* was drawn up purſuant to that *Order* in 1646, or not, 'tis ſure that it compleated all their Deſigns againſt the Liturgy; and did withal utterly Diſſolve the Church of *England* as an *Eſtabliſhment*. Such was the Fatal Event of the Exceptions againſt her, and her publick Service, how ſmall ſoever they might appear in the Beginning, and how modeſt ſoever thoſe who firſt made them, might pretend themſelves. Which is abundantly ſufficient to deter any honeſt and ſincere Perſon, who profeſſes an Eſteem for the *Eſtabliſh'd Church*, from countenancing that Party, even in the moſt ſeemingly light and trivial Matters; ſince they have by this, and ſo many other Inſtances, demonſtrated, that their *pretended Reformation* is never other than an *intended Extirpation*.

Tho'

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The Assembly.

Tho' the Church of *England* was at length (as is now said) by the Proceedings against her *Publick Service* and *Offices*, brought to a Period; yet there were other Projects against her, on foot at the same time, and concurrent with these, which are not yet accounted for. Among them, was that of the *Assembly*; which comes next to be spoken of. It is neither my Business, nor Purpose, to give the History of this *Convention* at large; but only to consider it, as it was made one of the Engines to pull down the *Establishment*. And that End it will appear to have promoted on many accounts.

Hist. Vol. I. p. 414.

The *Assembly* was begun (as the Lord *Clarendon* observes) ' *with the Invasion and Suppression* ' *of the Church's Rights in a Synod, as well known* ' as Magna Charta; especially considering, that a *Regular Convocation* was at that time in being. Besides which, the very calling together those Divines, and more particularly, the manner of Electing them, was a loud Reproach on the whole Body of the *Establish'd Clergy*; as being either not *Godly, Learned* or *Orthodox* enough, to be entrusted with the Affairs of Religion, or with the Choice of such as should debate upon them. Add to this, that they serv'd to countenance the worst and blackest Designs against the *Ecclesiastical Establishment*, that the most profess'd Enemies of it could Form in the *House of Commons*: And in the last place, they set on foot, and promoted several things themselves, which were as plainly destructive to the *Church*, as any that their Masters could invent. The Resolution of the House, formerly mention'd, that the Regular and Ordinary Convocation of the *Clergy* had no Power to make *Constitutions, &c.* or meddle in Matters of *Doctrine, Discipline, &c.* without Consent of Parliament, did in effect seem to point towards such an Irregular and Extraordinary *Junto* of Divines as this *Assembly* was; if, at least, the *Faction* intended, that any *Clergy-men* at all should be concerned in the setling of *Church-matters*. And the Foundation of it was afterwards but even too plainly laid in the *Committee of Religion* (more than once already hinted at) which was appointed by the Lords: Of which it will be therefore requisite to give a Short Account in this Place.

Full. Ch. Hist. Cent. 17. l. 11. p. 157.

It must therefore be observ'd, that * *Mar.* 15, 1641, the Lords *order'd*, that a *Committee* of Ten Earls, Ten Bishops and Ten Barons, should be nominated to settle the Affairs of the *Church*; by whom a *Sub-Committee* was the same Day nam'd (of which the Bishop of *Lincoln* had the Chair, as he had also of the *Committee* it self) to prepare matters for their Consideration; and authoriz'd to call together for that purpose, divers Bishops and Divines, to consult about that matter. The Meeting was held in the *Jerusalem-Chamber*; and the chief of those who appear'd, were Arch-bishop *Usher*, the then Bishops of *Durham* and *Exeter*, Dr. *Samuel Ward*, Dr. *Prideaux*, Dr. *William Twisse*, Dr. *Saunderson*, Dr. *Featley*, Dr. *Brownrigg*, Dr. *Holdsworth*, Dr. *Hackett*, Dr *Corn. Burgess*, Mr. ' *Stephen White*, Mr. *Edmund Calamy* and Mr. *T. Hill*; who had under debate no less than the whole Constitution of the *Church*, viz. the Matters of *Doctrine, Discipline, Worship* and *Government*: But about the middle of *May* following, before they could bring their Consultations (whatever they were) to any Issue, the *Meeting* was dispers'd, by the bringing in of the Bill in the House of Commons, against the *Deans* and *Chapters*.

* Sanderson's Life of Dr. Heylin, Hist Laud, p. 443. but I doubt, he mistook the Time of the A. Bp's Entry in his Diary, for the Day that the Committees was appointed. See Full. Ch. Hist. (in the Margin) Cent. 17. l. 11. p. 174. compar'd with Comm. Hist of K. Will. p. 134. See in these Authors also a fuller Account of this Committee, and their Proceedings.

In the mean time, the Pious Arch-bishop, with a Concern for the Welfare of the *Church*, and a Sagacity that was peculiar to him; soon after the appointing of this *Committee*, enter'd the following Remark in his Diary: ' This ' *Committee* (wherein the *Lay Votes* will be ' *double* to the *Clergy*) will meddle with † *Doctrine* as well as *Ceremonies*, and will call some ' Divines to them to consider of the Business. ' ——Upon the whole matter, *I believe this* ' *Committee will prove the National Synod of* England, to the great Dishonour of this *Church*; ' and what else may follow upon it, God knoweth.'

† As they did.

The Arch-bishop was indeed so far mistaken, that this very *Committee* did not prove the *National Synod*: But a Project of much the same kind, was soon after let on foot, and at last compleated into a Synod, such an one as it was.

In the Remonstrance of the State of the Kingdom, deliver'd (*Dec.* 1, 1641,) to his Majesty, the Commons declare, they meant to have *a General Synod of the most* ' *grave, pious, learned and judicious Divines*: And the 20th of the same Month, the Ministers (entrusted to solicit the *Remonstrance* formerly spoken of) presenting a Petition (which hath been likewise mention'd) to the House of Commons, requested that the House would consult a Free † Synod of Grave, Learned and Judicious Divines (*indicted by the Authority of Parliament*) to perfect the *Reformation* of the *Church*. These were the first open and avowed Steps of the Party towards this Undertaking, that I remember to have met with. After which, I find it in hand again *June* 1642. About the same time, if I mistake not, both Houses, in a Declaration which they publish'd relating to the Liturgy, and Church-Government, gave publick Notice, that they intended ' speedily to have consultation with ' Godly and Learned Divines:' And accordingly, *Oct.* 6, following, a Bill was brought in for that purpose, pass'd the Houses, and was, among others, presented to his Majesty at *Oxford*; but rejected by him.

Clar. Vol. I. p. 252. Comp. Hist. Eng. p. 112. † When at that time there was scarce one Orthodox Divine of England, in Reputation with them, as Clarendon observes in that Place.

† Vol. I. col. 768.

Clar. Vol. I. p. 413.

Dugd. Short View p. 53.

This Bill was much the same with the Ordinance which they afterwards passed themselves for the Assembly; save that there were no Lay Assessors mentioned in it. See it, Hush. Collect. Fol. p. 141.

However, *June* 12, the following Year, they pass'd an Ordinance themselves, for calling this *Assembly*; wherein they set forth, that nothing being more dear than ' *Purity of Religion*;' and many things in the ' *Liturgy, Government and* ' *Discipline of the Church*,' yet remaining, which stood in need of a more ' *perfect Reformation*;' and that the Lords and Commons having already Declar'd and Resolv'd, that the ' *Church-* ' *Government by Arch-bishops, Bishops, &c. is* ' *Evil, Offensive, Burthensome, an Impediment to* ' Reformation, and *prejudicial to the State*,' and therefore to be ' *taken away*;' and that a Government be settled agreeable to ' *God's Word*,' apt ' *to preserve the Peace of the Church at home*,' and nearer ' *Agreement with the Church of Scotland, and other Reformed Churches*:' For ' *the better effecting hereof, and for the vindicating* ' *and clearing of the Doctrine of the Church of* ' England *from all false Calumnies and Aspersions*; it is thought ' *Fit and Necessary to call* ' *an Assembly of Learned, Godly and Judicious* ' *Divines, to consult*' of such things ' *as both, or* ' *either of the Houses*' shall ' *propose to them*;' and to give their ' *Advice and Counsel*,' when ' *required*.' After which, they proceed to recite the Names of those Persons who were to compose the Assembly; and provide, that they shall meet on Summons from both Houses, in *H.*

Scob. Collect. Part 2. p. 42. where for the Names, as well of the Lay-Assessors, as of the Divines,

the 7th's Chapel, on the First of *July* that Year, and proceed to Business (under the Restrictions before mentioned) '*being at least, of the* '*Number of Forty.*' Then the Ordinance nominates Dr. *Twisse Chairman, or Prolocutor*; reserves a Power to the Houses of nominating his *Substitute*, or *Successor*, in case of Sickness or Death. And if these Learned and Judicious Divines should disagree in their Opinions, reserves likewise the Hearing of that matter to the Houses of Parliament for their farther Direction. And having settled a Salary of † 4 *l. per diem* on each Member, indomnify'd them for Non-Residences; and taken care that as any *Vacancies* happen'd, they should be *supply'd* no otherwise than by the *Houses*; the Ordinance cautiously provides, that they shall not '*Assume to exer-* '*cise any Jurisdiction, Power or Authority Eccle-* '*siastical whatsoever*; *or any other Power than is* '*herein particularly express'd.*'

** After ordered to be paid out of the Revenues of the A. Bp. of Cant. See Scob. Coll. Part 1. p. 104.*

See also Abridg. p. 82.

The manner of naming the Members to this *Assembly*, as well in regard to the Partiality of it, as to the Persons who took that Office upon them, was very extraordinary, and surely unknown to the Christian World before that time. For they were not to be chosen by the Clergy; but the House of Commons appointed '*the* '*Knights, and Burgesses to bring in the Names* '*of such Divines* for the several Counties, as '*they thought fit, to constitute an Assembly* for '*the Framing* a New Model for the *Government* '*of the Church*; which was done accordingly; '*Those who were true Sons of the Church, not* '*so much as endeavouring the Nomination of* '*Sober and Learned Men, abhorring such a Re-* '*formation* as began with the Invasion and Suppression of the *Church's* Rights in a Synod as well known as *Magna Charta*. And if any well affected Member, not enough considering the Scandal and the Consequence of that Violation, did name an Orthodox and well reputed Divine, to assist in that Assembly, it was Argument enough against him, that he was nominated by a Person in whom they had no confidence: And they only had Reputation enough to commend to this Consultation, who were known to desire the utter Demolishing of the whole Fabrick of the Church.'

Full. Ch. Hist. Cruc. 37. L. 11 p. 197. *See also* Aur. p. 82. Clar. Hist. Vol. I. p. 414. The Ld. Heyl. Hist. Presb. Ed 2. p. 455. *mentions the Knights only*

This Nomination was made of Two Divines for each *County*; and that without any manner of regard to the Ecclesiastical Settlement and Distribution of Dioceses. Nor would the Parliament entrust those Divines, tho' of their own calling, so much as to chuse their own *Chairman*; or the *Chair-man* himself, so much as to appoint a Substitute, in case of Avocation, or Sickness: But, as is before said, Nominated the One, and reserv'd to themselves the Power of Appointing the Other, by an express Clause in the Ordinance. And many of those who were named, refusing to appear (some for one reason, and others for considerations of a different nature) the Houses at several times supply'd those Vacancies also themselves, with such, as for that reason, were call'd *Superadded Divines*.

Heyl. Hist. Presb. Ed. 2. p. 453. Full. ubi supra; *who saith, Two, or more Divines for a County, but did not keep exactly to that method. See* Abridg. p. 82.

Full. *Ibid. p.* 260.

See also Abridg. p. 83.

The Persons thus Nominated and Appointed, consisted of about 120: For to those named by the House of Commons, the Lords added some Few: And there were no less than Thirty *Lay-men* joyned in * equal Authority with them, viz. Ten Lords, and † Twenty Commoners; who were intended, ‡ no doubt, both to controul, and to be Spies upon their Proceedings. As to the *Divines themselves*, they were not all of the same sort; those added by the Lords, and some few ‖ recommended by two or three Members, whom they were not willing to displease, ¶ were very Reverend and Worthy Men, and Episcopal in their Judgments, tho', I think, mostly *Calvinists* in point of Doctrine: But these, for the most part, * disdain'd to sit among them; and scarce any of them continu'd any time with them, except Dr. *Daniel* ‖ *Featly*. So that far the greater part of the *Convention*, either at that time, † *favoured the Presbyterian Discipline, or* ‡ *in process of time, were brought over to embrace it.*‖ Only Five, who had embrac'd the ‡ *Independent* Principles, were blended with them; who having some time before fled to *Holland* for Nonconformity, and returning in the Beginning of this Parliament, were adopted into this *Assembly*; and after known by the Name of the *Dissenting Brethren*: Of whom, more by and by. And to compleat the Medly, a certain Number of *Scots Commissioners* were at last added to them, consisting of some of the *Scottish Nobility*, and some of their *Clergy*.

* White. *Mem. p.* 69.

† *All Members of the H. of Commons, of Lawyers not.*

‡ *See also* Abridg. p. 83.

‖ Clar. Hist. Vol. I. p. 415. Heyl. Hist. Presb. Ed. 2. p. 451. Full. Ch. Hist. Centur. 17. L. 11 p. 158, 159.

* *Such as* Dr. Ussher, *Dr.* Brownrigg, *Bp. of* Exeter, *Dr.* Westfield, *Bp of* Bristol, *Dr* Morton, *Dr* Morley, *Dr.* Ward, *Dr* Saunderson, *Dr.* Hammond, *Dr* Hildersham, *&c. See more the* Abridgment, p. 82. *and the Additions.*

* *See the* Abridg. p. 82.

‖ *The most Learned truly* Master of Learning *&c. But after* Great provocation *as* Expostulation, *&c.*

Land *indeed, & 'tis so true, as to appear among them for a little while:* But after *attending his Majesty's* Person *in* Scotland, *&c.* they *had* that Great provocation *from* Hence, *by* Honouring him *(and* Scandalizing *themselves) with an* Expulsion *from their* Assembly. *See* Comp. Hist. of Engl. *Vol.* III. p. 135.

† *See also* Abridg. p. 82. *and* Baillie *as supra.*

Such was the Mixture of which the *Assembly* was compounded: The Character of whom, take in the Words of the Noble Lord *Clarendon*; who having accounted for their Nomination, thus proceeds: '*So that of about 120, of* '*which that Assembly was to consist, they* '*were not above Twenty who were not declar'd* '*and avow'd Enemies to the Doctrine or Discipline* '*of the Church of England*; some of them infamous in their Lives and Conversations, and most of them of very mean Parts in Learning, if not of scandalous Ignorance, and of '*no other Reputation, than of Malice to the* '*Church of England*: So that that *Convention* '*hath not since* † *produc'd any thing that might* '*not then reasonably have been expected from it.*' Agreeable to which, is the Account given of them, in a Proclamation of his Maj fty, which will be mention'd by and by; namely, that they were neither Men of "*Learning nor Reputation*"; *eminently disaffected to the Government of the* '*Church of England*; *and such as had openly* '*preach'd Rebellion, by their exciting of the People* '*to take Arms against him.*' Much the same Character is likewise given of them by the incomparable Arch bishop; whose first Martyrdom was his having to fee this Assembly convend. ' A great ‡ part (saith he) if not the greater part of them, were *Brownists*, or *Independents*, or *New-England Ministers*, if not *worse*; ' or at best, refractory Persons to the Doctrine, ' or Discipline, or both, of the *Church of England*' eſtabliſh'd by Law, and now brought together ' to Reform it. An excellent Conclave! ' This without God's infinite Mercy, will bring ' forth a Schism worse enough to rend and tear ' Religion out of this Kingdom.' And even Mr. *Milton* himself hath left this Teſtimony of ' them, that they were ' neither chosen by any ' Rule or Custom Ecclesiastical; ' nor eminent ' for either Piety or Knowledge, above others ' left out. —— The most part of them were ' such as had preach'd and cry'd down with ' great Shew of Zeal, the Avarice and Pluralities of Bishops and Prelates; and one ' Cure of Souls was a full Employment for one ' Spiritual Pastor, how able soever, if not a ' Charge rather above humane Strength. Yet ' these conscientious Men (e'er any part of the ' Work done for which they came together, and ' that on the publick Salary) wanted not Bold-

Hist. Vol I. p. 416. *See also the* Abridgment, p. 82. *Note* Dissenters *&c.* Declar. of Aug. 13, 1643. Husb. Coll. 410. p. 346.

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'ness, to the Ignominy and Scandal of their Pastor-
'like Profession, and especially of their boasted
'*Reformation*, to force into their Hands, or not
'unwillingly to accept (besides one, sometimes
'two, or more of the best Livings) Collegiate
'Masterships in the Universities, Rich Lectures
'in the City, setting Sail to all Winds that might
'blow gain into their Covetous Bosoms; by
'which means these great Rebukers of Non-Re-
'sidence, among so many distant Cures, were
'not ashamed to be seen so quickly Pluralists,
'and Non-Residents themselves, to a fearful
'Condemnation doubtless by their own Mouths.
'So that between Them the Teachers, and These
'the Disciples, there hath not been a more Igno-
'minious and Mortal Wound to *Faith*, to *Piety*,
'to the Work of *Reformation*; nor more Cause of
'Blaspheming given to the Enemies of God's
'Truth, since the first preaching of *Reformation*,
'——then looking on the Churchmen, whom
'they saw under subtile Hypocrisy to have
'preached their own Follies most of them, not
'the Gospel Time-Servers, Covetous, Illiterate,
'Persecuters, not Lovers of Truth, like in most
'Things whereof they accused their Predecessors;
'looking on all this, the People which had been
'kept warm a while with the Counterfeit Zeal
'of their Pulpits, after a false Heat, became more
'cold and obdurate than before; some turning to
'Lewdness; some to flat Atheism, put beside
'their old Religion, and fouly scandalized in
'what they expected should be new.'

See the Assembly-man p. 1.

Agreeable to the manner of their Nomination, and the Characters of them now produced, was their *Meeting, Appearance, Continuance,* and *Proceedings*: As they had not been convened by Royal Authority, without which (not to mention other Requisites) they could never be a *Legal Assembly* of the Clergy in these Nations: So on the other hand, his Majesty had, by his Proclamation of *June* 22, † expressly *countermanded* them, and '*inhibited them from meeting at the Time appointed*;' Notwithstanding which, in pursuance of the Ordinance, they got together, *Saturday,* * *July* 1, 1643, to the Number of Sixty nine; appearing (saith one who was not prejudic'd against them) '‡ in *Coats*, and *Cloaks*, of several *Forms* and *Fashions*; so that Dr. *Westfield*, 'and some few others, ‖ seemed the only *Non-conformists* among them, for their Conformity; 'whole *Gowns* and *Canonical Habits* differ'd from 'all the rest.'

Dr. Twiss, their Chairman, in his Sermon at the Opening of the Assembly, could not but take Notice of this, and complained of the want of the Royal Assent. See Fuller's Ch. Hist *Cent.* 17. *L.* 11 *p.* 199.

† Heyl. Hist. Presbyt. (*Edit.* 2.) *p.* 451, 454.

* Comp. *Hist. Vol.* III *p.* 134.

‡ Full. Ch. *Hist. Cent.* 17. *L.* 11. *p.* 199.

‖ *See also the* Assembly-man, *p.* 12, 13.

But the Hopes which were conceived of this Godly Assembly, and which no doubt they had conceived of themselves, were strangely blasted, by the unexpected Obstacles and Obstructions which they met with, in the carrying on of the intended *Reformation*: For in the first Place, Mr. *Selden* (one of the Lay Assessors) who had no Affection for any Clergy-man, and less for those of the *Assembly*, than for any, imploy'd the vast Treasure of Learning, of which he was Master, 'rather to pose *than* profit, perplex *than* inform the '*Members*;' and particularly opposed the '*Jure-Divino-ship of Presbytery*' as *Fuller* terms it. Mr. *Whitlock* (who was also himself a Lay-Member) with a seeming Pleasure, takes Notice to this Purpose, That 'Mr. *Selden* spoke admirably, 'and Confuted divers of them in their own 'Learning; and sometimes, when they had cited 'a Text of Scripture to prove their Assertion, he 'would tell them, *Perhaps on your little Pocket-Bibles, with Gilt Leaves* which they would often pull out, and Read, *the Translation may be 'right; but the* Greek *or the* Hebrew *signifies* thus 'or thus; and so would totally silence them.

Fuller. Ch. *Hist. Cent.* 17. *L.* 11. *p.* 213.

See also the Assembly-Man, p. 6, 7.

Mem. p. 68.

But that which gave them much more Trouble, was, the Opposition they found from the Five *Dissenting Brethren* before mention'd, viz. *Mr. Tho. Goodwin*, Mr. *Ph. Nye*, Mr. *Sidr. Simpson*, Mr. *Jeremiah Burroughs*, Mr. *William Bridge*; of whom it must be remembred, that some time before the breaking out of the *Rebellion*, they remov'd themselves and their Effects to *Holland*, accompany'd with several wealthy Merchants, and their Families; and settling part at *Rotterdam*, and part at *Arnheim*, erected a Congregational and Independant Church Discipline of their own; that Establish'd by the Laws in *England*, being so corrupted, that they could not submit to it; and therefore quitted the Kingdom.

See Comp. Hist. of Eng. *Vol* III *p.* 143, 152. Full. Ch. *Hist Cent.* 17. *L.* 11. *p.* 208, 209, *&c.*

The Account of which, set in Fuller *ubi supra.*

Upon the Blessed *Reformation*, began by the *Parliament*, they return'd again into *England*, gather'd Congregations in *London*; and at length getting themselves Nam'd to this Convention, (as is aforesaid) 'They desir'd a Toleration to 'be indulged them, and they excus'd for being 'concluded by the Votes of the Assembly.' And Contemptible as these *Five Members* might seem at first, like the little Cloud like a Man's Hand, which appear'd to *Elijah's* Servant, they grew at last into a Blackness, which over-spread the whole Hemisphere of *Presbytery*. For having presented a sort of Petitionary *Remonstrance to the Parliament, on the Subject now mentioned, they found so much Favour and Countenance from some of the Leading Members, that they were 'secur'd from farther Trouble' for the present; and so far carry'd the Point they aim'd at, that the whole Body of the Assembly (as they may be justly call'd) could never carry the Opposite one with the Parliament. Nor was this all; for they otherwise obstructed the Settlement of th: *Presbyterian* Model, and gave the Assembly so much Trouble on that Head, that they were at last appointed a Solemn Day of Hearing against the Establishing of that Government; to which the other part of the Assembly were to answer in Writing, and the Arguments were to be laid before the House of Commons; which was accordingly done. What was the Event, when they were debated in the House, (for which a Day was appointed) I know not: But it is known to every One, that at last the *Independent Opinion* became the prevailing one of the Army; and by that Means, at length got into the whole Power of the Government.

1 Kings 18, 44.

* *See also* Abridgment, *p.* 86.

* *See also* Comp. Hist. of Eng. *Vol* III *p.* 148, 152.

See also Baxter's Elenchut, *p.* 51.

Comp. Hist. of Engl. *Vol* III *p.* 144.

Whitl. *Mem. p.* 178.

It was upon this Occasion, that the Presbyterian Divines made such loud Outcries against *Toleration*, as fill'd the whole Kingdom; and left no Stone unturn'd, or any thing that lay within the Verge of their Power, unattempted, to obtain from the Houses an *Ordinance* against the *Liberty* then practis'd. The Assembly in a Body Remonstrated against it to the Parliament, and made all other Applications to them: For the same Purpose, the Members of it singly, (and others of the *Presbyterian* Divines) fill'd the Pulpits with the loudest Declamations against it; more especially when any of them preach'd before the Houses of Parliament. The Presses were employ'd in the same Work; the Ministers of several Counties published their joint Testimonies against it. And, in a Word, as "*Fuller* observes, 'Those who desir'd most Ease and Liberty for 'their Sides, when bound with *Episcopacy*, now 'girt their own Garment the closest about the 'Consciences of others.' It must be own'd, that if ever they argued strenuously and handsomely, (setting aside the uncommon, I had almost said, unheard of Expressions of Infamy, wherewith they loaded the *Toleration*) it was upon this Sub-

See Toleration Disappro'd and Condemn'd, *&c. Printed at* Oxon, 1670.

" Ch. Hist. *Cent.* 17. *L.* 11. *p.* 232.

A City of Refuge in Mens Consciences for the Devil to fly into. A Toleration of Soul-Murther; for Establishing whereof, damn'd Souls in Hell will Curse Men upon Earth. A Tranquebar, Catholick, and Fundamental Evil, *Maiden, &c.* from; the Abomination of Desolation. All the Devils in Hell, and their Instruments are at work to promote a Toleration, *&c.* Jer.

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yet. Large Collections have been made and publish'd out of their Writings, on this Head; and therefore I shall only add in this Place, That if their Successors at this Day, will call every Restraint of Liberty in Religious Matters, *Persecution*; they must wholly disclaim the Principles of the Old *Presbyterians*, and own Themselves the Disciples of the *Independents*: Nor is there much Reason, why they should scruple to do it; for by the late *Principles*, on which they have chosen to defend their Separation; 'tis plain enough, there are in strictness of speaking, few *Presbyterian* Teachers left in *England*; tho' there are indeed but too many, who continue under that *Denomination*, to delude their Ignorant Followers.

Besides the Trouble, which the Assembly met with, from the *Dissenting-Brethren*, there were amongst them some *Erastians* also, who gave them no little Disturbance; or rather, indeed, defeated the whole Intent of this hopeful Convention. The chief of These were Mr. *Lightfoot*, and Mr. *Coleman*; and their Doctrine was hearken'd to with a great deal of Pleasure by the House, and made use of as a Check upon Those, who press'd the *Settlement* of the *Scottish Discipline*, with more Vehemence than the Parliament approv'd of.

It is indeed to be wonder'd at, that the Men of that Principle should have met with any Opposition at all from such an Assembly; since it was in its very Constitution, (however the Majority might be in their private Opinions) altogether *Erastian*. The whole pretended Authority, by which they sat, was from the Lay-men of the Two Houses, who had usurp'd the Regal Power: By these meer Lay-men, was each Member nominated to the Assembly: Their Commission empower'd them not to *conclude* any Thing *themselves*, but only to advise of such Matters, as Those State-Councils should lay before them; and then Report their Opinons back again, in order to be made use of, and pass'd into Laws, or to be rejected, as the Parliament should think fit: So that they could in Truth assume no other Character, than that of meer Advisers to those Two Great Assemblies of Lay-men, who took upon them the whole Settlement of *Religion*.

See Abridg. *p.* 82.

The Abridgment, subjoin'd *seems to excuse the manner in which they were Chosen, by representing them under this View, and not in that of a* National Council, *or* Synod. *This is indeed the only Action, under which many other Things besides that of their Nomination, can be defended, and if admitted, will take off the force, and very much alter the State of several of the Observations here advanc'd. But then a worse Thing will follow, namely, That by their own Confession, they had no Synod at all; and the most effect of Religion, and all that Power in Ecclesiastical Matters, which the Christian Church hath ever agreed to call the Right of the Clergy, were abrog'd by the Parliament, as it seems they took with them the opportunity of the Clergy (such of them, I mean, as they thought fit) into whom to put for-mal Acts to some Something of such Matters: And to this Ignominious Pass it was Those Divines, who compos'd the Assembly, willing to lend their Helping Hand.* * *See* Full. Ch. Hist. *Cent.* 17. *b.* 11. *p.* 214

And in that Capacity only, did the Parliament look upon them; for it must be noted in the last Place, that the greatest Obstruction of all to the Proceedings of the Assembly, was that which they met with from their own Masters, who treated them only like *Creatures* of their own making, (as indeed they were) us'd them for no other Purposes, than those of *Tools*, to carry on such Designs of their own, as they had in View, and then * suffer'd them to sink away in *Derision* and *Contempt*.

I have before observ'd, that they were not intrusted to *choose* their own *Chair-man*, or to much as his *Substitute*, nor to *supply* the *Vacancies* of their *Members*; That they had a Set of the Members of each House of Parliament put upon them for a Curb; That their whole Business was to be chalk'd out for them, beyond which they durst not advance one Step; That in case of any Disagreement in their Debates and Opinions, the Houses were to be Umpire betwixt them. All which, either blindly in their Ignorance, or wittingly in their Zeal for the Extirpation of *Episcopacy*, and the *Establish'd Church*, they were content to submit unto: Besides which, I have also Remark'd already, that they could never get the Parliament to curb the *Independents*, nor to Restrain that *Lawless Liberty*, which, on the Suppression of the *Establish'd Hierarchy*, had begun to discover itself in numberless *Sects* and *Errors*; and that they were the Derision of Mr. *Selden* and Mr. *Whitlock*, Two Leading Members of the *Commons*, and *Assessors* in this Assembly. I must now add, That the Parliament indeed afforded them good Words, as well to keep them in Humour, as to give them some Reputation with the People, with whom they were to Countenance, and help on such wicked Designs as the Houses had farther in their Intentions. But they still kept a very strict Hand over them, and never permitted them to assume the *Coercive Power* in Matters of *Church-Government*; or to do any other Thing in that Kind, which was Material. 'Indeed once the 'Assembly stretch'd themselves beyond their own 'Line, (says *Fuller*, speaking of this Matter) in 'meddling with what was not committed by the 'Parliament to their Cognizance and Consultation; for which they were afterwards *shak'd down, and ty'd up with a shorter Tedder*. For tho' the wise Parliament made use of the Presbyterian Zeal and Activity for the Extirpation of *Bishops*, yet they discreetly resolv'd to hold a 'strict Hand over them, as not coming by their own Power to *Advise*, but call'd to Advise with the 'Parliament; nor were they *to cut out their own Work*, but to *make up what was cut to their own Hands*: And seeing a *Presumptive* is a Rod, as 'well for a *Presbyter*, as a *Prelate* —— Tho' 'they felt not this Rod, it was shew'd to them, 'and shak'd over them.' Ch. Hist. *Cent.* 17. *b.* 11. *p.* 214.

The Instances of this were several, in the Course of their Session; I shall mention but some few of them: And in the first Place, the House never suffer'd the beloved *Jure Divino ship of Presbytery* to pass thro' it. I have before observ'd, how Mr. *Selden* in particular, oppos'd it in the Assembly it self: And when the Question was put, on the Debate of the Ordinance for Setling *Church Government*, it was once diverted by a Lay-Member of the Assembly, in a long and set Speech for that purpose. However, the Majority were for it; and therefore, in their *Advice* and *Opinion* for the Settlement of *Presbyterian Government*, presented to the House, they had inserted an Expression, that it was *Jure Divino*. This they thought to have pass'd in a thin House of their own Friends, who had Notice to attend betimes; but Mr. *Gee* stood up, and delay'd them with a Speech of an Hour long; and was seconded by Mr. *Whitlock*, till the House was full: And then, upon the Question, the *Jus Divinum* was rejected: Tho' Gentlemen having afterwards the Thanks of divers of the Members, for *preventing the Surprizal of the House*.

Comp. Hist. of Engl. Vol. III. p. 151, 152. which *Abridgment*, p. 100.

Ibid.

Not could they ever get the *Scottish Government and Discipline* brought in such a Manner as they desir'd; notwithstanding the very Pretence for calling them was, to Settle a *Government agreeable to God's Word*, and to make a nearer approach to the Church of *Scotland*. For tho' they had destroy'd *Episcopacy*, and the *Establish'd Discipline*, and the Nation was in without any manner of Government or Order in *Church-Affairs*, (nothing being settled in the room of them yet would the House at last, as little endure the Voice of the People, as they would

Full. Ch. Hist. who for

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would, what they call'd *Prelatical Tyranny*; nor could the Assembly ever obtain the *full* of their Wishes in that Kind. It would be endless to trace all that pass'd betwixt the Assembly and the Houses, on this Head, and the many Attempts and Complaints, which were made on that Account. Let it suffice to say, that they were so jealous of this Discipline, that about *Sept.* 1645, being inform'd of an intended '*Petition for Establishing Presbytery,*' *as the Discipline of Jesus Christ*; they voted it *SCANDALOUS*, even before they *receiv'd* it. And *Nov.* 19, the same Year, the Common-Council of *London* having Petition'd the House of Commons to the same purpose; They order'd a sharp Answer to be penn'd in Return to it; in which, among other Things, they tell them, They '*conceiv'd the City and Common-Council were inform'd falsely of their Proceedings, or else they would not have presupposed on the Judgment of the Parliament:* And when another Petition of the same Import was deliver'd from divers Ministers of *London*, they refer'd it to a Committee, to find out the Design of the Petition, and who were the Advancers thereof; and then sent out two of their Members to the Petitioners, to tell them, They *need not attend for an Answer; but should go Home, and look to the Charges of their several Congregations.*'

See Compl. Hist. *of* Eng. *Vol* III. *p.* 148. Whitl. *Mem. p.* 147. *Rushw. pars* 3 *p.* 139.

Nor did they at last consent to as much of it as was after pass'd; but for fear of disobliging their good Brethren of *Scotland*, whose Assistance they could not want at that Time; and therefore the Commissioners of that Nation, having labour'd it with great Industry in the Assembly; and the Parliament of that Kingdom having by a Letter solemnly desir'd a speedy Settling of *Church-Government*, according to the Judgment of the Assembly of Divines: The House in *February* 1645, were compell'd to set about the Business of *Religion*; and in *March* following, an Ordinance was pass'd, making some Advance towards the settling this long desired Model of *Government*, but such an one, as '*after all the Presentations and Title of* Presbytery, *made it rather a Scheme of Magistrate, and under the Administration of the People.*'

Full. Ch. Hist. *Cent.* 17 *L.* 11. *p.* 214. *See also* Compl. Hist. *of* Engl. *Vol.* III. *p.* 142, 144. * *See* Husb. *Collect.* Folio, *p.* 809. Whitl. *Mem. p.* 203. Compl. Hist. *of* Engl. *Vol.* III. *p.* 148. † *I have not seen this Ordinance; it finds Two to Scobell to* August 29, *this Effect, the one of* Jan. 29, 1647, (*Part* I. *p.* 139.) *the other of* 1648. (*Part* 2. *p.* 165.) *each indeed plainly enough Erastian.*

For which Reasons, as this Ordinance did not at all satisfie the Assembly; so in the following Year they were often '*Petitioning the Commons for a full and perfect Settlement of Church-Government*;' in Answer to which, the Commons at last sufficiently discover'd themselves, by propounding (*April* 30, 1645) Nine Questions to the Assembly, about the *Divine Right*, which they claim'd for their *Presbytery*; to which I cannot find they ever return'd any Answer, tho' the House call'd upon them more than once for it; and so the Matter of *Jure Divino* drop't, and the Assembly it self, in a manner, soon after it. However, (*August* 29, 1648) the much wish'd for Ordinance pass'd the House, prescribing the '*Form of Church Government*,' and Ordaining, '*That all Parishes and Places whatsoever*' in *England* and *Wales*, (except the '*Chapels or Places in the Houses of the King and his Children*,' and the '*Peers of this Realm*) '*be brought under the Government of Congregational, Classical, Provincial, and National Assemblies.*' This was the great Ordinance by which *Christ* was to be set up in *his Kingdom*, within these Nations, and the Presbyterian Discipline fully Establish'd: But it fell much short of Expectation, and put the *Presbytery* under so many *Restrictions* of the *Temporal Power*, that I cannot find it gave any tolerable Satisfaction; besides, that it was in a manner *generally neglected* Of all which, I shall have occasion to say more hereafter.

Compl. Hist. *of* Engl. *Vol.* III. *p.* 151, 152. *See* Husb. *Collect.* Folio, *p.* 880. Compl. Hist. *of* Engl. *Vol.* III. *p.* 152, 160. Scob. *Collect. Part* 2. *p.* 165.

And as to what concerns the Two great Particulars of this Scheme; namely, that of *Suspension from the Sacraments*, and the other of *Excommunication*; the Parliament would by no means trust the Power of them in the Hands of the *Presbytery*. *March* 27, 1645, the Assembly apply'd to the House upon the former of these Heads; and that Matter (together with the other of *Excommunication*), being debated, *Mr. Selden* and *Mr. Whitlock* vehemently oppos'd the Exercise of that Power. *August* 1, following, a farther Petition was deliver'd on the same Head, seconded a Week after with another, insisting upon their Claim of *Jure Divino*, to suspend from the Sacrament all such, as they should judge to be *Scandalous* or *Ignorant*: But the House made little or no Progress in the Business; instead of it, on occasion of the Penalties intended to be laid on such as were suspended from the *Sacrament*, they Voted, *Sept.* 6, that the '*Presbytery should not meddle with any thing of* Meum *and* Tuum, *till it were determin'd by the Civil Magistrate*;' and *October* 15, Resolv'd, That the '*Presbytery should not suspend from the Sacrament at their own Discretion, but for such Offences only, as should be particularly express'd in an Ordinance made for that purpose*;' which was accordingly passed about Five Days after, prescribing the *Rules and Directions*, by which (and not otherwise) the *Presbytery* were to *Suspend*. In short, ' the Parliament (says *Fuller**) kept the coercive Power in their own Hands, not trusting them to *carry the Keys at their Girdle*; so that the Power of *Excommunication* was not † entrusted with them; but *ultimately* Resolv'd into a Committee of eminent Persons of Parliament, whereof *Thomas* Earl of *Arundel* is the first Person nominated.' But afterwards it went a step lower; for (as a late ‡ Author observes on some farther Proceedings of those Times) '*The Care of Religion was transferr'd from a Convocation to a New Assembly of Divines; from Them to a House of Commons; and from thence to the Mobb.*'

Compl. Hist. *of* Engl. *Vol.* III. *p.* 147. Whitl. *Mem p.* 163. *Ibid. p.* 148. *See* Whitl. *Mem. p.* 162. *as there said page 1, but I think it should be p.* 170. *This* (saith he) *displeased some who were earnest to give an Arbitrary Power to the* Presbytery. *If I have not seen this Ordinance, but in the Grand one of Aug.* 29, 1648, *for Settling Presbytery, the Rules for Suspension; and the particular Crimes are (as is here said) specified and enumerated; and for such likewise, as are not enumerated, a Committee of Lords and Commons, is appointed to Judge of them, with an Appeal to the Houses of Parliament, if the Party think himself aggrieved.* Scob. *Collect. Part* 2. *p.* 176, 177.

* Ch. Hist. *Cent.* 17. *L.* 11. *p.* 214.

† This in the Ordinance of Aug 1648. *now mentioned, the Power of Excommunication seems to be more entrusted with the* Presbytery, *than this Expression of Fuller allows of.*

‡ Compl. Hist. *of* Engl. *Vol.* III. *p.* 160.

But tho' the House's kept such a strait Hand upon them, in relation to that which was the *avow'd and declar'd Business* of their Meeting; yet they threw them a looser Rein, and gratify'd them to the full, in that which was the real Intent and Design of their Assembling; that is, the doing as much Mischief to the *Church of England*, as their Hearts could wish or devise; which was at least equally (if not more) acceptable to them, than the other. And accordingly their first Business of Moment was, to present a Petition to the Parliament (*July* 19) *stuff'd* (says the Author last cited) *with Schism, Sedition, Cruelty* and *Cant*; recommending to their Consideration in the first Place, the Appointing of a Solemn *Fast*, &c. and then, among other Things, the Ravaging and Ruining of the *Loyal Clergy*, and the Plundering of *Churches*, which they call '*a thorough and speedy Proceed-*

Compl. Hist. *of* Engl. *Vol.* III. *p.* 154. *See the Petition it self.* Husb. *Collect. Folio, p.* 641.

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'*ing against blind Guides, and scandalous Mini-*
'*sters,*' and the *Abolishing* of '*all Monuments of*
'*Idolatry and Superstition*:' In both of which they were gratify'd (and particularly in the *Latter*) by the *Ordinance of Aug.* 28, 1643, before spoken of; this being the proper Business for which they were call'd together.

Nor would they at that time have stood with them for small matters, tho' they had gone a little out of the way; because there was still a greater Work for them to do; which was, to recommend the *Covenant* to the People, and thereby to draw the whole *Nation* into a *solemn Oath* and *Confederacy*, for the *Extirpation* of the *Ecclesiastical Government*; and to engage both Themselves and Others in a most exectable Rebellion against the Sacred Person of his Majesty. In order to which, after they had prepar'd the Assembly for *Submission*, by teaching them in the Person of Dr. *Featly*, '*how dangerous it was to*
'*dissent from the current Opinion of the House of*
'*Commons*,' they sent the *Bond* of this wicked Confederacy to the '*Godly and Learned Divines*' for their '*Consideration, and speedy Resolution.*' Whereupon That Clergy (saith the Lord *Clarendon*) 'returned within Two Days,
'their full Approbation of it; there having been but Two Ministers who made
'any Pause, or Scruple of it, and They again
'soon confessing, *They had received full Sa-*
tisfaction to their Doubts in debate; and that
'*they were fully convinc'd of the Lawfulness and*
'*Piety of it.*' And this, together with the Battle of *Newberys* ('which clear'd and remov'd more
'Doubts than the Assembly had done') made it stick but very few Hours with *both Houses*: And after it had past'd, the Lords, and Commons, and their Assembly of Divines, met at St. *Margaret's* Church in *Westminster*, with great Solemnity, to Take it; which was accordingly done; Two or Three Divines successively going up into the *Pulpit* to Pray, Others to make *Orations* upon the Work of the Day: Where they *utter'd such extravagant things* in commendation of the *Covenant*, as cannot easily be imagin'd; *Mr. Henderson* concluding the Solemnity with as *extravagant Commendations* of what They had done.

Clar. Hist. Vol. II. p. 255, 256, 257, 259.

Septem. 25, 1643.

I cannot forbear repeating on *this* occasion, what I have already observ'd upon *another*, that however *monstrous* it may seem, 'tis plain from, this Instance, that it is not *impossible*, that Clergymen, who in their *Orders*, *Subscriptions*, *Preferments*, *Habits and Professions*, do acknowledge the Church of *England* (as the Divines of the *Assembly* once did) may notwithstanding be engag'd (if not thro' *Design*, yet at least, thro' *Ignorance*) in the blackest, and most destructive Combination against her. But to proceed:

As the *Extirpation of Prelacy* was expressly provided for by the Covenant; and as Those who had the Interpretation of the other Parts of it, well knew how to turn each of them (as they had before done the *Protestation*) to the Ruin of what they pretended to Preserve; that is, in plain Words, to the Engaging all who took it, in the most wicked Conspiracy against his Majesty's Power, Person and Government: So all these *great Ends* being now *sanctify'd* by the *Opinion* of the *Assembly*; and the *Sincerity* of that Opinion having receiv'd the highest Attestation, by the *Practice* of those *Godly* Men Themselves (who *all* took it;) it is not to be wonder'd, that Thenceforward the less discerning People, who had been by so many Arts Taught to have such an high Esteem of them, should immediately look on the *Covenant* as little other than an Oracle from Heaven; especially considering, That from *this* Example of their Leaders, all the Lesser Pulpits that were fill'd with the Preachers of the Faction, recommended it with the utmost Assiduity and Diligence (and sometimes in such Expressions, as came not much short of Blasphemy;) and by that means it was generally receiv'd, and taken over all the Kingdom.

The extream Wickedness of this Combination, the great Use that it serv'd for, towards carrying on the Rebellion; and consequently, the great Mischief it did the *King*, are all now so well known to every body, that I shall not stay to observe them; but go on to some other *Godly* Acts of this *Assembly*.

It was at Their Motion, That a Solemn Fast was held for imploring God's Assistance on the Rebellion, when the Earl of *Essex* marched into the West. On notice that probably the Armies were then engag'd a Second time at *Newberry*, the *Assembly*, by a Message from the *Commons*, spent some time in Prayer, for the good Success of the *Parliament-Forces*, i. e. the *Rebellion*. But above all this, the Abolishing our incomparable *Liturgy* (as is already hinted) was, by *Advice* of, and *Consultation* with this Holy *Synod*. The *Directory* substituted in the room of it, was the Work of the same Hands; and the Re-inforcing the Disuse of the one, and the Observance of the other, under the *severe Penalties* formerly mentioned, was likewise at their Instance. It must be remember'd also, that they drew up a System of *Calvin's Principles*, which they call'd a *Catechism*; but it was so unlike what is usually known by that Name, that their Masters turn'd them back again to shorten it; which they did, to a *Length* that as much exceeds the *Memories* of *Children*, as many of the *Doctrines* in it do their *other Capacities*.

Comp. Hist. of Reg. Vol. III. p. 143.

See the Preamble to the Ordinance for it.

By the Ordinance of 23, 1644. Comp. Hist. of Reg. Vol. III. p. 147.

Ibid. p. 160.

The Assembly man, p. 10. seems to intimate, that by the Countenance or Chairmanship as head, of

the Assembly (*in some others of their Principles*) the Aforesaid was printed in English, *and that the Grand Seignior was sending an Ambassador into* England *with his Thanks for it.* *See also his Observations in some Passages in their Annotations, p.* 7. 8.

They were likewise (as I find) entrusted with the Examinations of such as should be Admitted to *Livings*, and to *Fellowships* in *Cambridge*, during the *Reformation* there. Take an Account of the Remainder of their good Deeds, in the Words of Dr. * *Heylin*: 'They were 'preferr'd to the best Benefices of 'the Sequester'd Clergy (some of them Three or 'Four † together) —— Besides the Honour of 'assisting in so great an Action, as the Ruin 'of the Church, and the Subversion of the 'present Government; in reference whereunto 'they were to be employ'd from time to 'time, as occasion was, to * *stir up the People* '*of the Counties* for which they serv'd, *to rise*, *and arm* themselves against the King, under 'colour of their own Defence; as appears plainly by the Order of *Aug.* 10. And that they 'might be look'd upon with the greater Reverence, they maintain a constant Intercourse 'of ‡ Letters with their Brethren of *Scotland*, 'the Churches of the *Netherlands*, the *French* 'and *Switzers*; but chiefly with *Geneva* it self; 'in which they laid such vile Reproaches on his 'Majesty and the Church of *England*, the one 'for having a Design to bring in Popery, the 'other for a Readiness to receive the same; that 'his Majesty was necessitated to set out a *Mani-*'*festo* in the *Latin* Tongue, for laying open 'the Imposture to the Churches of all Foreign 'Nations.'

See Comp. Hist. of Engl. p. 158. and Full. Ch. Hist. Cent. 17. Lib. 9. p. 15.

* Hist. Presb. Ed. 2. p. 456.

† Agreeable to what Mr. Milton saith of them in his Anat. been already cited.

* See the Order, in Husb. Col. Fol. p. 283.

‡ Where in such Terms of Contempt, &c. that a late Author says, 'The Scots 'and the 'very Language of their Letters had 'been a Reproach 'to any Divines, but *Reg. and*

'such as were singular Enemies to the King, and the Church Comp. Hist. of Reg. Vol. III. p. 135.

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As to the Concluſion of this *Aſſembly*, They were ſo confounded at the Oppoſition in their own Houſe, from their warm *Diſſenting Brethren*; and at the Checks and Repulſes they frequently met with from the *Houſe of Commons*, that they grew very weary of their Attendance on them; and began to fall off, and retire home privately, and by degrees, without any Formalities of Proroguing and Diſſolving. Such as remain'd (having ſurviv'd their great Reſpect,) and being too Few to maintain the Dignity of an Aſſembly, contented themſelves with the Notion of a *Committee*, chiefly employ'd to examine their Abilities, and *good Affections*, who were preferred to Livings. And indeed, the Wiſeſt of them were at laſt a little ſenſible of their own Fatal Errors, in breaking off a Synodical Union with their Spiritual Governours, and ſubmitting to be made an independent Body of *Preſbyters*, to quarrel eternally among Themſelves; and to be made a Property to the Lay-Powers, who meant no more than to ſerve a turn by them, and then to deſpiſe them, as they always did: Until at length, they were utterly diſpers'd, and loſt, when *Cromwell* diſſolv'd the Parliament in the beginning of 1653.

Comp. Hiſt. of Engl. Vol. III. p. 150.

In 1646.

See Fall. Ch. Hiſt. Cent. 17. L. 11. p. 215.

Comp. Hiſt. of Eng. ubi ſupra.

See Abridg. p. 63.

Thus ended the *Engliſh Aſſembly of Godly and Learned Divines*; the like to which, certainly had never met in the Chriſtian World before; as will ſoon appear, if all that I have ſaid of them at large, be now collected into one ſhort View, namely, That the *Aſſembly* began with a *manifeſt Invaſion* of the *Rights* of the *Clergy*, as well known as any other Laws of the Kingdom; was *ſubſtituted* in the room of a *Regular* and *Legal Synod*, at that time in being; to which They were on all accounts of *Life* and *Learning* utterly inferiour: That they had neither been *ſummoned* by his Majeſty, nor *choſen* by the *Clergy*, nor was there one Legal Step taken in calling them together; but were conven'd both by the Rebellious, and Uſurp'd Authority of a *meer Lay Power*; and each of them, Man by Man, nominated to the *Aſſembly* by Thoſe ſame *Lay Perſons*: That they were generally appointed for their *known Diſaffection* to that *Church*, of which they were to be a *Synod*; and aſſembled at laſt, in the plaineſt Diſobedience to the expreſs Commands of his Majeſty; altho' his Authority alone could in a *legal manner* give Being to a Council of that nature: That they were not permitted to fill the Chair of their own Houſe (nor any other Seat in it) as it ſhould become *Vacant*: That they were not allow'd to undertake any Buſineſs, but what ſhould be laid before Them by the *Parliament*; nor to conclude upon That, but to ſend it back to their *Lay-Maſters*; who were moreover, to determine all their Controverſies, if they could not agree among Themſelves: That they *ſubmitted* (contrary to their own *private Opinions* in that matter) to be call'd together in ſuch a manner, and on ſuch ignominious *Conditions*, as deſtroy'd the very Eſſentials of a *Synod* (namely, a Power in *Spirituals*) and was at laſt their own Diſtruction, and, in effect, that of *Chriſtianity it ſelf*, as making Religion a pure *Matter of State*; and all this, in order to compleat the Ruin of that very Order of *Biſcops*, which had always compoſ'd the Firſt, and Greateſt *Councils* of the *Chriſtian Church*, and preſided in all the *other Synods* of it, for 15 Centuries of Years together: That beſides all this, they were mix'd and blended with a conſiderable Number of Laymen, who had as full and ample a Power to Debate, Vote, &c. as any Clergyman in the Meeting; were interſpers'd with *Browniſts*, *Independents*, and others of ſuch ſtrange *Opinions* and *Principles*, as, I believe, were never before brought into a Synod of the *Chriſtian Church*. Add to this, That the greater Part of them had not only been Refractory and Diſobedient to all the Orders of their *Spiritual Governours*; but had alſo their Hands ſtain'd with the Blood of a moſt wicked and execrable *Rebellion*; and ſome of them afterwards in That of their *Prince* alſo, if I miſtake not: That they were not countenance'd with the *Authority*, or *Preſence* of one ſingle Biſhop (without which, the Chriſtian World never ſaw a *Synod* for 1500 Years) who ſate among them in any other capacity, than That of a *Private Divine*: That they were never permitted to do the very Thing, for which it was pretended they were ſummon'd; but deſpiſed, Controul'd, and kept under by their *Lay Aſſeſſors* and *Maſters*, and made uſe of as meer Tools (by the moſt wicked Combination of Men, that ever met in any Nation) to ſerve the vileſt Purpoſes; ſuch as promoting an Oath, and Confederacy of the blackeſt nature, countenancing the other Proceedings of a moſt horrible *Rebellion*; and working the Ruin of that very *Church*, in which they had their Orders, to which they were engag'd by ſo many Oaths and Subſcriptions, and which, it was pretended, they were only to *Reform*. In a word, a *Synod* (if it be not an Abuſe of that Name) which never ſeem'd to have any ſenſe of what uſually was the Buſineſs of other *Chriſtian Councils*; or to have had any Regard to the Orders and Decrees of the *Councils* of the *Firſt Chriſtian Ages*; a Synod of *Godly* Men, which was more *divided*, than thoſe Scandalous Perſons whom they ſupplanted; who inſtead of Advancing the Purity of the Goſpel, did the *greateſt Diſ-ſervice* to the *Chriſtian Name*; having in plain Terms (if one who had gone himſelf in the ſame Paths, may be credited) promoted *Atheiſm* in the Nation; and who at laſt, ſunk away, the *Contempt* and *Deriſion* of their own *Makers*, the Scandal of that, and the Abhorrence of all future Ages. *Unto their Aſſembly, O my Soul, be not thou united!*

See the Aſſembly-men p. 14, 18, 21.

Comp. Hiſt. of Engl. Vol. III. p. 155.

And certainly it will hereafter be reckon'd among the greateſt Honours of the *Church of England*, That She had *Thoſe* Men for her Enemies.

By the time that the ſeveral Undertakings here accounted for, had been Accompliſh'd, there was little, or nothing wanting, to *obliterate* the very Memory of the *Church* (not to ſay, of *Chriſtianity* it ſelf) but to take away the *Revenues* of Thoſe who ſerv'd at her Altar. For Theſe, in conjunction with the Fabricks themſelves, were almoſt the *only* Publick Monuments of it, left remaining in the Nation. Thoſe of the *Cathedrals* were already diſpos'd of; and as the *Layity* of the *Faction* were glad to get them into their own Hands (tho' under various Pretences of maintaining a *Godly Miniſtry*, &c.) ſo poſſibly the *Clergy* might the more willingly ſuffer them to be imbezzel'd; becauſe they favour'd ſo much of Epiſcopacy, and could not well be retain'd without it. But the Tithes of the *Parochial Clergy* were yet untouch'd; which the *Preſbyterians* were indeed, as willing to preſerve, as the *Church-men* themſelves; and for this Reaſon, among others, becauſe they had gotten the *Richeſt Livings* of the *Loyal Clergy* into their own hands. Tithes.

However, as they had at firſt taken in all Parties to ſtrengthen *themſelves* againſt the *Church*; and as they had deſtroy'd the *Eſtabliſh'd Diſcipline*, without ſubſtituting any thing in the room of it: So by Thoſe means, were the various Sects of *Independents*, and other Enthuſiaſts, en-

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encreas'd in a short Time to such an height, that they were able to make a stand against their Patrons, and at last wholly to overtop them.

Amongst the other Opinions of these Sectaries, this was one, That *Tithes* were *Jewish* and *Antichristian*; and therefore an Attempt must be made to Abolish them. Mr. *Selden* had indeed abus'd his great Learning on this Argument, before the breaking out of the *Rebellion*; and when the Reins of Government (both Civil and Ecclesiastical) were quite relax'd by the Distractions of the Kingdom, this Doctrine began to be listen'd unto with a great deal of Pleasure by the Laity, which occasion'd very much Trouble to those of the Regular Clergy, that had as yet the good Fortune to keep their Livings; every Factious Parishioner taking the opportunity of those Lawless Times, to withhold his Dues; and having been taught by these Opinions, to plead Conscience for his so doing: And it grew at last to be so Fashionable, that several of those Factious Ministers, who waited for the Livings of the Episcopal Clergy, found no more ready Course to get them complain'd of to the Committees (no matter on what Pretence) by their Parishioners, and to get themselves substituted in their rooms; than by declaiming vehemently against the Imposition of *Tithes*; tho' some of them, after they were in Possession, and found their Contributions fall short of what those *Jewish* Customs would have yielded them, taught their Parishioners, (the Laws for *Tithes* being still in full Force) by sad Experience, that they only meant *Tithes* were *unlawful*, as long as *more* was to be gotten by *Gifts* and *Subscriptions*: Of which some Instances will afterwards appear in the Course of this History.

See the Preambles to the Ordinance of Nov. 1, 1644. Scob. Collect. Pars 3. p. 74.

In the mean Time, these Opinions and Practices had so far prevail'd at last, that the Parliament (not being yet arriv'd to that full Measure of Wickedness, they afterwards compleated) found themselves under a Necessity of providing against them, which they did by their Ordinance of *November* 8, 1644. strictly enjoyning all Persons ‡ *fully, truly, and effectually, to set out, yeild and pay respectively, all and singular Tithes, Offerings, Oblations, Obventions, Rates for Tithes, and all other Duties, commonly known by the Name of Tithes, &c.*'

Ibid.

But *Enthusiasm* prevailing, this *Ordinance* was as little regarded by the Sectaries, as the other Laws had lately been, by the Compilers of this *Ordinance*; and therefore *November* 19, 1646, I find a Petition presented to the Commons by many of *Kent*, praying, '*That Ministers may not receive Tithes for their Maintenance, but be provided for some other way.*' In return to which, the House order'd their 'Thanks for 'their good Affections.'

Whitl. *Mem. p.* 232.

After this, it would be almost endless to recite the several *Petitions, Proposals, Applications*, &c. to the House, relating to These Matters, especially when the *Changes* and *New Models* of *Government* were in Agitation. The Reader may find very many of them dispers'd up and down in Mr. *Whitlock's Memoirs*. I shall here produce but a few more of them. * *Sept.* 14, 1647, the *Kentish* Petition was reinforc'd with one from *Bucks*, against † '*Tithes and* '*Free Quarter*;' so happy were They in Those Times, in coupling Things together; Petitions from *Oxfordshire*, *Hertfordshire*, and other Counties to the same Effect, had been also presented to the House, and were, *Sept.* 15, 1647. referr'd to a Committee; which with other like Applications afterwards, had so much Effect, that *April* 3, 1649. the House order'd a Declaration to be drawn up, wherein they promise, that as soon as *another Maintenance* can be provided for Ministers, '*the Tithes should be taken off.*' An Act for this purpose, was accordingly under Debate *June* following. *August* 6, the same Year, (at a farther Debate on the same Act, if I conjecture right) it was Resolv'd on the Question, That '*Tithes should not be con-*'*tinu'd.*' But this Matter not being compleated, *December* 25, 1651, (the House sitting that Day) a Letter of Advice, suitable to the Prophanation of the Festival, was prepar'd, and sent to them in these Words, 'That if they would but grant 'an Act, for all the Profits of the Tithes in all 'the Counties of *England* and *Wales*, to be gathered into a Treasury, and the one half 'thereof may be pay'd to a competent Number 'of Godly Ministers (what would be done with 'the other Part, is easy to imagine) to preach 'the Gospel in each County; and all Those '*Drunken, Malignant, Scandalous, Delinquent, Ignorant, Whoring*, and *Prophane* Ones, that 'go *under the Name of Ministers*, put to *work* '*for their Livings*; That the Gospel would be 'better *propagated* than now it is, and the Lord 'would be more glorify'd in the Land, and 'this present Government better Established.' However, this warm Advice was not followed; and therefore, *February* following, a Petition was presented to the House, in the Name of divers well affected in the *Northern* Counties, setting forth, '*That there remains yet to be done by* '*Them, the Taking away of Tithes, and Law (as* '*now it stands*) *the most Ancient Badges of* '*Ecclesiastical and Civil Tyranny.* After this Perfection of *Enthusiasm*, I need add no more Instances of their Application to the Parliament against Tithes; but only farther take Notice, that notwithstanding all these Petitions, and the several Debates and Resolves of the House upon them, no ‡ *Ordinance*, nor any Clause of an *Ordinance* did at last pass for the Abolishing of them: But the only Reason of it, as far as I can perceive, was, because they could not find out an Expedient to *'satisfie the* '*Lay Impropriators*;' nor think of any other Project for Maintaining a Ministry, which they could so conveniently substitute in the room of them; since it is sure, that in 1653, *Barebone's* Parliament had a *Quarrel* (as the Noble Lord † *Clarendon* acquaints us) 'against all who had 'call'd themselves *Ministers*, and who by being 'call'd so, receiv'd *Tithes*, and *Resprit* from their 'Neighbours: They look'd upon the Function 'it self to be *Antichristian*, and the *Persons* to 'be burthensome to the People; and the requiring and payment of *Tithes* to be absolute *Judaism*; and they thought fit, that they should 'be Abolish'd all together: And that there might 'not, for the Time to come, be any Race of 'of People who might revive these Presences; 'they propos'd, *That all Lands belonging to the* '*Universities, and Colleges in the Universities,* '*might be Sold, and the Monies that should a-*'*rise thereby, be dispos'd for the Publick Service,* '*and to ease the People from the Payment of Taxes* '*and Contributions.*'

P. 392. *See also* Compl. Hist. of Eng. Vol. III. p. 178.

Whitl. *Mem.* P. 395.

P. 402.

P. 406.

P. 428.

Compl. Hist. of Engl. Vol. III. p. 378.

‡ Except that for the propagating of the Gospel in Wales, and a like one for the Four Northern Counties, which were plainly *a portion of the wise Provision of Abolishing Tithes*; and of which I shall speak at large hereafter.

† *See* Whitl. *Mem. p.* 511. 643. and Compl. Hist. Vol. III. p. 339. Hist. Vol. III. p. 378.

* Odd, if, that Year the Commons voted, that most should have Tithes, but such as could submit to Presbyterian Government. Whitl. *Mem. p.* 367; but *Baxter* himself much more of the *Matter* as it self.

Altho' my Business at present is only to give an Account for the Ruin of the Ecclesiastical Establishment in Those Times of *Liberty*; yet it is probable the Reader would willingly be inform'd, whether they *erected* any Thing in the room of that, which they were so intent upon *pulling down*. And therefore I shall in this Place, break a Word or two of their *setting up the Presbyterian Discipline*, that Golden Idol, to which they had offer'd so many Human Sacrifices;

Discipline Erected.

† Whitl. *Mem. p.* 272. *Designs which Enthusiastic Men successively improv'd, prepar'd us*

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crifices; of which an Imperfect Image was rais'd at laſt, and ſtood (where it ought not) in the Place of the Church.

This was call'd the *Setting up Chriſt in his Kingdom*, and the ſetting him *on his Throne*: And whoever conſiders the loud and inceſſant Clamours that were made for *a farther Reformation, and pure Ordinances*, the Z. al and Earneſtneſs of the Faction in that Great Work; inſomuch that neither Laws, Allegiance, Juſtice, nor Piety could be heard; whilſt they were calling aloud on every one to aſſiſt them in it: Whoever, I ſay, conſiders all this, would be apt to think, that their Model was no other than ſome *Divine Pattern, ſhown to them in the Mount*, or the New Jeruſalem *it ſelf let down from Heaven*; and that they would not have loſt the Satisfaction of one Day in deferring to Eſtabliſh it.

But as the Thing it ſelf was in Truth nothing leſs than what they pretended it; ſo was their haſte to *erect* it much leſs, than it is poſſible to imagine. The Houſe had, if I miſtake not, been ſeaſonably adviſ'd, by one of their own Members, when they firſt ſet about pulling down the *Government* of the *Church*, to think of ſome other, which might immediately ſtep in, and ſupply the room of it. And the many ill Conſequences of an *Interregnum* in the Church, were no leſs plain, than of one in the State. But either the Zeal of thoſe, who knew leſs of the Matter, was ſo warm for the Aboliſhing of what they call'd *Popery*; or the firſt Intentions of thoſe, who conducted their Affairs, were ſo cool for any *Eccleſiaſtical Government* at all; that the very Ruins of the Church were in a manner loſt, before they erected any New Structure upon them.

See alſo a Draught of a Speech by the L. Faulkland *Printed at* Oxon, 1644. *p.* 2.

Indeed they Eſtabliſh'd the *Directory* in the ſelf ſame *Ordinance*, by which they Aboliſh'd the *Common-Prayer*; tho' (to obſerve that by the way) they had countenanc'd a total Diſ-uſe of it ſome Years before. But as to the *Government* and *Diſcipline* of the *Church*, there had been no Footſteps of them left, for near Four Years before the Firſt and Imperfect *Ordinances* for the *Preſbyterian* Model had any beginning.

I have formerly obſerv'd, that the Sinews of all *Church Diſcipline* were quite cut in ſunder, by a Clauſe in the Act for Aboliſhing the *High Commiſſion-Court*, which took place in *Auguſt*, 1641; and it was in *May* before, that the *Root and Branch Bill* had been brought in; from which Time Epiſcopacy was in *Effect* put down, with all ſuch at leaſt, as would not voluntarily, and without Compulſion of Law, pay Obedience to it. But the firſt *Ordinances* that I have met with, for ſettling the *Preſbyterian* Scheme, paſs'd not till the middle of 1645, and the latter end of that, or the beginning of the following Year; and thoſe ſo Imperfect, that the Aſſembly continu'd their Petitions and Applications to the Houſes, for the more compleat Settlement of *Church-Government*: Nor did the *Grand Ordinance* for that Purpoſe paſs, till the middle of 1648, and even then fell much ſhort of their Wiſhes and Deſires: Not to add at preſent, that it was generally neglected, and omitted to be put in Practice, and in a Year or two utterly ſwallowed up by the *Independents*: So much eaſier did they Deſtroy than Build. And therefore, during the ſeveral Times and Changes of no *Diſcipline*, of one that was Imperfect, and not put in Practice; of a ſhort-liv'd one in ſome few Places, and then none again; and all this in a time of War and Civil Confuſions: It may eaſily be imagin'd, what Licentiouſneſs and Wickedneſs of all Sorts; what Errors and horrible Blaſphemies; what Sects and Opinions, unheard of in *Chriſtendom* before theſe Times, muſt of neceſſity, (and did in fact, for near Twenty Years together) overſpread the whole Kingdom.

See Abridg. *p.* 85, 86.

It muſt be own'd indeed, that the *Aſſembly* (*i.e.* far the greater part of them) us'd their utmoſt Endeavours to get their *Scotiſh* Project of *Church-Government* Eſtabliſh'd: And it might well have been expected, that when, in order to it, they had pull'd down a ſettled *Hierarchy*, which pleaded *Apoſtolical Practice*, and the Preſcription of fifteen Hundred Years, without the ſingle Exception of any one Church in the whole Chriſtian World; the Model which they had framed, would have been ſo plainly the *Appointment* of God himſelf, that the moſt *obſtinate Perſon* could not have *gain-ſaid* it: But inſtead of that they met with no ſmall Oppoſition from ſome of their own Members; and what was more, their Lords and Maſters, who had call'd them together, under the Pretence of Settling this Government, were not enlighten'd enough to perceive this Divine Original: But on the other Hand, plainly ſhew'd, they only intended to make uſe of the Zeal of Theſe Men, to pull down the Old *Church-Government*, and never to ſet on foot any other; or at moſt, ſuch an one only, as ſhould be plainly dependent upon themſelves.

It would be happy for this Kingdom, if Thoſe *Diſſenters*, who have any real Concern for Chriſtianity, would learn from this Inſtance of their deluded Predeceſſors, how little the Cauſe of *Religion* (under all the Pretences of it) may be at the Heart of Thoſe, with whom they have intruſted the Conduct of their Affairs; and would conſider whether their chief Aim may not be, under Pretence of Liberty, to make uſe of their Aſſiſtance, partly to *State Purpoſes*, partly to lay the Mounds and Fences of all *Religion* level with the Ground. I muſt own, it ſeems to me very plain, that the preſent Generation are much more inexcuſable in their Attempts upon the Eſtabliſhment, than Thoſe I am now ſpeaking of; becauſe as Hypocriſie was in Thoſe Times brought to its utmoſt Perfection, ſo were the Pretences of purer *Religion* always alledg'd (by the few deſigning Men that were deepeſt in the Secret) with ſuch an Air of Seriouſneſs and Concern, that I make no queſtion, but many Perſons of no inconſiderable Character and Station, thought them verily in Earneſt.

But thoſe who for many Years paſt have undertaken the Patronage of the *Diſſenting Cauſe*, have little leſs than openly profeſt and declar'd themſelves *Atheiſts*; have vented the worſt and moſt horrid Blaſphemies; have committed ſuch Prophanations, as were ſcarce ever heard of before; have liv'd in open Practice of the ſewdeſt Crimes; have imploy'd the Pens, and ſupported the Perſons of ſuch, as have advanced Principles plainly deſtructive to all *Government*, (more eſpecially Eccleſiaſtical), or receiv'd the Opinions of any of the moſt known and condemn'd *Hereticks*. In a word, have us'd the Labours of the worſt, and moſt harden'd Wretches in the Cauſe of *Heroſie*, *Anarchy* and *Infidelity*, directing them to attack, not the *Church* of *England* only, but *Chriſtianity* it ſelf, (as well in the Bulk, as in the Detail of every Fundamental Article) and even the very *Being* of *Almighty God*; inſomuch, that were it allowable to mention Particulars, and produce the *Names* and *Characters* of their Patrons, I might appeal to the Conſcience of any Religious and well Meaning *Diſſenter*, whether ſuch Perſons are not more likely to Eſtabliſh the *Alcoran*, than the *Scots Preſbytery*: Nor muſt it be unobſerv'd, that as the Deſigns on foot againſt *Chriſtianity*, cannot be accompliſh'd without a vigorous Aſſault upon that Church, which is the greateſt Ornament and

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Support of it; nor that Assault be carry'd on by any means, which promise more Success, than Trade of supporting the several Sects among us, and arguing for them in their joysome Papers; so have the Books and Writings of those horrid Blasphemers, been on that account greedily embrac'd by the generality of the *Dissenters*, their Arguments cherish'd, (and transfus'd for want of other Men among them, who could help them to any thing that looks like Learning, into such poor Pamphlets as any of them publish) with great Applauses * of those black Performances, and very cool and softening Declarations against the *Blasphemies*. So that the present Contests are not betwixt the *Church* and the *Conventicle*, but betwixt *Christianity* and *Infidelity*. And doubtless it must be a great Degree of Malice, which would purchase the Ruin of the Church of England at the Expence of *Christianity*, and had rather see *Atheism* flourish, than *Episcopacy*; which, should the Party prevail at present, would be the *certain Event*: Tho' I am unwilling to think it the direct Intention of any o her among them, than their few *Chiefs*. And, good God! will it be credit d by after-Ages, that Those who contend for the *Purity* and *Reformation of Religion*, should lend their Assistance to such Leaders? And will it not appear doubly Monstrous, if any Members of the Church, whose Ruin is in this desperate manner fought after; more especially, any that preside, or wait at her Altars, be found, by *concurring* with These Men in many of their Opinions, *excusing* others, and continually pleading for *Favour* to all of them, to give their *Names* and *Countenance* to such a *Party*?

* *See Nottingham Infance of this, in the Blasphemies given by Mr. Robinson in the Preface of his Review of the Case of the Litany, P. 13. To the infamous Author of Profh. C. in Perfect. &c. and joyning with him embracing another Forgery upon the Church of England, which, like that attack'd already by the Author, is so much commends, to an evident Forgery of their own Edition.*

By the Vindicator of the Church of England from the Aspersions of that Libel, has fully shown, both against Mr. Robinson (in the p. 211, &c.) and against his Author, (towards the whole Vindication) and I may add Unanswerably; these twelve of them have thought fit to make the stuff Reply were for above Three Years.

But to return: I have already observ'd on another Occasion, how the Endeavours of the *Assembly* to set up this Discipline, were baffl'd and defeated; and therefore I shall here only say in general, That partly thro' the Opposition of the *Independents*, and partly by the backwardness of the *Houses*, they were from Time to Time put off with Delays and Excuses, for the Course of several Years; insomuch that the Affair of *Church-Government* went on very heavily, and was by Piece-meal patch'd up and finish'd at last in such a manner, as by no means satisfy'd the Well-wishers to it: Nor would it have found that Favour which it did, but for the frequent and earnest Solicitation of the Brethren from *Scotland*, whose Assistance the Parliament could by no means be without.

Comm. Hist. of Eng. Fol. II. p. 140, 141, 142, 151, 152, 159, 160, and 174.

Ibid.

In 1644, the Commons indeed, at the pressing Instances of the *Scots*, gave the *Assembly* leave to debate the whole Matter of an Ordinance for '*Ordination of Ministers, and Settling the Government*' of the *Church*: And the same Year, as much of it as they had finish'd, was laid before the House. The Commons also, in *January* that Year, voted, That '*To have a* Presbytery *in the Church, is according to the Word of God*.' And soon after, at the Treaty of *Uxbridge*, it was, among other Things offer'd, That the Model of *Presbyterian Government* (drawn up, as I suppose, on that Vote) then annex'd to the *Duresby*, 'should be 'Enacted as a part of the Reformation.' But that Treaty coming to Nothing, *August* 19, the Year following, they pass'd an Ordinance, as I find by a Reference, relating to the Setling *Church-Government*, which was, I presume, the first of that Kind that had yet pass'd. The 20th of *October* after, They pass'd another Ordinance, touching 'Suspension' on from the Sacrament;' and in that Ordinance' as I presume, ‡, nominated the 'Committee of 'Lords and Commons for Judging of Scandal;' (referr'd to likewise in the Ordinance of *January* 29, 1647, now mention'd in the Margin) which I take to be the Committee, wherein *Fuller* saith, the Power of *Excommunication* was *ultimately* lodg'd. *Feb.* 20, 1645, the House pass'd several Votes, relating to the Choice of Elders in each Congregation, throughout the whole Kingdom; which they order'd to be communicated to the Lord Mayor, that he might put them in due Ex cution, within the District of *London*, as I understand it. And to supply the Defects of these Ordins and Ordinances, in *March*, 1645 (or the beginning of 1646,) They pass'd another, enjoining the Observance of that of *August* 19, before, and letting down some other Rules for this Government. *Aug.* 28, *1646*, another Ordinance was made, preferring the 'Manner of Ordination of *Ministers*, in 'Classical Presbytery;' together with Rules for Examination, &c.' But neither have I seen the former of These Ordinances, nor any thing of the latter, favouring the *bare Title*. Notwithstanding all which there were still such Obstacles to the Perfecting of this Good Work, as requir'd the Consideration of the House; and *April* 20, 1647, these * *Obstructions*, together with their *Remedies*, were Reported, and agreed unto by the House. However, in *June* ‖ following, (he *Independents* having made much Opposition, because now Considerable) the Commons appointed a Committee, to consider of a Means of Accommodation; but this failing, *Jan.* † 29, 1647, they found it necessary to reinforce, by a fresh Ordinance, the Use and Observance of those aforementioned, and particularly that of *August* 19, 1645, ordering the Commissioners of the Sixty Thousand Pounds *per Mensem*, forthwith to meet, and distribute the 'setp clive Counties into distinct *Classical Presbyteries*, where 'they are not already divided.' *May* 1, 1648, the Commons voted, That all Ordinances to Committees, concerning *Church-Government*, should be brought in, and determin'd: And *May* 2, 1648, the *Presbyterian Government* found so much Favour, that the denying it to be *Lawful* was enumerated in the Ordinance for punishing *Blasphemies* and *Heresies*, among Those other Crimes, which were to undergo the Penalty of Imprisonment.

Whitl. Mem. p. 162, as there fully stated.

† *For neither have I seen that.*

Ch. Hist. Cent. 17. L. 11. p. 214.

Hist. Collect. Folio, p. 899.

But none of these Ordinances, whether singly or collectively, amounting to a just Settlement, the Affair of *Church-Government* still continu'd to imploy the Houses from Time to Time, until *August* 29, 1648; when they passed the Grand Ordinance for the Setling *Presbytery*, which therefore seems to have been a Collection and Improvement of all the other *Votes, Resolves, Orders*, and *Ordinances*, (Those particularly, now mention'd) relating to that Matter.

Scob. Collect. Part 1 p. 110.

In this Ordinance they *authorize* and *require* the effectual setting up of the Discipline forthwith; distribute the Province of *London* (which was to contain the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and the Places adjacent) into its several *Classes*; impower and order the Commissioners of the Tax for Sixty Thousand Pounds *per Mensem*, to do the like for all other Counties respectively (where they were not already so divided) and to nominate the Ministers and other Members for each *Class*; give Directions for the Choice of Elders; determine the Nature and Constitutions, and declare the Powers of the *Congregational*, *Classical*, *Provincial* and *National* Assemblies (which was

See Clar. Hist. Fol. II. p. 466.

‡ *I have not found it so. Or, that Ordinance, but find it referr'd to in the Ordinance of Jan. 29, 1647.* Scob. Collect. Part 1. p. 138.

Comp. Hist. of Eng. Fol. III. p. 417. mentions an Ordinance of Octob 1645, *(of Ministers and for Excommunication.)* But I have not seen it.

* Comp. Hist. of Engl. Fol. III. p. 159.

‖ *Ibid.* p. 218. *seq.* Comp. Hist. of Engl. Fol. III. p. 60, but Scobell is plain in the Date of the 29th. Coll. Eccl. p. 139.

Comp. Hist. of Eng. Fol. III. p. 274. Scob. Collect. Part 1 p. 110.

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was the Model of their Government;) prescribe Rules for the Ordination of *Ministers*, for *Suspension* from the *Sacrament*, and for *Excommunication*, &c.

This Ordinance was the Extent of what they would allow *Presbytery*, and the utmoſt the *Aſſembly* could obtain, after all their Labours. But alaſs! neither the *Original* of the Government, nor the *leſt Reſort* of it (as limited by this *Firſt-fruits of Conſtitution*) nor the *Authority* allow'd to the *reſpective Aſſemblies*, were in any manner ſuitable to that *Spiritual Power*, which the *Scots Presbyterie* claimed for their *undoubted Right*; and which their Brethren in *England*, after their Example, ſo earneſtly contended for. The Commiſſioners of a Tax were not only to determine the Bounds of their ſeveral *Claſſes*, but alſo to nominate the *Miniſters* and *Elders* of each *Claſs*; and theſe Nominations were to be approv'd by a *Committee* of Lords and Commons. The Members of the Two Houſes did in the Ordinance it ſelf, nominate the *Claſſes* of *London*; in which the Number of Laymen was double to That of the Clergy; as (to note that by the way) the Ordinance provided it ſhould be in each of thoſe Aſſemblies reſpectively.

Namely, the Committee for Scandal (*as it was call'd*) *of which more will be ſaid by and by.*

The *Committee* of Lords and Commons now mentioned, were likewiſe to add what Number of *Delegates* they thought fit, to the Provincial Aſſembly. There lay an Appeal in any caſe whatſoever, as from one of theſe Aſſemblies to the ſuperiour of them; ſo from the National Aſſembly it ſelf to the Parliament. The ſeveral Crimes, for which any of theſe Aſſemblies were to ſuſpend a Perſon from the Sacrament, were *particularly* ſpecify'd; nor durſt they do it for any other; the Power of concluding on the Caſes *omitted*, not being entruſted with the *Presbytery*; but a *Committee* of about Thirty Lords, and 150 Commons, were appointed to Adjudge and Determine Scandals or Offences not enumerated. And when any one had been ſuſpended from the Sacrament, for any of the very Offences which are here enumerated and ſpecify'd, he had liberty to appeal from the *Presbyters*, to this ſame *Committee*, and from thence, to the *Parliament*. Nor did they at laſt, after all theſe Cautions and Reſtrictions, lodge with them the Power of Excommunication, unleſs they had 'the Conſent of the Congregation.'

Theſe were heavy Clogs on the *Presbytery*; but there were other Misfortunes likewiſe which attended them. This *Ordinance*, after all, was rather a *Permiſſion* only, than an *Enforcement* of the *Presbyterian Diſcipline*; or, at moſt, amounted to no more than a bare *Injunction*: For neither the Perſons appointed to erect it, nor ſuch as ſhould be elected to the ſeveral Aſſemblies, *were obliig'd by any Penalties* (either in this Ordinance, or any other, that I have ſeen) to ſet about the Performance. Beſides, no one was bound to ſubmit to This Government, when it ſhould be ſet up: Nor was there any * Clauſe inſerted againſt the Sectaries, and the Liberty (or rather Licentouſneſs) taken by them: Altho' the Point of *Toleration* (I mean, the Suppreſſion of it) had, next to this of the *Diſcipline* it ſelf, been for ſeveral Years labour'd by the *Presbyterian Clergy*, with the utmoſt Application. But inſtead of being gratify'd with their Requeſts in that kind; *Oct.* 2, 1647. it was expreſly provided by one of the very *Ordinances for ſettling Presbyterian Government*, That Eaſe ſhould be given 'to Tender Conſciences;' tho' I do not, indeed, find that Clauſe repeated in the *Ordinance* of *Aug.* 1648. And what was ſtill more deplorable, by the time this Ordinance had paſs'd, the *Independents* were arriv'd to ſuch an Height of Power, by means of the Army, that they ſoon after ſeiz'd the *Government*, and put an end to the whole Scheme of *Presbyterian Settlement*.

** Neither in this, nor any other Ordinance, that I remember to have met with.*

Com. *Hiſt of Eng. Vol. III. p. 160 See alſo p. 141, 152.* Whitl. *Mem. p. 270, 296.* *See* Baxter's Glench. *Mar. p. 51.*

For ſome, or more of theſe Reaſons (and, it may be, for ſome others) this Model of *Presbytery*, as I have before ſaid, never met with any Reception, which is worthy of Notice; nor was it ever erected and ſettled with any tolerable Effect. I don't remember to have met with any account of its being ſet up in above three or four Places at moſt: But on the other hand, *frequent Complaints* occurr, and thoſe made as well to the *Parliament*, as among Themſelves, of the *lamentable Neglect* of it, and of the *miſerable State* of *Religion* on That Account. And indeed, as much will appear, if we reflect on the *Ordinances* and *Reſolves* themſelves now mention'd. The *Firſt Ordinance* of *Aug.* 19, 1645, was no leſs than Twice reinforc'd (*viz.*) in *March* following, and *Jan.* 29, 1647: By which *Lateſt Ordinance* it is manifeſt, that the *Diſciplinе* had not been ſet up, as the firſt nam'd *Ordinance* had provided.

Abridg. ubi ſupra.

See Comp. Hiſt of Eng. *Vol. III. p. 148. And* Scob *Collect. Part. 1. p. 139.*

By the *Reſolves* of *Feb.* 20, 1645, concerning Electing of *Elders* throughout the Kingdom, it is alſo evident, That no ſuch Election had been then made. *Oct.* 2, 1646, a Return of the *Claſſes* for *Lancaſhire* was ſent in; which is recorded by Mr. *Huband*, and is the *only one* of that kind which occurrs in his *Collections*: Whereas if there had been more of them by that time, it ſeems probable that he would not have omitted them. And even in *Aug.* 1648, when the *Grand Ordinance* paſs'd for ſetting this *Church-Government*, 'tis plain, that many of the Counties had not been diſtributed into *Claſſes*; much leſs were the Members of thoſe *Claſſes* choſen; as appears by the *Injunction* of that *Ordinance*, appointing the Commiſſioners for the 60000 *l. per Menſem*, to undertake that *Diſtribution* and *Nomination*. And even in *Lancaſhire*, where the Diſtributions of the *Claſſes*, and the Nomination of the Members was made, return'd to *London*, and approv'd; I find ſeveral Complaints from the *Second Claſs*, That the Miniſters and Elders of ſome of the Churches nam'd, never appear'd at their Meetings. So much was this *Diſcipline* neglected and contemn'd, even where it was erected.

See Scob. *Collect. Folio p. 919, 920.*

Ibid. p. 919.

Nor can I be poſitive, that *in fact* it was ſet up any where, but in *Lancaſhire* *, and in *London*. The Diſtribution of the *Claſſes*, and the Nomination of the Miniſters and Elders for the *Former*, being ſent in (as is juſt now ſaid) was approv'd of by the Lords and Commons, *Oct.* 2, † 1646. And the *Ordinance* of 1648, ſo often mention'd, confirm'd the Diſtribution of the *Claſſes* for the Province of *London*; and appointed *Judges*, or *Tryers*, for the Elections of ſuch Elders as ſhould be *after* choſen, if I judge right of theſe matters: For I think, the *Diſcipline* ‡ had been ſet up there the Year before.

* *See* Abridg. *as before, p. 85, 86: Altho' I think, I have remembred what was ſaid in ſome Intimation of it, that it was drafted in one Committment.*

† Husb. *Coll. Folio p. 919, 921.*

‡ *See an Intimation to this Purpoſe in what is ſaid of the* Provincial Aſſembly *at* London. Comp. Hiſt. *of* Engl. *Vol. III. p. 159.*

What was done by the *Claſſes* at *London*, or of what Continuance the *Diſcipline* in That Diſtrict was, I cannot ſay: But the late Reverend Mr. *Gipps* of *Bury* near *Manchester*, communicated to me a Copy of the Proceedings of the *Second Claſs* (for there were Nine) in *Lancaſhire*; which being the only thing of that kind I ever ſaw; and nothing of a like nature having, as far as I know, been yet made publick, I ſhall from thence acquaint the Reader with ſome few of their Proceedings; by which

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it will appear, that the Nation ſuſtain'd no great Loſs in the Want of that *Diſcipline*.

See alſo Hiſt. Collect. Fol. p. 919. *An Ordinance & Short Ordinance of Parliament, for Ministers: Ordain in this County.* Ibid. *p.* 593. *Moſt of thoſe nam'd in it, I find in theſe Claſſes.*

This *Claſſis* conſiſted of the Six Pariſhes of *Bury*, *Bolton*, *Middleton*, *Roachdale*, *Radcliffe* and *Dean*. The Firſt Meeting was held at *Bury*, *Mar.* 25. 1647; and I find them continu'd until the Year 1650, at leaſt.

Among other things, they had under Debate theſe Queſtions:

Whether '*Ordination by a* Biſhop *in* 1644, *or* '1645, *be valid?*'

Whether '*Malignants ſhall be admitted to the* '*Lord's Supper, without Acknowledgment of their* '*Faults, having had their Hands in Blood?*'

Whether '*The Neglect of Duty* (i. e. the Sa-'crament) *under pretence of Religious Scruple,* '*or in a plain way of Prophaneneſs, be more* '*dangerous?*'

I do not remember, in the courſe of their Proceedings, to have met with the Solution of the Two † Former of theſe Queſtions; but the Latter was (as I preſume) afterwards determin'd at an Extraordinary Meeting, in theſe following Reſolutions, which I find in their Journal, (viz.) That '*in caſe a particular Perſon,* '*(after juſt) care taken for his ſatisfaction, either cannot, or will not be ſatisfy'd in that* '*which concerns the Quiet and Good of the* '*whole Congregation; he ought not to diſturb the* '*whole Church for his own private Scruple.*' And '*That he that for his own private Scruple, ſhall* '*continue diſobedient, contemning, and ſpeaking* '*evil of his Governours (tho' they have ſatisfyed* '*endeavour'd to ſatisfie him) and ſhall ſo labour* '*to ſet on foot Faction and Diviſions in the* '*Congregation, he ought to be proceeded againſt* '*as a diſorderly Walker.*'

† *Save an Hint ſuggeſting their having determin'd it of their own accord by the Negatives, which is plainly and by 'em mentioned.*

This, it ſeems, was the Senſe of theſe Divines, when they had the Power in their hands: But it may be preſum'd, they never conſider'd what ule both their Predeceſſors did (and their Succeſſors would) make of a *Scrupulous Conſcience* in Religious Matters; particularly, in this Caſe of the Sacrament: And that they not only hazarded the Quiet of the Congregation, to which they belonged; but had in fact, by the very Rebellion which gave being to that *Claſſis*, torn out the Bowels of the beſt and pureſt Church in the World. They came alſo to a Reſolution in Two other Points; The one (upon conſultation with another *Claſſis*) That '*they* '*ought to look backward on Scandal, as far as the* '*laying down of the former Government*;' and the other, '*That Uſury is a ſcandalous Sin, deſerving* '*Suſpenſion upon Obſtinacy.*' It appears farther, that they refuſ'd to allow *Baptiſm* to *baſe Children*; but by what Example, or Precept of the Chriſtian Church, I confeſs, I am wholly ignorant. It muſt be noted in the next place, that they harraſs'd and oppreſs'd the Loyal Clergy within their Diſtrict, in a manner equal to that of the *Committees*. It is worth while to Tranſcribe ſome of the Articles which they receiv'd againſt the Clergy, and on which they ſummon'd and perplex'd them. Mr. *Blackburn* of *Rivington*, was ſummon'd before them, among other things, for '*Kneeling down, when he* '*firſt came into the Desk, or Pulpit,*' and for not being '*lawfully Ordain'd*;' namely, having receiv'd his Orders from a *Biſhop* in 1644, or 1645, as afterwards appears. It was (with ſeveral other Allegations) depoſ'd on Oath, againſt Mr. *Pollit* of *Cheriton*-Chapel, '*That he had* '*frequented Malignants Company*;' That his '*Family work'd on the* (Parliament) *Firſt Days*;' That he hath '*in his Practice maintained Epiſcopacy*;' and ſaid, '*That he would maintain the Ceremonies,* '*as Surplice, and Book of Common Prayer*;' That he '*never publickly manifeſted any Sorrow for his* '*Malignancy*;' That he '*ſpoke againſt the Parliament, and for the King, alledging Scripture for that purpoſe*;' That he '*was at an* '*Ale Feaſt on the Day when the Parliament Forces* '*were Fighting againſt* Warrington;' That he '*ſaid, the Parliament were a Body without a* '*Head*;' That he '*entertained Cavaliers*;' That he '*neglected ſinging of Pſalms in his Family*;' That he '*ſwore by his Faith*;' That he '*was at an* '*Horſe-Race on* Barlow-Moor;' and, That he '*came in contrary to the Minds of them that were* '*reputed Godly*.'

In order to ſuſpend from the Sacrament, as I preſume.

I do not find, that the Event of this Proſecution doth appear: But they had another Gentleman before them for much the ſame Crimes; whom they both Suſpended and Sequeſter'd, *viz.* Mr. *Gilbecey* of *Holcombe-Chapl*, who had *See him in* the Appendix. fate among them as a Member of their *Claſſis*, and been *Moderator*. Some of the Articles againſt him, were, That '*He did go to an Horſe-*'*Race*,' That '*he did ſit tipling in an Ale-houſe* '*where was Fiddling*,' and That '*he was preſent at* '*a Bowling on a Common Ale-houſe Bowling-*'*Green*.'

The Caſe of Mr. * *Symmonds* of *Middleton* alſo, (which was before them) muſt not be omitted. He was diſapprov'd of by the *Claſſis*, for '*not* '*bringing a Certificate according to Ordinance* '*of Parliament*.' Beſides which, I find he had ſlighted the *Claſſis*, and not aſſembled with them, being indeed a Loyaliſt. For theſe Crimes, he was inhibited to Preach at *Middleton*, or exerciſe any Miniſterial Office within the Precincts of the *Claſſis*. Whereupon the Pariſh petition, that he may officiate till another be gotten to ſupply his Cure. To this, the *Claſſis* anſwer, that '*They* ſadly reſent the Defect of Proviſion of '*the* Means of Grace in that Congregation,' but ſtill perſiſt to refuſe Mr. *Symmonds* the Liberty of officiating there; and chooſe rather to have none, than him. After the Pariſh had lain ſome time Vacant, they at laſt place one *Filgate*, an unordain'd Preach r, in it; againſt whom the Pariſhioners, to the Number of 70, Petition for *Inſufficiency*. This Petition they reinforce with a Second and a Third; alledging, that he was a Perſon unknown to them, even by Name, and that they could not learn what he was, or ſo much as whence he came; only that it was ſaid in general, he was an *Iriſh-man*. But notwithſtanding all theſe Remonſtrances, he was continu'd amongſt them as their Miniſter, for at leaſt fifteen Months, tho' all that while Unordained: Until at laſt, being ſummoned before the *Claſſis* for clandeſtine Marriages, he was refuſed their Approbation to the Place, and threaten'd with an Inhibition: But I don't find it ſerved upon him.

* *See him in the Pariſhiall Liſt, under the Letter S. in Lancaſhire.*

Then Silenc'd, Ejected, or Diſpoſſeſs'd of about Eleven, in the ſeveral Parties and Churches for ſeven years.

pels within the Claſſis, ſome for the Crimes of Loyalty, and their matters: And Tithed and Harraſſed about Ten more at ſeveral

Next to their Care of Diſpoſſeſſing the Loyaliſts, was that of Ordaining and Approving others in their Places, and ſuch as others ſe became vacant; altho' they were not over-haſty in doing either, as will appear by and by. In purſuit of the Former of theſe Offices, I find Two of the Candidates, (*viz.* Mr. *Lievſey*, and Mr. *Pendlebury*) had given Satisfaction to the *Claſſis*, of their '*Gracious Qualifications*.' But it ſo happen'd between thoſe two approv'd Men, that

See the Abridgment viſ.

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that the Former (being yet without Orders) had married the Latter, and that too Clandestinely. But as it was no very difficult matter for Men of such Qualifications to acquit themselves before those Judges; to the *Class* declared, they had received Satisfaction from them *both*, with respect to that *Marriage*.

In the mean time, whatever *Qualifications* of *Grace*, their Candidates might be possess'd of, I believe, those of Learning were very rare with them: For of all that were Ordain'd by Them (and they were many) I find but One, namely, Mr. *Pendlebury* now mentioned, who produced a Certificate of his having taken any *Degree* in the University; and that was but the Degree of a *Batchelour in Arts*: Altho' the *Certificates* of other matters, as of having taken the Covenant, *&c.* appear plentiful enough in the Proceedings. And I am the rather confirm'd in this Opinion, because several of Them Ordain'd by them, are also mentioned in the *Abridgment*; and but one of the Number, besides Mr. *Pendlebury*, appears to have been Educated at either of the Universities; nor does it appear, that he was a *Graduate*.

Mr Ol Heywood *also brought a Certificate of* A. B. *but he was ordain'd for a Place in* Yorkshire, *if I mistake not. See* Abridgm. *p.* 444. Viz. *Mr.* Bovine, *at* Trin. Coll. Dublin. *Ibid. p.* 406.

But, as I before intimated, they observed to a very bad purpose, the Apostolical Injunction of *laying hands suddenly on no Man*; nor were they more forward in their Approving of their Candidates, or others, to the several Parishes and Chapels within their *Class*: A short Account of which matter, will give the Reader a just Notion of the miserable State of Religion within That Precinct.

Besides Four or Five more, who preached before the Class for Approbation.

It appears therefore, That about Ten Unordain'd Ministers (if that Expression be allowable) exercised during the course of this Discipline, in the Parishes and Chapels of this *Class*; many of which had been there placed to try their Faculties, by the *Class* it self. Most of them were the only Ministers which the Places had; and some of them were at last rejected, as unfit for the *Ministry*. I shall alledge some Instances in particular. Mr. *Pendlebury*, before mentioned, continu'd upon one, or more of the Chapels, unordain'd, from *Dec.* 14, 1648, till *May* * 1650. Mr. *Scolfield* also, had been Four Years at *Heywood-Chapel*, when the *Class* sent to the Congregation, to know if they would *close with him* as their *Minister*; in order (if I mistake not) to *Ordain* him. And it is certain, that Mr. *Livesey* exercis'd at least Eight Months, within the Precincts of this *Class*, before he was Ordain'd. The Two former of these have a Place among the *Sufferers* of the *Abridgment*, and the Third was at length Ordain'd with the Latter; of which the *Abridgment* likewise takes notice. Mr. *Hilton* exercis'd some time, both at *Blackrode* and *Horridge*, unordain'd, and was at last declar'd *insufficient* and *unworthy*; and his *Baptisms* were declar'd *Null*; and an Order was made, that the *First Class*, and after that, the *Provincial Assembly*, should be consulted on that Point. I need not repeat on this occasion, what I have just now said on another, of Mr. *Felton* at *Middleton*.

* *And at least, some time after.*

Or else to Approve him. Quere.

P. 401, 409.

Nor did they make any more Dispatch, in *Approving* these Persons to the several Places, than they did in *Ordaining* them. I find many Complaints of the Parishioners not *Closing* with their *Ministers*; and several *Ministers* were not *Approved* for a considerable time, after they had been on their respective Places. Add to this, That in Six or Seven of the Chapels there were about Twenty one Comers and Goers, during the Course of this Discipline; and some of them lay Vacant for a considerable time, betwixt the Changes: And in most of the Chapels there were no Elders chosen; nor did the Ministers attend the *Class*: So that what with *total Vacancies*, and what with *unordained Preachers*, the People, for near one Half of the time, had no one among them that could properly be called a *Minister*, (and by necessary consequence, no *Sacraments* which they could offer them) even in their own sense: And then considering how many Changes, and new Faces there were; how many of them (who had been for some time on the Places) they refus'd to *Approve*; how many of the Parishioners did not at last *close with their Ministers*; and how many of them neglected to make a Choice of their *Elders*; it is plain, That where the *Celebrated Discipline* was Erected, the want of the Means of Salvation was to great, and the Distractions and Confusions were such, as I am well satisfy'd, never appear'd upon the Face of Religion, in any of the largest Dioceses (much less, within the compass of Six Parishes) during the whole *Prophane* and *Idolatrous* times of *Prelatical* Government.

It appears by the Proceedings of this Class also, that where there were no Elders chosen, they would not permit the Sacrament to be Celebrated.

I have but this one thing more to add; That no one was to remove out of the Precincts of the *Class* without Leave; and Mr. *Tiffty* of *Dean*, having a Call to *Newcastle* upon *Tine*, apply'd to the *Class* for a Permission; on which they consulted the First *Class*; who gave it under their Hands, That '*they did* '*conceive, it will be most for the Glory of God,* '*and good of the Church*,' for Mr. *Tiffty* to go: But his own *Class* refus'd to give him leave: On which, Mr. *Tiffty* appeal'd to the *Provincial Assembly*. The Event does not appear in their Proceedings; but the Worthy Mr. *Gipps*, who communicated the Papers to me, inserted this Note with his own Hand: '*Mr.* Tiffley '*did go to* Newcastle; *but finding not the Place* '*so beneficial as was expected, returned back*; '*it being not, it seems, to the Glory of God for* '*him to stay, when it was not to his own Advan-*'*tage*.' How this accords with the Character which the *Abridgment* gives of him, I leave any one to judge. P. 405.

Thus fell *Episcopacy* (the only *Government* of the Christian Church, from the Days of the Apostles) before the Lame and Imperfect Pattern of *Scots Presbytery*; the *Ark* of *God* (to increase our Misery beyond that of God's Church among the *Jews*, in one of its greatest Calamities) before an Headless and Handless *Dagon*: And these were the principal Steps, whe eby that Great Wickedness was accomplish'd. One only excepted; namely, the *Harrassing*, *Plundering*, *Imprisoning* and *Sequestring* that Clergy, who were the great Ornament and Support of it. Of which, I come now to speak more *directly*, and *at large*; by accounting in the first place (as I proposed) *for the several Acts*, *Ordinances*, *and other vile Methods*, made use of for that purpose.

As previous to which, it must be observed, That these Methods were not all of the same kind: The *Credit* and *Reputation* of the *Clergy* were first attempted; then their Power in *Secular* and *Civil* Matters was wholly taken away; each of which (but especially the *Former*) was not only in it self, an Outrage on the *Clergy*; but did in the last place allo, render the main Design of an Assault on their *Persons* and *Estates*, the more easie and practicable.

Attempts upon the Credit and Reputation of the Clergy.

As to the Former of these (not to remark at present, of what use it was to them in the Prosecution of their Enterprizes against the State) I shall only observe, That it was an Undertaking wholly necessary towards carrying on their further Projects against the *Clergy*; as well to

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sess some of the People with an Abhorrence of them, as to quiet and pacifie others, under the Execution of those Severities, which they intend'd to exercise upon them. But then the Undertaking was attended with such Difficulties, as nothing but the most prostituted Consciences could have surmounted. Nor was the Success of any of their Attempts more to be wonder'd at, than of this against the *Reputation* of the *Episcopal Clergy* at that time: For great Numbers of them were Persons of such excellent Lives and Learning, that the *Church* had scarcely enjoy'd at any one time, since the *Reformation*, a Body of Divines which Equall'd (much less, Excell'd) many of them. Besides, several of the Bishops, and no inconsiderable Number of the other Clergy, had been the most popular Men among the Faction. Insomuch, that the utmost Arts of *Lying* and *Slander*, were even little enough to bring them into Disrepute. Nor were those wicked Arts (tho' confessedly improv'd and possess'd by the Party in the most exquisite Degrees) on any other Occasion whatsoever made use of with more Virulence and Application, than on This of *Reproaching* and *Vilifying* the *Regular Clergy*. All which, notwithstanding, must have come short of their intended Purpose, had not the Spirit of *Delusion*, as well as *Lying*, been gone out into the World.

Char. Hist. Vol I. *p.* 319. *I have heard some of them (i. e. the Faction) say, that they could never have taken a worse time against the Bishops of England, whose Personal Holiness, Learning and Piety, was so eminent, &c.' saith an Author who lived, and wrote in those Times.* Pers. Undec. *p.* 4.

I have observed the *Practice* and *Success* of this same Method towards pulling down the *Hierarchy* it self; I must now add, that the *Reputation* of the *Clergy*, as well as the *Government* and *Discipline* of the *Church*, were not only attempted in the self-same Manner, but mostly by the same Instruments: And it was very seldom, that the *Orders* and *Ceremonies* of the *Church* were *reviled*, but that the *Bishops* and *Clergy* had their share of *Ignominy* too. What I have also said upon that Occasion, I likewise repeat upon this; that it is both needless and endless, to Trace back the Source of this Evil, to the Beginnings of the *Puritan Faction* among us; (or so much as to take notice of the later *Invectives* of *Prynn*, *Burton*, &c.) which would furnish abundant matter to this Argument, as well as to that against the *Church-Government* it self; and that the rather, because those Times within which I have confined my self, abound so much with Instances of this kind, that it is a Matter of no small Difficulty, to be *short* on such an Argument.

Perfec. Und. *p.* 16, 17, 18, 19.

The Disrespect wherewith the *Bishops* were *Publickly Treated*, and the Contempt put upon them, even in their own House, may justly be ranked in the *Front* of their Abuses. They were not only left out of the *Committee for Examinations*, in the Business of the *Earl of Strafford*; but by the Fraud and Artifice of the *Clerk of Parliament*, were not Named in *other Commissions*, with that Proportion which had been usual. The *Clerk* also at the reading of such Bills, as came into the *Lords House*, turned his Back towards them in Disdain, that they might not distinctly hear what he read; as if their *Consent* or *Dissent* had been unnecessary. The *Temporal Lords* took Exception at the Bishop of *London*'s being Stiled *Right Honourable*; they likewise took place of the Bishops, on the solemn Occasion of a *Fast*, in such a Manner, as made the Young Lord *Spencer* say, '*Is this a Day of Humiliation, wherein we shew so much Pride in taking place of those, to whom our Ancestors ever allowed it?*' The express mentioning of the *Lords Spiritual* was designedly Omitted in the Bills, which passed that Section, to shew how Insignificant they were in an Act of *Parliament*: And one of the *Temporal Lords*, in a Printed *Pamphlet*, accused them in respect of their *Parentage*, to be *de Faci Populi*; tho' it fo happened, that some of them had (as it is affirmed) more left them for their own single Portions, than that '*Lord's Father had, to Maintain him and all his Family.*' Not to mention the *Ancient Descent and Quality* of others among them.

Heyl. Hist. Laud, *p.* 439, 440. Full. Ch. Hist. Cent. 17. L. 11. *p.* 183, 184.

Dr Heylin saith, all Bilson: But I find them named in Dugdale, of two while as they passed 9 and in the other, the Expression is, the Lords and Commons, &c. Scots. Coinil. pallim.

* *See them fully and particularly vindicated from this Calumny,* Full. Ch. Hist. *Cent.* 17. L. 11. *p.* 183, 184.

Heylin, Hist. Laud *p.* 410.

As for the other Invectives against them by the Lord now mentioned, together with the Lord *Say*, as likewise by Mr. *Bagshaw*, Mr. *Wentw*, and others in the respective Houses; together with the Promoting the Mobb Clamours of *no Bishops*, and their Countenancing and Receiving Accusations and Petitions against them from the Rabble of *Porters*, *Apprentices*, &c. they have been already, either in general, or in particular, remember'd on other Occasions: And that their Petitions were stuffed with the vilest *Reproaches* and *Calumnies*, as well on the *Persons* of those excellent *Prelates*, as on the *Order* it self, it is almost needless to observe: For much as *Lordly Prelates*, *Proud Prelates*, *Papists and Prelates*, were Words very rarely separated, either in the Writing or Conversations of the Times; and all the Miseries and Calamities of the Kingdom, whether *Real*, or *Imaginary*, *Spiritual*, or *Temporal*, not excepting the *Decay of Trade*, were ascribed to the Bishops. To all which the Houses gave a solemn Sanction, by Impeaching some of them themselves; receiving Articles against, and Imprisoning others; and by several Proceedings against most of them, as the *wilful Malefactors*; other than which it was impossible the People should consider them, if they thought there was any shadow of *Truth or Justice*, either in their *Judges*, or *Accusers*.

See also Clar. Hist. I. *p.* 183.

As to what chiefly concern the *Inferiour Clergy*, the *Crimes* wherewith they had agreed to load them, were, in a Word, all that they could well think of; but Those which were most commonly in their Mouths, were *Popery*, *Idolatry*, *Superstition*, *Arminianism*, *Preparation of the Sabbath*, *Perfecution*, and *Enmity to Godliness*, *Preaching* and *Reformation*; *Idleness*, *Ignorance*, *Insufficiency*, *Covetousness*, (evident in their Pluralities) and *Non-Residence*; Scandal branched out into its several kinds, of *Ale-House haunting*, *Tipling*, *Drunkenness*, *Swearing*, *Incontinency*, and sometimes even *Blasphemy* and *Sodomy*: And in the last Place, that which implicitly contained all these, and every thing else which was abominable (or rather that, and that *alone*, which for the most part, made them *Guilty* of all the rest) *Malignancy and Disaffection* to the Parliament. Whether far the greater part of them were justly Charged with these *Crimes*, or not, the last excepted, of which I would not have them *Innocent*, I shall, God willing, examine hereafter: For the Accusations being so Vile, and the Methods used to Propagate, and gain Credit to them, so many; the Effect of them so pernicious, and yet the Evidence of their Falsehood so plain and undeniable, it well deserves a particular Consideration.

As also that of Arminianism, which, however, few believe, or were of them held in all the Points of the Synod but well known, that a very great Number of the most considerable, both of the Suffering Bishops and Clergy, were at that time Calvinists in point of Doctrine, as the Bishops Hall, Prideaux, Saunderson, and the Deans Holdsworth, Sam. Ward, Warmestry, &c.

In

In the mean time, I believe, I may fafely beſpeak the Reader's Patience in that Matter, when I have only for the Preſent, laid before him, the Account which the Lord *Clarendon* gives of that *Clergy*. 'The *Church* (ſaith that 'Noble Author) flouriſhing with Learned and 'Extraordinary *Men*, the *Proteſtant Religion* more 'advanc'd againſt the Church of *Rome* by Writing, than it had been from the Reformation. '—— It cannot be deny'd, but there was 'ſometimes Preached there *Matter* very unfit for 'the Place, (viz *at Court*,) and very Scandalous for the Perſons, &c. But it is as true (as 'was once ſaid by a *Man* fitter to be believed 'in that Point, than I, and one not ſuſpected 'for Flattering of the Clergy) *that if the Sermons of thoſe Times preached in Court, were collected together and Publiſhed, the World would receive the beſt Bulk of Orthodox Divinity, profound Learning, convincing Reaſon, Natural Powerful Eloquence, and admirable Devotion, that hath been Communicated in any Age, ſince the Apoſtles times.* And I cannot but ſay, for the Honour of the King, and of thoſe who were truſted by him, in his *Eccleſiaſtical Collations*, (who have receiv'd but ſad Rewards for their Uprightneſs,) in thoſe *Reproached Condemned* Times; there was not *one* Church-man in any Degree of Favour or Acceptance, (and this the Iniquiſition that hath been ſince made upon them, a Stricter never was in any Age, muſt confeſs,) of a *Scandalous Inſufficiency* in Learning, or of a more *Scandalous Condition* of Life; but on the contrary moſt of them, of confeſſed Eminent Parts in Knowledge, and of *Virtuous and Unblemiſhed Lives*: And therefore wiſe Men knew, that That which looked like Pride in Some, and like Petulance in Others, would by experience in Affairs and Converſation amongſt Men, (both of which moſt of them wanted,) be in time wrought off, or in a new Succeſſion reformed; and ſo thought the vaſt Advantage from their Learning and Integrity, an Ample Recompence for any Inconvenience from their Paſſion; and yet by the *prodigious Impiety of theſe Times*, the *Latter* was only looked upon with *Malice* and *Revenge*, without any Regard or Gratitude to the *Former*.'

Hiſt. Vol. I. p. 19, 60.

Such were the Clergy againſt whom theſe Railing Accuſations were brought. The Diligence and Application wherewith the Faction apply'd themſelves to this Work, together with the various Methods in which the wicked Undertaking was purſued, come next to be conſidered: And among theſe, the *Speeches* and *Invectives* in Parliament claim the firſt Place; wherein as I have before ſaid, the *Clergy*, as well as the *Government* and *Conſtitutions* of the *Church*, ſo'dom went without a *Reproach*. I need not make Extracts out of any of them, ſince they were all Epitomized, in a very comprehenſive Clauſe of one of theſe *Speeches* to the Houſe by Mr. *Wilde*, in 1641, to this Effect, That Eight Thouſand of the Clergy were '*Unworthy, and Scandalous*', and '*deſerved to be caſt out.*' And tho' he did not ſurvive much above Three Years after, yet was that long enough to ſee this done; and if he may be believed himſelf, to have a chief hand likewiſe in doing it; for he boaſted (as it was reported) *that we and his had Ejected Eight Thouſand.* A Writer of theſe Times hath left a full Teſtimony to the purpoſe, for which I have now mentioned thoſe *Speeches* made in the Houſe of Commons: 'The firſt Scaffold '*(ſaith he)* to the Building, was made by 'Railing *Speeches* 'wi'hin the Houſe—— Reviling the Eſtabliſh'd Form of God's Service, 'blaſting the *ſacred Function* of the *Miniſtry* of 'Chriſt, and publiſhing thoſe *Speeches* in Print, on 'purpoſe to infect the People, and fire their 'Minds. ——And this railing againſt the Clergy, 'was the only way to be made a Chair-man of 'a Committee, *&c.*' And again, 'Remonſtrances and Declarations publiſh'd in the Name of 'the Houſe of Commons, which uſually ranked 'the Papiſts and the Clergy together, as Enemies to the Kingdom; and that none of the 'Clergy were preferr'd, but Thoſe who preached Wickedneſs and Prophaneneſs;' which, as he after obſerves, 'was enough to have raiſed 'Hatred to a ſecond *Magnitude*, conſidering 'the Religious Faith the People then had in 'the Reports of their New Gods, as the Pulpits 'then call'd the Houſe of Commons.'

Perſec. Und. p. 16, 17, 18.

Agreeable to theſe Speeches, were the Language, Senſe and Intent of many of the *Votes, Orders, Reſolves*, and other publick *Acts* of the Houſes. It is plainly impoſſible to account for all of them; and much eaſier to ſay (which I think a very great and notorious Truth) that theſe *Votes, Orders*, &c. wherein the *Clergy* were either *directly* or by way of *Implication*, revil'd and calumniated; amounted to *ſeveral Thouſands*. Indeed, there were few, or none, relating to *Eccleſiaſtical Matters*, that were without a Spice of it. But to alledge a few Inſtances: Nothing was ſo frequent and familiar with them, as to ſtile thoſe Factious Perſons, whom they thruſt into the Pulpits of the Epiſcopal Miniſters, *Godly and Orthodox*; ſuggeſting thereby the *Scandal* and *Heterodoxies* of the *Regular Clergy*; whom they alſo as often Summon'd, and Harraſs'd before them, under the more open Title of *Papiſts* and *Scandalous Miniſters*. In the Famous *Remonſtrance of the State of the Kingdom*, they ſet it forth, as one of the greateſt Calamities under which the Nation groan'd 'That the Biſhops and corrupt part of the Clergy,' were carrying on a malignant and pernicious Deſign of Subverting the Government, '*Suppreſſing the Purity of Religion*,' and bringing them '*near to* 'the *Papiſts*.' In the Nineteen Propoſitions, they plainly ſuggeſt, That the Vices, and other Enormities of the *Clergy*, were become ſo notorious, as juſtly to deſerve the Remedy of a particular Law; and therefore propoſe it to the King, to give Conſent to Laws againſt '*Pluralities, and ſcandalous Miniſters*;' and carry'd on the Humour ſo far, as to prepare Bills for each of theſe Purpoſes; which were preſented for the Royal Aſſent, in the *Treaty of Oxford*, about the latter End of the ſame Year. In the Preamble of That '*for the Puniſhment* '*of ſcandalous Clergymen*,' they intimate, That by the '*Inſufficient, Scandalous and Idle Miniſters*' of the Church of *England*, '*Religion is deſpiſed, and the Church ſcandalized, and the* '*Souls of Men endanger'd.*' To remedy which, the Bill nominates Commiſſioners for each County, who were to be authoriz'd under the *Great Seal*; and to enquire into the following Crimes (which every one was therefore to believe, were riſe among the Clergy) *viz.* '*Not* '*Preaching the Word of God, &c. Blaſphemy,* '*wilful and corrupt Perjury, and Subornation of*

Preſented to the King Dec. 1, 1641. Clar. Hiſt. Vol. I. p. 248.

Sent the King June 2, 1642. Clar. Hiſt. Vol. I. p. 455.

Propoſition 8.

Hiſt. Col. Vol. I. p. 118, 119, &c. but his Majeſty's anſwer paſs'd there, nor any of the others offer'd to him.

† Ibid. p. 228.

Natt. Collect. Vol. I. p. 667, 713, 767, 789. Vol. II. p. 211, 10 206, 248, 249, 264, 276, 282, 289, 330, 381, 490, 501, 885.

I remember to have ſeen this Speech, and a Clauſe to this Effect in it, tho' I cannot now recover it, but one Mr. Jer. Stephens, one of the Suffering Poets of Lincoln, &c. in ſome Manuſcript Papers of his, communicated to me by Mr. D. Scobell, takes expreſs Notice of it: And I have alſo met with it in other Printed Pieces.

Dr Pierce *in his Addreſs to* Bart. Gro. Polit. p. 140: *And Mr* Stephens, *in the Papers now mentioned, reports it often and again, that ſome Eight Thouſand were Ejected. See Sir* Rich. Yelverton's Eight *Reaſons againſt Biſhop* Morton's *Book of* Epiſcopacy, p. 39.

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'*Perjury, Fornication, Adultery, Common Ale-*
'*house, or Tavern-haunting, Common Drunken-*
'*ness, Common Prophane Swearing and Cursing,* &c.'
At the same time were also presented to his
Majesty some other Bills, as loudly reflecting
on the Clergy, in the very Frame and Sub-
Ibid. p. 119. stance of them, *viz.* One '*for the Suppression of*
'*divers Innovations in Churches and Chapels, in*
'*and about the Worship of God (as if the Clergy*
'*had been over-run with* Superstition *and* Popery)
'*and for the due observing of the Lord's Day,*
'*and the better Advancement of the Preaching of*
'*God's Holy Word*;' which in the Preamble, they
say, '*hath been by the undue Practices of divers*
'*Bishops and their Adherents, much hinder'd and*
'*restrain'd, Lectures suppress'd, and many Godly*
'*and Learned Preaching Ministers much disfou-*
'*rag'd and oppress'd, to the great Displeasure of*
'*Almighty God, and Scandal of this Church.*'
Ibid. p. 124. Preamble. Another, for the '*Abolishing Arch-bishops,* &c.'
because their Government had, '*by long Experi-*
'*ence, been found to be a great Impediment to*
'*the perfect Reformation and Growth of Religion,*
'*&c.* And at the same time was offer'd also the
Ibid. p. 142. Bill for calling the 'Assembly of Divines;'
which I have before observ'd, was a *loud Re-*
proach on the whole Body of the Regular Clergy,
as being either not Godly, Learned or Orthodox
enough, to be entrusted with the Affair of Re-
Heyl. Hist. Laud, p. 441. *ligion in this Kingdom.* Besides this, they had
several more of the eminent Persons of the in-
feriour Clergy, as well as of the Bishops under
Protection before them in Parliament, for
the pretended Crimes of Popery, Superstition,
and I know not what: Such as Dr. *Pocklington*,
Dr. *Bray*, Dr. *Heylin*, Dr. *Cosins*, Dr. *Heywood*
and many others, who will be after mention'd.
And tho' nothing material was, or could be
prov'd against them; yet by the peculiar Ma-
nagement of the Faction, their bare Accusations
pass'd all over the Nation, for Guilt of the
most flagitious nature; and that supposed *Guilt*
was diffus'd over all the rest of their Brethren,
who had any Reverence for his Majesty, or the
Constitution; '*It being found necessary* (saith
Ibid. 'Dr. *Heylin*) *to question and disgrace all those,*
'*who had been active, &c. or industrious in his*
'*Majesty's Service.*'

To the same Purposes, served some of the
more early *Committees*, erected to enquire into
the Lives and Practices of the *Clergy*; which,
besides that they forwarded the main Design
of Ruining the Regular Established *Clergy*,
were also plainly built on this Supposition,
that they were so very *Flagitious* and *Enormous*
in their Conversations, as to stand in need
of a *Publick* and *National Reformation*. One
of these *Committees* deserves more particularly
to be taken notice of to this purpose; be-
cause it carried this *Suggestion* more *openly*
in its very Name, which was that of a
'*Committee for Scandalous Ministers.*' And af-
ter this Title stamp'd upon it by the House
it self, there needed nothing more to make
the generality of People believe, any Clergy-
man was *truly Scandalous*, than barely to get
him *Summoned* before *that Committee*, which
was the inevitable Misfortune of great Num-
bers of the Regular Ministers. *They encourag-*
With an Epistle Epist. Ded. probably, to this, or at least, some other of their Committees. '*ed* (saith an *Ancient Gentleman*) '*some Fa-*
'*ctious Neighbours to charge them as being Cri-*
'*minals either in the way of Drinking, Idleness,*
'*Negligence, &c. or else for Insufficiency*; and
'*so they were accounted Scandalous Ministers.*'
And the Excellent Mr. *Symmons* of *Rye* in
Essex, complains (in the Letter Published with
his *Loyal Subject's Belief*,) to this same purpose,
that he 'was at last referred to the *Committee*
'*for Scandalous Ministers*, that to be more
'afterwards be reckoned in that Number, and
'disabled thereby from doing *Christ* any more
'Service. (for a Minister Marked with that
'Badge by them, they call the Parliament,
'is more Odious, than he that is made such
'an One by *Sin or Satan.*) So that when he
returned Home, the Drunken Crew (whole
vicious Lives he had oft Inveighed against)
and their Children too, would point at him
as he went the Streets, and say, there goes
a *Scandalous Minister*; there goes he that was
in the Geal with his fellow Rogues the o-
ther day:' And Dr. *Nalson* speaking of this
Committee, hath these Words to the same Effect;
(*Coll. Vol.* I, *P.* 794.) 'Thus did they
endeavour to bring the *Orthodox Episcopal*
and *Loyal Clergy* into both *Contempt* and
Hatred; and to make them appear *Scandalous*,
received and encouraged all sorts of Informa-
tions against them, the Foundations of which
were generally laid in the *Malice or Mistake of*
their known Enemies, who contrary to Natural
Justice, were admitted to be their Accusers.'
Nor must one peculiar Act of this *Commit-*
tee to this purpose be Omitted; which was,
that of exposing the Clergy brought before
them, to the Contempt and Derision of the
Rabble, by vile and opprobrious Language and
Treatment. These *Committees*, saith an *Eye* and Preface, Vind. p. 20, 21.
an *Ear* Witness of them, 'were made as fe-
'veral *Stages* for continual *Clergy-baitings*.'
(a fair Introduction to the reproachful Usage
of the Clergy, as the same Author observes
just before.) 'Mine Ears still tingle at the
'loud Clamours and Shoutings there made,
'—— in Derision of Grave and Reverend
'*Divines*, by that Rabble of Sectaries, which
'daily flock'd thither to see their new Pastime;
'Where the *Committee Members*, out of their
'vast Privilege to abuse any Man (tho' their
'Betters, some Members of the *Convocation*,
'whose Privileges are, and by Law ought
'to be, as large as those of the *House of Com-*
mons:) without controul, have been pleased
'to call the Ministers of *Christ* (brought before
'them by *Taylors* and *Pursevants*, and placed
'like heinous *Malefactors*, without the *Bar*,
'(Bare-Headed forsooth!) *Saucy Jacks, base Fel-*
lows, Brazen-faced Fellows; and in great Scorn
'hath the *Cap* of a known *Orthodox* * *Doctor* * Dr. Hoke,
'been call'd to be pull'd off, to see if he
'were not a thaven *Popish Priest*: And upon a
'Parson's Evidence for one of his Parishioners,
'that he was no *Papist* (whole Evidence in
'such case is and ought to be Authentical) it
'was reply'd by a *Committee*; *have you no*
'*Evidence but a Base Priest?* And to some
'Eminent Doctors in *Divinity*, of the *City of*
'*London*, viz. Dr. *Baker*, Dr. *Brough*, Dr. *Wal-*
'*ton*, giving Testimony in a Cause then before
'them, it was laid by a *Citizen*, Member of
'that *Committee* (*Mauck Pennington*) *what*
'*shall we believe these* Doctors *for?*'

By what base and wicked Methods, they
Procured, Countenanced, and Encouraged Pe-
titions, and Accusations against the Clergy,
before *this* and the *other* Committees now men- Clar. Hist. Vol. I. p. 139.
tioned, in order to Promote these *Scandals*, I
shall have another Occasion of shewing at large:
Only I must observe in this Place, that there
were great Numbers of the Clergy, whom
such Practices brought before these Inquisi-
tions; and that all of them were for that only
Reason thenceforward deem'd either *Scandalous*,
or *Insufficient*, or some other way *Unworthy* of
the Ministry.

See also Clar. Vol. I. p. 138, 161, 262.

Nor

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The Bill, as drawn by the Lords, Votes and Orders [illegible] *were ordered to be carry'd up to the Lords.* Nalt. Collect. Vol. I. p. 809.

Nor muſt I omit to add in this place likewiſe, That the ſame Artifice was continu'd throughout the future courſe of their Tyranny; it being cuſtomary with them, to ſuggeſt in the *Titles* and *Preambles* of thoſe *Acts* and *Ordinances*, whereby they ruin'd the *Clergy*, That ſome great Enormity or other, was the Subject of their Enquiry upon them: As an Ordinance for regulating the Univerſity of *Cambridge*; and † *for removing of ſcandalous Miniſters in the Seven Aſſociated Counties*:' 'The *Lords and Commons*, &c. *being informed, that many Miniſters in the County of York, are not only of ſcandalous Life and Converſation*, &c.' An Act for 'better ‡ *Propagation and Preaching the Goſpel* in Wales, *ejecting ſcandalous Miniſters*, &c.' '*Scandalous, Ignorant and Inſufficient Miniſters ſhall be ejected.*' '* *Whereas by the Continuance of divers Scandalous and Inſufficient Miniſters*, &c. *the more effectual Propagation of the Goſpel*, &c. *is much obſtructed*, &c.' And by this means the wicked Work they had in hand, was brought to help forward and promote it ſelf; whilſt no one could in reaſon object againſt diſplacing of *Scandalous and Inſufficient Miniſters*: And the more ignorant People eſteeming all thoſe to be Such, who ſuffer'd under any Act or Ordinance, that was *profeſſedly* made *only* for Such a Purpoſe; they did for the moſt part acquieſce in the Juſtice of the Sentence againſt them, tho' never ſo Wrongfully or Unjuſtly obtain'd.

Jan 22. 1643 *Preamble to the Ordin. for the Lord Fairfax to appoint Godly Divines in Yorkſhire.* Husb. Collect. Folio, p. 437.

‡ Scob. Coll. Part 2. p. 104.

† *Ibid.* p. 135.

* *Preamble.*

To this muſt be added in the laſt place, their Appointing Factious Lecturers in the Pulpits of many of the beſt and moſt Learned of the Clergy. For beſides that in the Orders of the Houſe (by virtue of which, they were thruſt upon the ſeveral Pariſhes) theſe were always ſtil'd *Godly* and *Learned* Divines, whereby the *People* were taught to think the contrary of thoſe, whoſe Pulpits they invaded; one main End of the Houſe in the Appointment it ſelf, was (as I have noted already on another Occaſion) to bring an Odium on the conformable Miniſters; as if they were altogether Inſufficient for, or Negligent of their ſeveral *Charges*, without the Help of ſuch *Intruders*.

These were ſome of the more open and avowed Attempts made by the Two Houſes upon the Credit and Reputation of the Clergy, under the Countenance and Encouragement of which, the Faction without Doors likewiſe aſſum'd a Part, which is worthy to be remember'd. It hath been already ſaid in another Place, That the Miniſters entruſted to ſollicit the Remonſtrance, in the Preamble of their Petition of Dec. 2d, 1641, thanked the Houſe for their Proceedings againſt theſe Unworthy and Scandalous Miniſters; and that the *Aſſembly* in their Firſt Petition to the Parliament, recommended 'a thorough, and ſpeedy Proceeding 'againſt Blind Guides, and Scandalous Miniſters.' I have alſo juſt now hinted at the many Petitions and vile Accuſations againſt particular Clergymen, preferred by the worſt of their Pariſhioners, either immediately to the Houſe, or to ſome of their Committees; by all which, the Opinion of the Great Scandal of the Clergy was notably forwarded, and help'd on. I muſt now add, that by the ſame Countenance and Encouragement, and often, moſt probably, under the Direction of ſome Leading Members, in very many Petitions preſented from whole Counties, and other great Bodies of Men (more particularly, in thoſe againſt Epiſcopacy, Ceremonies, &c.) the Clergy were Reviled as Popiſh and Scandalous, and the Houſe earneſtly pray'd to proceed againſt them as ſuch: By all which, it was to be underſtood, that the Scandal of that Body of Men, was no leſs Notorious, than it was Burthenſome and Intolerable.

Half Collect. Vol. II. p. 764.

Husb. Collect. Fol. p. 241.

But this was not the only Method taken by the Friends of the Faction without Doors, to render the Clergy Odious and Deteſtable. They were Reviled likewiſe, and traduced in the *Weekly Papers*, as the worſt of Men; for the Scandal of *Weekly Papers* is no *new* thing.

‡ Parliament Speeches, Centuries, Declarations, publiſh'd all, and faced with, 'Authority of Parliament,' *ſaith* Perſec. Under. p. 3, 4.

* Scandalous Pamphlets

I find there were ſeveral of theſe *Papers* then Publiſhed, namely, the *Diurnal*, the *Mercurius Britannicus*, the *Continuation* (which I take to be have been diſtinct from the *Mercurius Britannicus*; *quære*) and perchance ſome others. I muſt own, I have not yet ſeen either of the *Papers* now mentioned; but the Author of the *Gentle Laſh* (cited in the *Margin*) gives this general Account of them; That '*aiming at* '*the Confuſion of the Church*,' '*They ſtruck at her* '*very Pillars, caſting their venomous Froth upon* '*their Names*:' And after Expoſtulates in this Manner; '*How many of the moſt Learned and* '*Religious Divines of this Iſland, paſſively ſub*'*mitting to the Ordinances of Men, and Com*'*mitted to the Mercy of a Priſon, have your* '*Printed (and Shamefully permitted) Scandals* '*Defamed and Slander'd, rendering them as Odi*'*ous to the Ignorant, as you are to the Wiſe?*' And the Particulars may be gueſs'd at, by the Inſtance of Dr. *Featly*, who fell into their Hands; from the Slanders of which the Writer before mentioned, undertakes to reſcue him. Whilſt the Doctor was in Favour with the Faction, and ſate unſuſpected in the Aſſembly, the *Diurnals* themſelves had called him a *Grave*, a *Good* Doctor; and with others of their Party, he was Entitled a *Famous* Doctor. Nor had they only Nominated him to the Aſſembly themſelves; but the Houſes of *Parliament* committed the *Review* of the *Tranſlation* of *St. Paul's* Epiſtles to him, and appointed him to Anſwer the *Remiſſo Pamphlet*, Intituled the *Safe-Guard*; and had, ſaith the Lord *Clarendon*, raiſed great Advantages to themſelves, on his Reputation in Learning. But having ſuſpected at laſt, that he was not wholly with them, and by a Contrivance diſcover'd, that he Correſponded with Dr. *Uſher*, then at *Oxford* with his Majeſty; he was thenceforward a *Rotten Member*, a *Traytor*, a *Court-Spy*. They Triumph in the *Sequeſtration* of his Living, the Plundering and Deſtroying of his Houſe and Barns, and the Confinement of his Perſon: They falſifie and and Miſ-repreſent his whole Letter; make him complain of the *Sequeſtration of his Rectory of Lambeth*; introduce him as ſetting forth his Merits in *viſiting the King's Priſoners*, and owning, that *all the while he had Diſſembled with the Aſſembly*. Nor were they content with this (tho' every Word of it was mere invention of their own) but proceeded to Affirm alſo, that he had voted in the Aſſembly for the *Extirpation of Popry and Prelacy*; the *former* of which he was ready indeed to have Voted down; but the Charging him with having conſented to a Vote, wh rein the *Latter* was joyned to it, was a further Stretch of their Invention. But they go on to introduce him lik wiſe complaining, that his *Barn at Allon was Burned by the Parliament Soldiers*; on which the Paper makes this Comment, That *he Suffered no great Loſs by it; for there was no Corn in it.* Whereas it appears by a Certificate from ſix of his Pariſhoners, that it was *full of Corn*; and that not only his *Barn*, but

Gentle Laſh, Preface to the Reader.

Articles againſt Dr. Featly.

P. 1.

P. 8.

Hiſt. Vol. II. p. 286.

Ibid. p. 285.

Gentle Laſh, p. 2.

P. 3.

P. 5.

P. 5, 6.

Particularly from Nal. Whitf. Mem. p. 379.

M *three*

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three Bays of Stabling, which he had Erected himself on the Parionage, *were all Burnt down to the Ground*.

Besides which, the Zealots of the Time, had also reported, that he was turned * *Papist*: To obviate which he was obliged to Publish a Declaration, ' *Professing before God, and his Holy Angels, and the whole World*, that ' what he had heretofore Preached, Written and ' Printed, against the *Errors, Heresies, Idolatry* and ' manifold *Superstitions* of the *Romish Church*, ' he believed to be the Truth of God, and ' and was most ready and willing, if he was cal- ' led thereunto, to Sign and Seal it with his Blood.

Spondia, or Answer to the Articles against Dr. Featly, p. 23.

* Because, forsooth! he had Popish Books in his Study.

Besides these fixed and stated Scriblers, the Faction had also their *Occasional Libellers*, for the same vile Ends of traducing the *Clergy*. It hath been already said, That nothing more was necessary to render any Minister *Criminal*, than barely to *accuse him*, and get him Summoned before the Houses, or some of their Committees: But then to *spread* the Slander far and wide among the People (left it should not otherwise reach the Ears of every Body) they often *published* the *Petitions* and *Articles*, in which they *were accused*, and that too sometimes (unless I mistake) before ever they had been *prefented*; but it is sure always, without any Regard to the Truth or Falshood of them. And for fear the *Articles* themselves should not raise Abhorrence enough in the People, they sometimes embellished them with Comments and Observations of their own, Replenished with as many additional Lyes, and Mis-representations, and with as much Virulence, as could well be imagined.

Or, at least, whilst they were yet depending. See Heyl. Hist. Presbyt. 2d Edit. p. 430.

Their Practices in this Kind were so Notorious, that the Lord *Clarendon* hath taken express notice of them: ' All possible Licence ' (saith that Noble Author) was exercised in ' Preaching and Printing any old Scandalous ' Pamphlets, and adding new to them against ' the Church; Petitions presented by many ' Parishioners against their Pastors, with Ar- ' ticles of their Misdemeanours and Behaviours; ' most whereof consisted *in their Bowing at the* ' *Name of Jesus, and obliging their Communicants* ' *to come up to the Altar* (as they enviously ' called it), that is, to the Rails, which en- ' closed the Communion-Table, *to Receive the* ' *Sacrament*: All which Petitions were read with ' great Delight, and presently referred to the ' Committee about *Religion*; where Mr. *White*, ' a grave Lawyer, but notoriously Disaffected ' to the Church, sate in the Chair; and then ' both Petition and Articles were suffered to ' be Printed and Published (a Licence never ' practised before) *That the People might* ' *be inflamed against the Clergy*, who were ' quickly taught to call all those against whom ' such Petitions and Articles were Exhibited ' (which were frequently done by a few of ' the Rabble, and Meanest of the People, a- ' gainst the Sense and Judgment of the Parish) ' *the Scandalous Clergy*; which Appellation was ' frequently apply'd *to Men of great Gravity* ' *and Learning, and the most unblemished Lives*.' And to the same Purpose, Dr. * *Heylin* informs us, (speaking of some of the Clergy who had been thus accused) 'That these poor Men might appear ' more Monstrous in the Eye of the World, the Arti- ' cles, &c. were ordered to be put in Print, ' without care taken whether they were true ' or not. They know full well, that when Dirt ' was once thrown upon any Man, some of ' it must needs stick upon him, or about his ' Garments, how careful soever he might be ' to wipe it off.' To which must be added, the Complaint of Mr. *Squire* in the *Apology* prefixt to his Answer to the printed *Articles*

Vol. I. p 557, 558.

See also Heyl. Hist. Laud, p. 44.

Those against Mr. Squire, which will be mentioned by and by, were printed and dispersed before they were offered to be presented to the Committee.

* Hist. Laud. p. 441.

against him: 'But this is the Method of ' Malice' (speaking of the Slanders cast on him in the Publication of those Articles) 'a- ' gainst that *Calling*; as those that are *Faulty*, ' to Report them *Faultier*; and those that are ' *Faultiest*, to Report them *Faulty*; thereby to ' make all odious.'

Articles of this Nature were, I find, published against Dr. *Wren*, Bishop of *Ely*, in 1641, and against Dr. *Pierce*, Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, the Year following; as likewise against Dr. *Pocklington*, Dr. *Cosin*, Dr. *Heywood*, Mr. *Squire* of *Shoreditch*, Mr. *Finch* of *Christ-Church*, and if I mistake not, against Dr. *Fuller*, Dr. *Walton*, and probably many others, whom I have not heard of. I have seen an imperfect Copy of those against Dr. *Wren*; to which was subjoyned, as appears by the Title-Page, the Speech of Sir *Thomas Widdrington*, at a Conference between both Houses, *July* 20, 1641, when the Impeachment was sent up to the Lords: Whether that † Speech served instead of a *Comment* on the Articles (as is most probable) or whether the Publisher out of the Abundance of his Zeal, added any Invectives of his own at the Close, I know not; because, as is said, the Copy which I saw, was Imperfect.

Ibid.

† Which was very Virulent. See Comp. Hist. of Sing. Vol. III. p. 144. and the Speech at *fol.* Edit.

Collect. Vol. II. p. 393.

But in those against the Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, the *Additional* Slanders are thrown in by way of *Marginal Notes*: Some of which are these; 'Impiety and Prophaneness which ' no Age can Pattern!' A pious Episcopal Reason, fitter for an Ale-wife than a Bishop; an ' Atheist than a Prelate!' O the desperate Impiety and Prophaneness of this Bishop!' O ' Monstrous Superstition, Sacrilege and Impie- ' ty!' It seems his Lordship delighted more ' in Piping than Preaching, and will have Men ' go merrily, Dancing, not Mourning, to Hea- ' ven.' I have not seen the Articles themselves (as published by the Party) against Mr. *Squire*; but his Answer to them (wherein they are recited) lies now before me: And it appears, both by the *Apology* prefixt to it, and the *Close* of it, that he had been abused in the like manner by the Publisher of those Articles. And as for those against Mr. *Finch*, I find by his own Answer to them, (p. 10, 11, & *seq*) that the pretended *Proofs of his Crimes*, were the *Comment* they thought fit to publish on his *Accusations*; and by his Preface and Epilogue, that he had therein undergone the common Fate of his Brethren. In the former of those Places, he thus complains, That they endeavoured ' to ' Murther him in his Morality, in his Reli- ' gion; and to make him People's Scorn; and ' to condemn both his Person and Function ' to a Night more horrid, than that of *Egyp-* ' *tian* Darkness, *&c.*'

P. 4.

P. 5.

Ibid.

P. 6.

Both now re- ted.

For neither have I seen the Articles, as published by the Party.

As to the Articles against the rest of the Gentlemen now mentioned, I have not met with any of them; tho' it may well be thought, they were interspersed and set forth with new Calumnies, as well as others now mentioned.

I mean, as then Published by the Party, to which was subjoyned the Speech in reference to the Articles against Mr. Rudyard, &c.

Dr. Nalson, were, I presume, translated from the Originals in two Copies, and are nakedly related without Aggravation.

But the most comprehensive Undertaking of this Kind, was the Publication of a Paper Intituled, '* *the First Century of Scandalous Ma-* ' *lignant Priests made and admitted into Be-*

See also Heyl. Hist. Presbyt. p. 443.

* The Title immediately prefixt to the Articles, is, A Century of Scandalous and Malignant Priests.

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'*nesses by the Prelates, in whose Hands the* '*Ordination of Ministers, and Government of* '*the Church hath been*; Or, *A Narration of the* '*Causes, &c. for Viciousness of Life, Errors in* '*Doctrine, &c. and for practising and pressing* '*Superstitious and Innovations, &c. and for Ma-*'*lignancy against the Parliament*; set forth by Authority of *the Committee of the House of Commons in Parliament, concerning Printing*,' in 1643. This Pamphlet is the famed one now commonly called *White's Century*, from Mr. *John White* (a Member of the House) who seems to have been by general Consent taken for the *Compiler*, as well as the *Publisher* of it. The Committee concerning *Printing*, made an Order for its Publication, which is exemplified in the Title-Page, and subscribed with the Name of Mr. *John White* likewise; and what is much worse, he wrote the Scandalous Preface (of which more by and by) and publickly owned it, by setting the same Name of Infamy at the bottom of it.

So that possibly he had the Chair of that Committee.

I have already more than once mention'd this Mr. *White*; and shall have frequent Occasions of doing it hereafter; he having been the most active, and implacable Enemy, that the Clergy had: For which Reasons, those few Notices I have hitherto met with concerning him, will probably be acceptable enough to the Reader.

See Whitl. *Mem. p.* 122.

I take it for granted, he was the same Person with that Mr. *John White*, who lies buried in the *Temple*; and therefore was Second Son of *Henry White*, (of what Place or County, doth not appear) and a Bencher of the *Middle-Temple*. In the first short Parliament of 1640, he served for *Rye* in *Sussex*; but in this Parliament, for the *Burrough* ‡ of *Southwark*; and for his known Disaffection to the Church, was put into the Chair of the * *Grand Committee for Religion*, as likewise into those both of its Sub-Committee of *Scandalous Ministers*, of one of the further *Divisions* of that again, for the dispatch of Business, *viz.* that for *Plunder'd Ministers*; and of the Committee, *concerning Printing* also, if (as is just now said) I conjecture right of that Matter. The Four first of these Committees, as will appear hereafter †, were the Principal Instruments of the Clergy's Ruin, for the first Three or Four Years of the Rebellion; and dispatched in that Time many Hundreds of them. What I have before said of his Speech, and of his Boasting, that he and his had ejected Eight Thousand of the Church of *England* Ministers; together with his being thus at the Head of so many Committees, shews how well affected he was to, and how active in that Hellish Employment; in which it seems, he got vast Sums of Money, taking Twelve Pence a Sheet for Orders, &c. and probably sufficient Rewards (for I shall say more of his corrupt Practices by and by) for filling up the Places of those, whom he Sequester'd; but very little, in all likelihood for sparing any Clergy-man: For I don't remember at present to have met with a single Instance of any one, who escaped after he came into his Hands. In the Manuscripts of the Learned Mr. *Jer. Stephens* (one of the Suffering Prebendaries of *Lincoln*, &c. before mentioned) this Argument is alledged, as a Proof of what the Master's Gains might be; for it is probable, that *J. Phelps* the Clerk to one (or more) of these Committees, got at least Two Thousand Pounds.

New Survey of London, *p.* 373. Nalf. *Coll. Vol.* II. *p.* 233, 245. Perf. Undec. *p.* 20

† *And more of Mr.* White's *Practices in them.*

Nalf. *Coll. Vol.* II. *p.* 265. Mr. *White* was also, as I find, one of the Committee for expediting the Charge against the Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*; one of the Additional Members to Dr. *Leighton's* Committee (which will be after mentioned) and one of the Lay Assessors in the Assembly of Divines; The Year after his Nomination to the last of which Offices, being (as I have been informed) charged home by a Clergyman, whom he had injured, with some corrupt Practices in the way of Bribery, and threatned with a Discovery, which the Clergyman by some Intimation let him know, he was very well able to make; he took his Chamber upon it, and, as is said, never after came out of it, '*dying* '*Distracted* (saith another Author, who wrote within few Years of that Time) '*crying out* '*how many Clergymen, their Wives and Chil-*'*dren he had Undone—— raving and condemn-*'*ing himself at his Dying Hour, for his Un-*'*doing so many Guiltless Ministers*:' Notwithstanding which, he was attended to his Grave by the *Members of the House*; Dr. *Bruno Ryves*, Author of the *Mercurius Rusticus*, calls him a *Fornicating Brownist*; and the Author of *Perfec. Undec.* suggests much worse; but the Lord *Clarendon*, as before cited, gives him the Character of *a grave Lawyer*, respecting possibly his outward Appearance; adding only, that he was notoriously Disaffected to the Church, which is confessed likewise by Mr. * *Whitlock* himself; who having said, that he was '*a Puritan from his Youth to his Death*, '*and an honest, learned and faithful Servant* '*to the Publick*,' subjoyns, that he was '*somewhat* '*Severe at the Committee of Plunder'd Mini-*'*sters*.' He lies buried, as before said, in the *Temple*, under a black Marble Grave-Stone, with this Inscription:

Scob. *Collect. Part* I. *p.* 43.

Perfec. Und. *p.* 17, 23.

Whitl. *Mem. p.* 122.

p. 123.

p. 25.

Hist. *Vol.* I. *p.* 157.

* *Ubi supra.*

In Memory of John White, *a Second Son of* Henry White, *a* Member *of the* House of Commons, *and* Bencher *of the* Middle-Temple. *Obiit.* 1644.

New Survey of London, *ubi supra.*

Was buried Jan. 30. *if I mistake not.* Whitl. *ubi supra.*

Here lies a John, *a burning shining Light, Whose* Name, Life, Actions, *were alike all* White.

But certainly he deserves a worse *Character*; tho' Malice it self need not wish him worse Poetry.

But to return to the *Pamphlet* it self; the Design of which was to raise the blackest *Odium* on the *Clergy*, and thereby, no doubt, as well to prepare the Way for further Prosecutions, as to satisfie People of the Justice and Necessity of what had been already done, 'that 'there might be nothing wanting to make odious 'the Orthodox Clergy of the Realm (saith '*Mr. Dugdale*) and to enrage the People against 'them, as heretofore the Enemies of the Gospel 'did those Holy Martyrs, whom they clothed 'in the Skins of Wild Beasts, to animate 'Dogs to worry them; they caused a most '*Libellous Pamphlet* against diverse Divines, 'which endeavoured to oppose their wicked 'Practices, to be Printed and Published by Special Order, Intituled the *First Century*, &c. In pursuit of these wicked and flagitious Designs, the Crimes on which an Hundred of the Clergy had been Sequester'd, were produc'd by this Pamphlet; and the first Instance given, as if all that follow'd were equally bad at least, if not worse, is of a notorious *Sodomite*, &c. but in Truth, the Examples which follow, are nothing less than what this Introductory one was probably intended to suggest: For tho' it cannot be question'd, but Mr. *White* chose the very worst Examples (and at that Time his Committees had Sequester'd several Centuries) yet he is compelled to fill far the greater part of his Paper

Short View, *p.* 562. *See also* Heyl. Hist. Presb. *p.* 445, *and Pag.* 18, *and* 32 *of the Pref. to the Century it self.*

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Paper with *'bowing at the Name of Jesus, neglecting the Parliament-Fasts,'* and other Instances of what was then called *Superstition* and *Malignancy*. The Reader will after find, what Credit is to be given to the Story of his *Sodomites*, when the Sequestrations of that Perion come to be ſpoken of; and the vile and deteſtable Calumnies and Falſhoods of the other parts of that Pamphlet will appear, when I come to *vindicate the Clergy* (as I purpoſe, if God continues my Life and Strength) from the Calumnies of Thoſe Times; and to give this *Libel* a particular Examination.

In the mean time, the Author, like thoſe of the ſame kind before mentioned, was not content with the Slanders and Reproaches caſt upon thoſe particular Clergymen, whoſe Accuſations he thus Publiſhed; but in the *Preface* to this Undertaking, loads the whole Body of them with ſuch Infamy and Scandal, as can hardly be imagined. It is impoſſible to forbear Tranſcribing ſome Parts of it. Speaking of the Church - Government by Biſhops, *&c.* he ſaith, 'they have not only neglected their 'Perſonal Execution of this Weighty Truſt; 'but alſo have generally and mottly commit-'ted the ſame to Perſons Illiterate, and Inſuf-'ficient, *Dumb Dogs*, as the Scripture calls 'them, *that cannot Bark*; againſt whom God 'hath Proteſted for their Ignorance; and to 'Men ſwallowed up with Wine and ſtrong 'Drink, whoſe Tables are full of Vomit and 'Filthineſs; Whoremongers and Adulterers, who, 'as fed Horſes, Neigh after their Neighbours 'Wives; Buggeters, who change their Na-'tural Uſe to that which is againſt Nature, 'and to others, Scandalous —— Men unfit 'to Preach or live among Chriſtians,' —— taking 'the High-way to deſtroy the Souls com-'mitted to them, and to drown them in Per-'dition,' —— 'Whole *Offices* God had *Curſed*, '—— Vermin that Crawl upon and Devour the 'Vitals, —— *Popiſh* Dregs, *&c.* —— Such 'as cannot endure the Purity, Power and 'Strictneſs of true Religion —— given over 'to vile Affections, to Superſtition, Ambition, 'Perſecutions, Covetouſneſs, Malignity, and 'all Wickedneſs, —— and knowing the Judg-'ment of God —— not only do the ſame, 'but have Pleaſure in them that do them:—— 'that feed not the Flock, but kill them that 'are fed, and Cloath themſelves with the 'Wool, —— Prieſts of *Baal*, Sons of *Belial*, 'that know not the Lord, —— Prieſts of 'Bacchus, of *Priapus*, —— Unclean *Beaſts*,' —— *&c.* The Reader, I ſuppoſe, will not expect I ſhould ſay any thing on theſe Paſſages, ſince he muſt needs find himſelf ſtruck *Dumb* with Aſtoniſhment at them.

Preaching, &c.

As much is intim. by a Many Notes in the Preface.

The Title of this Paper, (viz.) (*A firſt Century,*) plainly ſhews, that there was more of the ſame kind intended; but Dr. * *Heylin*, Dr. * Hiſt. Presb. *Pierce* †, and Dr. *Fuller* ‡, agree, there was never a *Second* Publiſhed. The two Former affirming (and the Third gueſſing at that among other Reaſons) that the Undertaking was ſo Monſtrouſly Odious, and Scandalous, that the Author was thereby deterr'd from making another Attempt of that Kind. But Mr. *Baxter* §, in his *Gret. Relig.* ſpeaks of *Centuries* in the Plural Number; and 'tis plain from the * *Abridgment*, there were two of them Publiſhed; both which, it ſeems evident to me, Mr. *Baxter*, had ſeen; and the Reverend Mr. *Lake Milleticon* hath aſſured me, himſelf once ſaw the Second † *Century* lying on a common Stall, and had it in his Hand; but not buying it (thro' Inadvertency) at that time, he returned about an Hour after, and it was Unhappily gone. Whether that was drawn up alſo by Mr. *White* (whom * Death indeed might prevent from a ſecond Attempt, but I doubt ſhame never would) or by ſome other Perſon of *Equal Malice* and *Hatred* to the Clergy, I cannot learn.

† *If it may be ſo call'd, it being but one Name: For as for Sense, it is altogether wanting.* Pierce's Vind. of a Full Century; *not unmindful of it to what an End it came at laſt.*

* *For he died not long after, as much to the Satisfaction of the Clergy, as any Perſon.* Under.

been already ſaid. See alſo Dr. Fuller's Ch. Hiſt. lib. Cent. and Pierce.

After this, it may be thought Superfluous to obſerve, that the other *Pamphlets* and *Writings* of the Times, contributed alſo to the carrying on of the ſame Deſign; and that it was Familiar with them to Vilifie the Clergy in the moſt Odious Manner. Particulars would be infinite; and yet I cannot forbear producing that of Mr. *Vicars* ‖, who calls the Regular Miniſters *'a Bottomleſs Pit, 'ſtinking Heap of Atheiſtical and Roman Rubbiſh,' 'a rotten Rabbie of Slanderous Prieſts, and Spu-'rious Baſtard-Sons of Belial, who by their Aſſ-ſt-'ed Ignorance and Lazineſs, their falſe Doctrines, 'and Idolatrous and Superſtitious Practices, in Diſſuſt 'God's Wo'ſhip; by their moſt abominable Evil 'Lives and Converſations, had like* Hophni, *and* Phineas, *made the* Lord's *Ordinances to be even 'Abhorred by the People.*' But I muſt not omit eſpecially to inform the Reader, that the *Pulpits* alſo were Employed, and deeply engaged in *this*, as well as in moſt of the other wicked and abominable Enterprizes of the *Rebellion*; and the People were taught to Deſpiſe, and excited to Worry them, from out of thoſe very Pulpits, to which they had been the greateſt Glory and Ornament. I ſhall produce an Inſtance or two of this Matter, after I have firſt ſaid, that the Lord *Clarendon*, acquaints us in General, that *no Churches were Frequented*, but where the Biſhops *were Preached againſt, as Antichriſtian. God Old Mr. Simeon Aſh*, in the abundance of his Mekneſs, uttered large Invectives againſt the Government and Governours of the Church (in his Sermon to the *Commons* in 1642.) and charges the Eſtabliſhed Clergy with being *'a Blind Seers, Dumb Dogs, Idle Drones, Schiſ-'matical, Heretical and Scandalous Men.*' And ano her of the Miniſters of thoſe Times (ſpeaking of the Epiſcopal Clergy) hath theſe Words; *'Croaking Frogs that crept into the Kings Cham-'bers, who are known by the Gutter wherce they 'come out of the Dragon, out of the Mouth of 'the Beaſt and the falſe Prophet: They are the 'Spirits of Devils, who go forth unto the Kings 'of the Earth, to gather them to Battle. The 'Frogs Heads are like their Caps* (Quadrata Ranarum Capita.) *Here is work for the* Parliament, *that the King may have no more Croakers 'in his Chambers.*' 'Our Cathedrals *are in great 'part, of late, become the Neſt of Idle Drones,*' ſaith another of the ſame Stamp. '*How many* 'Dumb Devils *are now caſting out of many Pa-'riſhes in the Land,*' ſaid Mr. *Bond*, (as cited already on another Occaſion) to the *Commons* in 1641. To which let me add theſe Words of Mr. *Caſe*, '*Idol, Idle Shepherds, Dumb Dogs 'that cannot Bark, (unleſs it were at the* Flock of Chriſt;) *and ſo they learned of their Maſ-'ters both to Bark and Bite too; Greedy Dogs, 'that could never have enough, that did tear out 'the Loins and Bowels of their own People for 'Gain; Swearing, Drunken, Unclean Prieſts, that 'taught nothing but Rebellion in Iſrael, and 'cauſed People to Abhor the Sacrifice of the Lord; 'Arminians, Popiſh, Idolatrous, Vile Wretches; ſuch, 'as had* Job *been Alive, he would not have ſet 'with the Dogs of his Flock.* —— *a Sermon*

The Preſbyterians *find a ſtrict Union between the Clergy and the moſt violent Incendiaries againſt the Church.*

‖ Jehovah Jireh, 1644. *as cited in Diſſuſt Serv.* Part I. P. 13.

Vol. I. p. 163.

Abridgm. p. 178. *the very firſt Sermon that ſtands in that Liſt of Conſpirators.*

Dumb Shew, p. 166.

Willcox to the Commons in 1642. *as cited in Diſſuſt Serv.* Part 2. P. 22, 23.

Coleman to the Commons in 1641. *as cited ibid.* p. 6.

Bond. Sermon to Milk-ſtreet in 1641. *as quoted* p. 13.

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Speaking of the Bishops.

'tion of Men they were, that had never a Vote for Jesus Christ, —— *Look into their* Families 'and they were for the most Part the Vilest in the 'Diocess, a very Nest of unclean Birds. *In their* Courts and Consistories, *you would have Thought* 'you had been in Caiaphas's Hall, *where no Trade* 'was driven but the Crucifying Christ *in his* 'Members.'

I promise my self, nothing more will be expected, after this plentiful Testimony from Mr. *Cafe*; and therefore shall only say further, that if the chief Pulpits were prostituted to such odious Railing, and if the *House of Commons* themselves could both Digest and Countenance, such filthy Ribaldry, what Reproaches and Revilings must we think were utter'd from the lesser Pulpits of the Factious Ledurers and Intruders? Especially considering, they had nothing wherewithal to defend their *plain Invectives*, *Robberies* and *Plunderings* of the *Regular Clergy*; but the pretended Viciousness and Scandal of their Lives.

Such were the Methods which the Faction pursued, in Order to Blacken and Vilifie the Clergy; and so great was the Success of them, that the very Mouths of the Rabble were filled with these Calumnies and Reproaches; and were taught to belch them out on all Occasions; which was not only one main End intended by the Faction, but when in some Measure obtained, served also to forward and promote it self, and did in good Measure help to increase the Calumnies and Slanders: Insomuch, that *Popish Priests*; *Drunken*, *Swearing*, *Scandalous Priests*; *Idle*, *Lazy*, *Ignorant Priests*; *Blind Guides*, *Dumb Dogs*, and the like, was the *common Dialect* of those Times, (and from them in some Measure continu'd down even to ours) which had been so long talk'd over, that at last they began to believe themselves: And were thereby not only prevailed upon to see with Patience, the worst Outrages committed on the Clergy; but were induced likewise to contribute towards them, by Abusing and Insulting them in the Streets; by being forward to Accuse them before the Committees, and to be themselves the Instruments of many Barbarities upon them, when they were Dispossessed: And what still exceeds, to look on their Judges as Men of more than common and ordinary Zeal for the Glory of God, in awarding their Ruin and Destruction.

Neal Collect. Vol. II. p. 307.

See the 9th and 11th Particulars in the Preface to White's Century.

The Reader will himself observe, how very Enormous the Wickedness of these Men was, to traduce with the Foulest and most Groundless Slanders, so many Innocent, and indeed Excellent Persons, who stood in the nearest and highest Relation to Almighty God; and whose Functions were consecrated Sacred; especially when it is consider'd, that this was further directed to the inhuman Purpose of Ruining both them and their Families. Greater Service than this, was surely never done to Atheism and Irreligion.

How many Divines of singular Eminence and Piety, suffer'd under some or more of these Calumnies, will more particularly appear in the List of the Sequestrations. In the mean Time I proceed to

The Temporal Power, and Civil Jurisdiction of the Clergy taken away.

Clar. Hist. Vol. I. p. 188.

The other Attempt, as previous to the more immediate Future on their Persons, and Estates; Namely, divesting them of all Temporal Power and Jurisdiction. It was plain to every one that the Designs of the Faction against the Church (not to mention their State-Projects) were of Separate and hopeless in the House of Lords, whilst the Bench of Bishops continued to composse so great a Part of that House; and the Influence which they could not but have, whilst any of them were suffer'd to remain in the Privy-Council, was no less Obvious. Add to this, that the Reverence from the People, which always follows such great Degrees of Power and Eminence, must needs be proportionably great. And as for other of the Clergy, their being in the Commissions of the Peace, not only invested them with such a Power, as was a greater Guard to them, than their Enemies desired, but gave them also many Opportunities (especially, as executed with great Uprightness and Integrity) of Relieving the Oppressed, composing Differences among their Neighbours, providing for the Poor, and the like; and their Occasions of doing Good, together with the Esteem of that Office in the Country Parishes, drew no less Reverence for the Inferior Clergy, from the common People, than the Bishops themselves in their Stations had from those of the better Sort. On all which Accounts it must needs appear highly Necessary, to divest them of Jurisdiction, which gave them so many Advantages before they could make their further Attempts upon them, with any tolerable Prospect of Success.

Neal Collect. Vol. II. p. 229, 249.

Nor was it any hard Matter to find out a Pretence for doing this, when once it appeared Necessary to be undertaken, in Order to compleat their further Purposes: And therefore, 'the Inconsistency of the Clergy, intermedling in 'Temporal Affairs, with the due Discharge of 'their Spiritual Functions,' was soon blown about, and got at last into the Mouths of every Body. What was then more largly advanced in Maintenance of this Assertion, and the clear and learned Answers that were return'd to it, from the * Appointments of God Himself, from the other Instances of Scripture, from the most Antient *Prophane Histories*, from the Practice of the whole Christian World, and from the ‡ Laws and Usages of our own Nation, I purposely Omit, as too long to be here inserted, but to Demonstrate that what they alledged was Nothing but Pretence.

Clar. Vol. I. p. 219.

Neal Collect. Vol. II. p. 629, 643.

* *Particularly in Moses, who was a Priest (Mosheh and Aaron among his Priests, &c. Psal. 99. 6.) as well as Temporal Governour, &c.*

‡ *To which the Great Office of* Treasurer, Chancellor, *&c. had never been more faithfully managed, than by some of our* Bishops. *And of this* Dr. Juxon, *then living, was an undeniable Instance, &c.*

The Lord *Clarendon* hath observ'd to us, (and the Thing is Taken Notice of by other Writers also) that 'Their *Reformation both in* Scotland, 'and *this* Kingdom, *was driven on by no Men so* 'much, *as those of their Clergy, who were their In*struments: *As without doubt, the Arch-bishop* 'of Canterbury, *had never so great an Influ*ence upon the Councils at Court, *as Dr.* Burgess, 'and Mr. Marshal, *had then upon the* Houses; 'neither did all the *Bishops of* Scotland toge'ther, *so much meddle in Temporal Affairs, as* 'Mr. Henderson *had done.* The same is observed by the Author of *Sober Sadness* (Printed in 1643) who more particularly informs us, that Dr. *Burgess*, and Mr. *John Sedgwick*, were Members of a Sub-Committee for Advancement of Monies. And that the Former (*who was called* 'Colonel, 'for Riding to Encourage the Work with his Cafe 'of Pistols) was so Officious, as to assist Plunder'ing at the Globe-Tavern *in* Holborn; and that 'there was *not a Design but these Men had a* 'Finger in it.' And his Majesty himself, in his most Excellent * Declaration of *August* 12, 1642, took express Notice, 'that the Faction 'had their Emissaries of the Clergy, who at the 'same Time such Clamour was raised, of the 'Unlawfulness that the Clergy should meddle 'in Temporal Affairs, were their chief Agents 'to derive their Seditious Directions to the Peo'ple, and were all the Week attending the Doors 'of both Houses, to be employ'd in their 'Errands.

Hist. Vol. II. p. 249.

P. 36.

See Digbi. View, p. 455.

* *Husbi. Collect. 401. & 528.*

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But to proceed with the Execution of this Defign, the firſt Step towards it (as far as I have yet obſerved) was made *January* 23, 164⅔, by the *Miniſters Remonſtrance*, before ſpoken of; where the *Secular Power* of the *Clergy* is complained of, as one of the Things which needed to be *Reformed*. *February* 5, following, on the Debate of, a *Petition* from the *Inhabitants* of *Wood-Church* in the County of *Kent*, againſt Mr. *Edward Boughen*, their *Miniſter*; it was Order'd, 'That 'the Lord * Keeper *be deſired to leave out the* 'Clergy of England and Wales, *at the Renewing* 'of the Commiſſion of Peace.' Some Time after, a *Committee* was appointed to confer with the *Lords* about this Matter, I do not remember I have met with, or obſerved the Event of that Conference; but ſoon after it, the *Temporal Power* and *Authority* of the *Clergy* (and particularly the Biſhops *Votes*) were made as common and popular a Grievance, as any other before had been; and as ſuch, according to the uſual Method of thoſe Times, were *Rail'd* at: in the *Speeches of Parliament*, were mention'd as an *Abuſe* in many of their *Reſolves*, *Votes*, and other *Publick Acts* (particularly in the *Remonſtrance of the State of the Kingdom*, and the *Nineteen Propoſitions*) and were complain'd of in Numberleſs *Petitions* to the Houſe: And on this Occaſion it was, that the *City Dames* apply'd themſelves to the *Houſe*, with an Addreſs againſt the 'Votes 'of the Popiſh Lords, *and of the Biſhops*.' But to return to what was done within the Houſes; *March* 9, the *Commons* on Debate of ſome *Select Heads* of the *Remonſtrance* now mention'd, had under conſideration the *Judicial Power* of the *Clergy* in the 'Star-Chamber,' and their ſerving in the *Commiſſions of the Peace*, and 'at the Coun-'cil Table;' the Day following, they came to this *Reſolution*, 'That *the Legiſlative and Judi-'cial Power of the Biſhops is a great hindrance to 'their Spiritual Function, and fit to be taken a-'way; and that a Bill be drawn for that Purpoſe*;' the Day after, they again *Reſolved* the ſame *verbatim* concerning the *Biſhops*, or any other *Clergyman*, as to the *Commiſſion of the Peace*, or any *Civil Court*; and the 20th, of the ſame Month, paſſed the like *Reſolves* on the further Debate of the *Remonſtrance*, with regard to any Clergymen being Employed as *Privy-Counſellors*, or in *Temporal Offices*.

Whether the *Bill* was drawn, and prefented according to the firſt of theſe *Reſolutions*, and the reſt were added in Clauſes afterwards; or whether the *Bill* was not Framed and Preſented, till the *Houſe* had finiſh'd all their *Reſolves* on this *Head*, I know not. Sure it is, that a *Bill* was at laſt compleated, including all the *Reſolves* now mention'd; which, the Lord *Clarendon* informs us, 'was *contriv'd with great Deliberation, and Prepa-'ration, to diſpoſe them to Conſent to it*;' and the Reception of it was the 'Firſt *Deſign that* 'was *Entertain'd againſt the Church*.' The Reaſons which diſpos'd many in the *Houſe of Peers* towards it, were, becauſe they plainly ſaw, they 'Seldom *carried any thing which directly oppoſed* 'the King's *Intereſt, by reaſon of the Number of* 'the *Biſhops*;' and they thought 'it could do the 'Church no Harm, *by the Biſhops having fewer* 'Diverſions from their Spiritual Charges;' but the Bill had more Friends in the Houſe of *Commons*; where the ſame Argument was uſed, and Seconded with another of much greater Moment, namely, That there was ſo great a Concurrence for the paſſing of this Bill; and withal, that there was ſo great a Combination thoroughout the whole Nation, *abſolutely to Deſtroy the Church*, (in which the *Scots* Army was deeply Engaged, and would never be Satisfy'd without it) that nothing but appeaſing ſeveral of the Members of each Houſe with this Bill, could ever enable the Friends of the Church to make Head againſt the *violenter Party*, and prevent them from carrying on the very worſt of their Deſigns: 'And this 'Reaſon did prevail over many Men of excel-'lent Judgments, and unqueſtionable Affections, 'who did in Truth at that Time believe, That 'the paſſing this *Act*, was the only expedient to 'preſerve the Church:' And particularly, Mr. *Hampden*, had brought the Lord *Falkland* into it, by 'Aſſuring him, that if this Bill might paſs, 'there would be nothing more Attempted to the 'Prejudice of the Church, which he thought, as 'the World then went, would be no ill Com-'poſition.'

By this Artifice it found an eaſie Paſſage through the *Houſe of Commons*; but when it came before the *Lords*, it was received with ſo much 'Warmth and Vigour, as they had not be-'fore expreſſed on any other Occaſion; many of 'the greateſt Men of that Houſe, who had hither-'to gone with them, obſerving they 'had worſe 'Deſigns than they own'd,' took this Occaſion of falling from them; and juſtly alledged, that if the *Commons* pretended to take the *Bench of Biſhops* out of their Houſe to Day, they might take away the *Barons*, or any other Degree of Nobility Tomorrow. And, in a Word, tho' they eſſay'd to have put the Biſhops and Clergy out of the *Star-Chamber*, and the *Commiſſions of the Peace*, yet they utterly refuſed to deprive them of their *Votes in Parliament*, and ſo threw out the Bill at the Second Reading, without ever offering to to commit it, and that too by a *Majority of Threeand Peers*, tho' the Votes of the Biſhops themſelves ſhould not be taken into the Reckoning: Whereupon the *Commons* were ſo much Enrag'd, that they immediately proceeded to all the † *Angry* and *Choleriek Things* before them; and that the Biſhops might ſee how little they had gotten by this Victory, prepared moreover, and brought in the Bill, for the 'Utter Eradication of the *Biſhops, Deans* 'and *Chapters*' as hath been formerly remember'd.

It is known to every Body, that a Bill once rejected, cannot be Regularly Offer'd again in the ſame Seſſion; but it could not be expected, that thoſe, who had broken thro' the moſt Fundamental Parts of the Conſtitution, in purſuit of their wicked Deſigns, ſhould ever be tied up to the Formalities of Uſage and Cuſtom of Parliament. And therefore about *July* 1641, the † Biſhops Votes were again attempted in another Bill, under the Title of an † *Act for the Security of true Religion*, &c. but that Deſign proving Abortive likewiſe; not long after, Invited to it chiefly by † *the great Hatred they had to the Perſon and Behaviour* of the then Arch-biſhop of *York*, Dr *Williams*, who upon *the great Services he had done the Party*, and particularly, the procuring his Majeſty's Aſſent to the Bill of Attainder againſt the Earl of *Strafford*, by his wicked Diſtinction of a private and a publick Conſcience, was become Intolerably Imperious and Burthenſome to them; they brought in another Bill openly and avowedly in the Title, profeſſing the Purpoſes of the firſt Bill againſt the Biſhops Votes, &c. and in Subſtance, at leaſt, if not in expreſs Words, the ſame with that which had been thus rejected. This Bill found an eaſie Paſſage again through the *Commons Houſe*, and was tranſmitted to the Lords. About this Time, the King had Nominated to Five Vacant *Biſhopricks*; which the *Commons* hearing of, and fearing that thoſe new *Biſhops*

Nalſ. Coll. Vol. I. p. 747.

* The Original Journals ſay, the 'Chancellor 'of the 'Duchy.' Nalſ. Vol. I. p. 782.

See Whitl. Mem. p. 17. and Clarend. Vol. I. p. 325.

Whitl. Ibid.

Nalſ. p. 786, 787.

See alſo Whitl. Mem. p. 36.

P. 792.

Hiſt. Vol. I. p. 184.

Ibid.

See this alſo as taken notice of by his Majeſty in his Declaration of Aug. 12. 1642. Rush. Colect. 420. p. 521.

P. 165.

P. 186.

May 1 1641. and what it ſay to the Lords, together with their Anſwer Turk. Pa-triots Nalſ. Coll. Vol. I. p. 809. Clar. Vol I. p. 286.

Or (as other Accounts ſay) 40 at leaſt) That the whole Houſe Vide Nalſ. Coll. Vol. II. p. 219, 220, 221.

Fuller's Ch. Hiſt. Cent. 17. l. 11. p. 161. Heyl. Hiſt. Laud. p. 147. See alſo Nalſ. Coll. Vol. II. p. 270.

† Clar. Hiſt. Vol. I. p. 287.

See Clarend. Hiſt. Vol. I. p. 219. and Fl. Ch. Hiſt. Cent. 17. l. 11. p. 191. See alſo the Author of Archy's re-flections. De-claration of Aug. 12. 1642. Rush. Colect. 420. p. 521.

† Nalſ. Coll. Vol II. p. 417

† Read the Act and its Title at large in the Parliament Journals of April and 1st May 6. 1641.

† Clar. Hiſt. Vol. I. p. 279.

Ibid. p. 256.

Ibid.

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Bishops would be *Consecrated*, *&c.* timely enough to Vote for the *Rights* of their *Order* in the House of *Peers*, they Resolv'd to send to the King, to make no new *Bishops*; and for that End, order'd a *Committee* to be appointed, to draw up *Reasons* to induce the *Lords* to join with them in that Monstrous Insolence: But finding it in vain to pursue that Project, they betook themselves to another; which was, to hasten the *Lords* to the dispatch of the Bill, before the new *Bishops* should come into the House. And '*for the better doing thereof, with great Confidence they demand of the Lords, that no Recusant Lord, nor any Bishop, might have a Vote in the passing that Act.* And when they could not prevail in that Attempt neither, they next press'd the *Lords*, that the Thirteen *Bishops*, whom they had before Impeached for the *New Canons*, might be Sequestred from the House till they should be brought to *Judgment*: But neither did the House of *Peers* think fit to gratifie them in this Demand; notwithstanding they had passed several severe Votes upon the *Bishops*, on account of these *Canons*. And thus the Bill continued to depend in the House of Lords for some Time; Nor was it '*like to make a more prosperous Progress there, than it had six Months before*,' altho' the *Party* continued to load the Order, as is before said, with the most odious Reproaches imaginable. Until at length Twelve of the *Bishops* being Secured in Custody for the *Protestation*, and no one, in a manner, left to Solicit their Cause but the *Bishop* of *Rochester* ‡, the *Lords* were at last induced to * pass the Bill; and the City of *London* celebrated the Atchievement with † *Bells* and *Bonefires*. Immediately upon which, the King was prefled to give the *Royal Assent* to it; and even those in greatest Trust about his Majesty, perswaded him to do it; as for Reasons of State, which I omit, so chiefly for the Reason before mentioned; that there was no other visible Means of preserving the *Church* (in the Posture Matters then stood) from utter Ruin. To which the Queen (as the * Infusion of her own Priests, under Directions from the Court of *France*) then going for *Holland*, added her own Intreaties and Perswasions; which so far wrought upon his Majesty, that contrary to his most positive Resolution, *Feb.* 14, he sent a Commission for Enacting *that*, and *another* Bill then ready for the *Royal Assent*. It is needless to mention the many bad Effects, which the passing of this *Bill* brought upon the *Church* (much less those which concerned his Majesty's Temporal Interest); only I cannot forbear to take particular Notice of one of them, which, it may be, the most implacable Enemies of *Episcopacy* did not themselves so much as think of; namely, *That after that Time very many, who cordially and constantly oppos'd that Act, as Friends rather to* Monarchy *than* Religion, *after that Bill, never consider'd or resisted any Attempt, or farther Alteration in the Church; looking on the Bishops as useless to Soon signify, and so not of Importance enough to be defended by the Sword.*'

P. 240.

P. 241.

Clar. Vol. I. p. 261.

Heyl. Hist. Laud, p. 461. See also Clar. Hist. Vol. I. p. 135. See also Full. Ch. Hist. Cent. 17. L. 11. p. 84.

‡ See Full. Ib.

* Feb. 9, 1641-2.

† Clar. Vol. I. p. 333.

P. 316.

* As it was believed by some.

Heyl. Hist. Laud, p. 462.

Clar. Hist. Vol. I. p. 333.

Ibid.

The Preface, as is before said, for thus Divesting the *Clergy* of their *Secular Power*, was the *Inconsistency* of it, with the *Discharge* of their particular *Functions*. This was accordingly mention'd in the Preamble of the Act; as was likewise this further Reason. That it had occasion'd great *Mischiefs and Scandal both to Church and State*.' And under these Pretences it provides, That after the 15th of *Feb.* 1641, '*No Arch-bishop, Bishop, or other Person, that now is, or hereafter shall be in Holy Orders,—shall have any Seat or Place, Session or Place, or Execute any Power or Authority in the Parliaments of this Realm, nor shall be of the Privy Council of his Majesty,—— or Execute any Temporal Authority, by Virtue of any Commission, &c.* And with so much Exactness was this observ'd, that Dr. *Prideaux*, then Vice-Chancellor of *Oxon*, was not permitted to Judge in his *own Court*, because he was a *Divine*; *the like Example* to which, saith Mr. *Wood*, was never seen in the *University* before or since.

Scob. Collect. Part 1. p. 31.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 687.

I have only to add on this Occasion, that as his Majesty had afterward abundant Reason in Point of *Interest*, to Repent his Consenting to this Bill; so in Point of *Conscience* also, did that most Pious Prince deeply lament, before God, the Injury which he thereby did to the *Bishops* of *England*; and in his Confessions, rank'd it with the suffering the *Innocent Blood* of the Earl of *Strafford* to be spilt; and permitting a *wrong Way* of Worship to be set up in *Scotland*.

Icon Basil. Soc Heyl. Hist. Laud, p. 462.

I come now to speak of the more immediate Attempts and Practices upon the Persons and Estates of the *Clergy*; which were indeed chiefly carry'd on by *Committees of the House*, and by other *Committees*, *Commissioners*, *&c.* in the Country, who had been respectively Authoriz'd by several Orders and Ordinances for such Purposes. But before These were well settled, and this *Great Work* was brought into Regular and Orderly *Method*, the House took several other Steps towards this *Work*; and particularly did, by their own more immediate Acts (at least without the Assistance of the *standing Committees*) Harrass and Dispossess several of the *Clergy*; and many of the *Bishops* suffer'd in a more peculiar Manner from them; of which it will be requisite to take Notice in this Place. Only I must first add this one Word, (which, tho' foreign to the present Head, is not altogether foreign to the Purpose) That the *Clergy* of *Carlisle* (distant as they were from the *Ravagers* at *London*) had begun to *Suffer* in a very deplorable Manner at the same Time from another Quarter. For, upon the *Invasion* of the *Scots*, as all the Unfortunate Inhabitants of the *Borders* were *Plunder'd* and *Ravag'd* after a most barbarous Sort; so the Learned Dr. *Todd* hath assur'd me from that Diocese, That the *Clergy* suffer'd under them *more than any others*.

Original and Beginning of Sequestrations, and particularly the more Immediate Acts of the House relating to that Matter.

See also something of this Kind from Durham. Nalf. Collect. Vol. I. p. 428, 439.

But to return to Those, who had Invited them over the *Tweed*. Mr. *Wood*, in his *Athenæ*, tells us, that the two Speeches of the Lord *Say*, in the House, against the Bishops, were by the Clergy Apprehended to be the '*Chief Reason of their several Fears of Persecution, that followed, and why they were Banished from their Livings, for fear* Forsooth, *they should Preach the People* —— *into Obedience to the King*.' I do not remember to have seen more than the first of them; and cannot indeed perceive by it, why the ensuing Miseries of the Clergy should be Attributed to That, more than to many other preceding Speeches in the House, which were Penn'd with equal Rancour and Bitterness against the Bishops and Clergy. But let the Occasion of the Sufferings, which were Sublequent in point of time to those Speeches, have been what it will, 'tis certain the Clergy suffer'd many Things, before either of these Speeches were delivered; for one of the Principal as well as most Early Methods, which the House took to ruine the Clergy, was their Receiving and Countenancing Accusations and Informations against them, which were chiefly exhibited to them in Petitions; great Numbers of which (and some within a very little

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 687.

Which is in Nalf. Coll. Vol. II. p. 566.

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little time after the Meeting of the Parliament) were preſented from ſeveral Quarters, and conſtantly accepted, with all Poſſible Encouragements. Petitions (ſaith the Lord *Clarendon*) were preſented by many Pariſhioners againſt their Paſtors, with Articles of their Miſdemeanours and Behaviours —— all which Petitions were read with great Delight,' *&c.* With which agrees that of Dr. *Nalſon*: 'Now——Petitions came thronging into the Houſe of Commons, not only in general complaining of Real Grievances; but upon every Parith Pique and Unkindneſs (which ſeldom is wanting) between the Miniſter and any of his Pariſhioners, Petitions were exhibited againſt them, and preſſing of Conformity was now become ſo Criminal, that it certainly procured a Petition and Articles, Tittle a Summons and vexatious Attendance upon the Committee, with all the Charges of the Meſſengers Fees, and other Incidents,' *&c.* And in another Place the ſame Author tells us, that this Trade of *Parſon-Hunting*, as the Faction called it, found ſo much Encouragement from the Committee of Religion, that in a ſhort time above 2000 Petitions were exhibited againſt the Clergy. And accordingly they appear in almoſt every Page of the Parliament-Journals. I ſhall ſpeak of the Matter of them, the Manner of obtaining them, and other things of the like Nature, when I come to treat diſtinctly of the three Great Committees of the Houſe; to the one or the other of which they were uſually Referr'd: Only it may not be amiſs to mention in this Place, that the firſt Petition of this kind, which I have obſerved (and which was probably the very firſt that was at all preſented) was that of *Mr. Peter Smart*, againſt Dr. *Coſin*, which was exhibited *Novemb.* 12, 1640. (viz. but ſeven Days after the Parliament met,) and will be further conſidered hereafter.

Hist. Vol. I. p. 117.

Collect. Vol I. p. 666.

Vindic. p 224, 225. See also Preface, Und. p. 18.

Nalſ. Collect. Vol I. p. 518.

But the firſt Inſtance I have obſerv'd of Petitions preferr'd by any Pariſhioners againſt their Miniſters, was, in the Caſe of *Mr. Alexander Huiſſe*, of *Breckington*; Mr. (afterwards Dr.) *Henry Architeſt*, of *Melſ*; and *Mr. Richard Earl*, of *Hemmington*, all in the County of *Somerſet*; Each of whom was ſeverally Petition'd againſt by their Pariſhioners, *Dec.* 12, 1640; and the Petitions were referr'd to the Committee for the Buſineſs of the Biſhop of *Bath and Wells*. To this muſt be added, that *March* 8, following, a Complaint was likewiſe exhibited by the Inhabitants of *Painſwick*, in *Glouceſterſhire*, againſt their *Miniſter*, *Mr. William Aſton*. Tho' the Houſe at that time, out of particular Regard to Dr. *Goodman* (the very *Popiſh* Biſhop which the Party have ſo often thrown in our way) would do nothing in it; but left them to apply to their *Dioceſan*, which (as far as I can learn) was the only Inſtance of a Petition of this Nature, they ever rejected: Nor did they continue long in that good Humour: For the very *May* following, they reſum'd this Complaint againſt *Mr. Aſton*, and Voted him unfit to hold any Promotion.

Ibid. p. 665. See the Two Former of Mr. to the Church of Wells.

Ibid. p. 786

Ibid Vol. II. p. 139.

Beſides the Gentlemen now mention'd, many others of the Clergy, on the Complaints only of ſeveral Members of the Houſe (if I miſtake not) and others again, by ſeveral Methods, and on various other Pretences, were brought in queſtion before the Houſe, and oblig'd to a grievous, and moſt burthenſome Attendance on It; or on Thoſe Committees, to which they had referr'd theſe matters. Beſides, that great Numbers of them being alſo taken into Cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms, were impriſon'd in the Common Jayls of the Town, or in new Jayls appointed for that purpoſe, or in Shirs; and many of them were, by the immediate Vote of the Houſe (unleſs I miſtake), Reſolv'd unfit to hold any Eccleſiaſtical Promotion, and Sequeſter'd. And greater Numbers ſtill, by the mediation and on the Reports of the ſeveral Committees, appointed to conſider of theſe matters, were likewiſe Unqualify'd, and utterly Diſpoſeſs'd of their Preferments and Benefices. Nor were Theſe Calamities peculiar to the Inferiour Clergy; but ſeveral of the Biſhops, as well in their ſingle, and private Capacities, as in the common Concern of their *Proteſtation*, and the *New Canons*, felt their ſhare of them.

Hist. Vol I. p 132.

As to the Two Firſt of theſe Oppreſſions, That of their Attendance on the Houſe, and the Committees which they had appointed, and the Imprizonment of the *Clergy*, the Lord *Clarendon* hath in general informed us, That 'all Canonical Clergymen, and Orthodox Divines were with equal Induſtry diſcountenanc'd, inprizon'd, or forc'd to a long Attendance on Committees, or the Houſe (which was worſe than Impriſonment) under the Notion and Imputation of Scandalous Miniſters: Which Charge and Reproach reach'd all Men, whoſe Inclinations they lik'd not, or whoſe Opinions they ſuſpected.' And again: 'None were Perſecuted with more Rigour, than the Clergy; whereof whoſoever either Publickly or Privately cenſur'd their Actions, or ſuſpected their Intentions, was either committed to Priſon, or compell'd to a chargeable and long Attendance, as Inconvenient as Impriſonment.' Many Particulars of which, I ſhall hereafter give the Reader; but muſt firſt take leave briefly to Account for the Sufferings of ſeveral of the Biſhops, from the Houſe.

P. 415.

December 12, 1640. On Occaſion of the aforemention'd Petition from the Inhabitants of *Beckington*, in *Somerſetſhire*, againſt *Mr. Alexander Huiſſe*, their *Miniſter*, (as I Conjecture) The Houſe appear by their Journal, to have appointed a Committee, to receive ſuch Petitions, as ſhould concern Dr. *Piers*, Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*. The 22d of the ſame *Month*, a Committee was appointed to draw up Articles againſt him. Two Days after Sir. *H. Mildmay*, was ſent with a *Meſſage* to the Lords, to deſire them to take Security for his forth coming, *&c.* to Anſwer divers Heinous Crimes, tending to the Corruption and Subverſion of Religion in his Diocels. About the 30th of that *Month*, the Biſhops of *Glouceſter*, *Oxford*, and *Rocheſter*, enter'd into Ten Thouſand Pounds Recognizance for his appearing. The particulars of the Event I do not remember to have met with. † *Hearſey, December* 16, 1640. In Debating the Matter of the *New Canons*, the Commons referr'd it to a Committee, to conſider, among other Things, 'how far in Particular, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* had been an Actor in all the Proceedings of them, and in the great Deſign of the Subverſion of the Laws of the Realm, and of Religion,' and to prepare a Charge againſt him. The ſame Day a Charge was laid againſt him in the Houſe of Lords by the *Scots Commiſſioners*. The *Friday* after *Mr. Holles* was ſent to the Lords, to Impeach him of *High-Treaſon*; whereupon he was firſt committed to the *Tower* of the *Black Rod*, (in whoſe Cuſtody he remain'd about Ten Weeks); thence to the *Tower*; and at length, as every one knows, to the *Hill* a Priſoning. The intermediate Sufferings of this great Prelate, I purpoſely Omit, as well becauſe they were ſo much Interwoven with the Hiſtories of theſe Times, as becauſe they are Separately, and

See alſo Nalſ. Collect. Vol I. p. 666, and Lord Clar. Vol. I. p. 161.

Of this Committee, and their againſt the Bp. of Ely, I ſhall ſay ſomewhat more hereafter.

† *Nalſ. Coll. Vol. I. p. 700, 701, 702. The Articles were exhibited July 30. 1641. See alſo ſome more Articles exhibited againſt him by ſeveral Perſons, a Member of his Diocels. Vol. II. p 113.*

‡ *Nicol. Hiſt. II. p. 118. Nalſ. Coll. Vol I. p 666.*

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alone, the just Subject of a Volume. *Dec.* 19, 1640, Mr. *Hambden* was sent to the Lords with a Message, acquainting them, that there were many Informations against Dr. *Wren*, Bishop of *Ely*, for setting up Idolatry and Superstition; and requesting them, that he might give Security for his abiding the Judgment of the Parliament, being inform'd that he design'd to make his Escape. Whereupon their Lordships immediately order'd him to put in 1000 *l.* Bail the *Wednesday* after; and in the mean time to enter for hwth into a Recognizance of 1000 *l.* for his appearing on that Day to do it. *Dec.* 22, a Committee was appointed to receive Petitions, and draw up a Charge against him. This was occasioned by a Petition exhibited from the Inhabitants of *Ipswich*, *July* 5, 1641. The Articles against him were reported, and agreed to; and at the same time they resolved, That he was '*Unworthy to hold any Spiritual* '*Promotion*,' (being, if I mistake not, the First of all the Bishops, on whom they pass'd that Resolve) and that the Lords be desir'd to '*joyn with them to move his Majesty to remove* '*the said Bishop from his Person and Service.*' The 20th of the same Month the Articles were carried to the Lords by Sir *Tho. Widdrington*; and deliver'd with a very long and aggravating Speech. I do not remember to have met with the Issue of this Prosecution: But this is certain, That Dr. *Wren* being some time after imprison'd, with the rest of the protesting Bishops, and then discharg'd with them, he was presently after, a second time Seiz'd, and clapt up in the *Tower*; wh re he continu'd a Prisoner until the End of the Year 1659.

Feb. 23, 164⁴, a Committee was appointed to consider of the Petitions and Complaints against Dr. *Montague*, Bishop of *Norwich*, Dr *Owen*, Bishop of *Landaffe*, and Dr. *Mauwaring*, Bishop of St. *David's*, against whom some Complaints had been made in the House the Day before (*Wood*, Ath. *Vol.* II. *p.* 659,) and it was order'd, That the *Lords* be mov'd, that the *Latter* of them might be forth-coming. But whether that Matter was afterwards push'd any further against the *Two Former* of them, I do not know: Nor do I know any more of the *Latter*, than what *Wood* informs us; namely, That this Prosecution rested for some time; but whether the Imprisonments which that Author after mentions, were in pursuit of this Enquiry, or on any other Prosecutions that might be brought on against them, I am not able to determine.

Sept. 12, 1642, Dr. *Roberts*, Bishop of *Bangor*, was order'd to be sent for as a Delinquent: And the 8th of the following Month, their own Dr. *Williams* (the Arch-bishop of *York*) who was lately so high in their Favour, had the same Order pass'd upon him; '*And grew at last* (says '*Dr. Heylin*) *to be generally the most hated Man* '*of all the Hierarchy.*' Agreeable to what the Noble Lord *Clarendon* has observ'd to us (speaking of the Harrasings and Imprisonment of the Clergy) That '*This Measure of Pro-* '*ceeding was equally, if not with more Animosity,* '*apply'd to Those, who in former Times had been* '*look'd upon by that Party with most Reve-* '*rence:*' Which might well be imagined abundantly sufficient to deter any one from countenancing the Party, in hopes of a *Reward*, or even of *Impunity* from Them, when they shall have gotten the Power into their Hands.

But the Exigencies of the Reformation (which was to be a speedy, as well a Thorough one) did with great Impatience endure the Dilatoriness of Proceedings against the Bishops, singly and apart; and therefore they readily lay hold of an Opportunity, which the Warmth and Resentment of Dr. *Williams* now mention'd, but too unfortunately gave them, to expedite their Projects, and undertake a more summary way of Proceeding against him: For we are to remember, that This Prelate having been assaulted by the Rabble (crying out *No Bishops, No Bishops*) and having his *Robes torn from his Back*, retir'd to his House, and sent for all the Bishops then in Town (who did not exceed Twelve or Thirteen, Five Sees being then Vacant, or rather not compleatly fill'd; and some of the Bishops being gone into the Country against *Christmas*) and propos'd to them the preparing a *Protestation* against the Force that had been us'd towards them; and against all the *Acts* of the House, during the time they should be kept in that manner from their Attendance on it: And having Pen and Ink ready, immediately drew up a Form, setting forth their being summon'd to Parliament by his Majesty's Writs; their undoubted Right to Vote there; the Violence that had been several times offer'd them in their going to attend the Service of the House, to the manifest Danger of their Lives; and Protesting against all he *Laws*, *Orders*, *Votes*, *Resolutions* and *Determinations*, that had pass'd, or should pass, whilst they should be thus debarr'd the Liberty of coming to the House.

Bishops Protestation.

Rumpers of that Junditto would not bear it, and therefore require more Delibe- *ration and Caution, than the Bishops took, in Preparing and Protesting it.*

This they unanimously approv'd of; and as soon as it could be got ready, subscrib'd; depending on the long and great Experience of the Arch-bishop in the Rules of the House, in which, during the time of his being Keeper, he sate as Speaker. The *Protestation* was directed to his Majesty, (as well as to the Lords) on whom the Arch-bishops waited with it, requesting him to Transmit it to the House, since they could not go thither themselves with it. His Majesty, upon the Receipt of it, gave it only a cursory Reading; and (fearing the Bill against the Bishops Votes Then depending in the House, would have pass'd in that Juncture of their being thus kept from the House by the Rabble) immediately deliver'd it to the Lord Keeper *Littleton* (who was unfortunately present at that time) with Orders to offer it to the House, as soon as they should meet, which was to be within * *Two Hours after.* This was accordingly done (viz. *Dec.* 20, 1641,) but not without having been first communicated to some of the Leading Members of the Faction in each House. The Lords, immediately on the Reading of it, desir'd a Conference with the Commons, to whom they only read and delivered the *Protestation*, which that House took very little time to consider of: For within half an Hour, they sent up to the Lords, and (on that short Examination) accus'd all who had subscrib'd it, of *High Treason*, by the Mouth of Mr *Glyn*; who was withal order'd to thank their Lordships for their speedy and affectionate communicating of this *Petitionary Protestation* to Them; and to desire, that the Bishops who had Subscrib'd it, '*may be forthwith* '*Sequester'd from Parliament, and forthwith* '*committed into safe Custody.*' Whereupon the Usher of the Black Rod was commanded to find them out, and to bring them to the Bar of the

Clar. Vol. I. p. 275, 276, 277. Neal Vol. II. p. 794. ad p. 798. Heyl. Hist. Laud. p. 419. Full. Ch Hist. Cent. 17. L. 11. p. 185. ad p. 188. See also his Mod. Judg's Decl. of Aug. 12, 1647. Husb. Collect. 419. p. 533.

Dec. 27, 1641. See Full. Ch. Hist. Cent. 17. L. 11. p. 186, 187.

Which the Ld. Clarendon, Vol. I. p. 278, calls good Law, and good Logick: The the Dissenters call Popish Cruelty.

Neal Collect. Vol. II. p. 679. See also p. 336.

Heyl. Hist. Laud. p. 419.

Which was according to Rose by the Bishops of Bangor, Peterborough and Landaff. Neal Collect. Vol. I. p. 700.

Whitl. Mem. p. 45. See also Neal. Collect. Vol. II. p. 329, 330, 390, 395, 398. Where see the Art. at large, and the Speech with which Sir Thomas Widdrington deliver'd him to the Lords. See also Heyl Hist. Laud. p. 442. and Cobbel Hist. of Engl. Vol. III. p. 114. Bish. p. 119.

Clarendon. Vol. II. p. 619.

Heyl. Hist. Laud. p. 419.

Neal. Vol. I. p. 435. See also p. 571.

The Dean Day, Faith Dr Heylin's Hist. Laud. p. 460.

Neal Collect. Vol II. p. 796.

Heyl Hist. Laud. p. 441

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'the House of Peers; which, by reason of their scatter'd Lodgings, could not be Eff.ct-ed till Eight of the Clock that Night: At which time being all brought toge-ther (except the Bishop of *Landaffe*, who was therefore order'd to be brought the next Day) their † Offence was signify'd unto them, and an Order presently made for their Commitment to the *Tower*, whither they were all carry'd the next Day, except the Bishops of *Durham* and * *Lichfield*; who found the Favour (the one by reason of his Eminent Learning, and both of them in regard of their Age and Infirmities) to stand committed to the Custody of the Gentleman-Usher.' And the morrow Seniglit after was appointed for them to put in their Answer.

Nalf. Coll. Vol. II. p. 729. † *Separately and finely.* See Ib. p. 738.

* Hall, fore Fall Ch Hift. Cent. 17. L. 11. p. 188. *but furely this is a Miſtake.* Nalf. Collect. Vol. II. p. 739.

The *Prelates*, who had ſubſcrib'd this *Proteſtation*, and were thus impeach'd, and clapt into Prisons, were Dr. *J. Williams*, the Arch-biſhop of *York* (as is before-ſaid) Dr. *Thomas Morton*, Biſhop of *Durham*; Dr. *Robert Wyghe*, Biſhop of *Lichfield* and *Coventy*; Dr. *Jof. Hall*, Biſhop of *Norwich*; Dr. *John Owen*, Biſhop of St. *Aſaph*; Dr. *William Piers*, Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*; Dr. *George Coke*, Biſhop of *Hereford*; Dr. *Robert Skinner*, Biſhop of *Oxford*; Dr. *Matt. Wren*, Biſhop of *Ely*; Dr. *Godfrey Goodman*, Biſhop of *Glouceſter*; Dr. *John Towers*, Biſhop of *Peterborough*; and Dr. *Morgan Owen*, Biſhop of *Landaffe*.

Some Days after they had been thus put under Confinement, they Petition'd for Council, which was granted them; and the Day for putting in their Answer, was deferr'd from Time to Time, until *Monday*, *Jan.* 4. 17. When they all leverally appear'd at the Bar of the Lords House, and pleaded *Not Guilty*; and withal, jointly preſented a Petition, praying that '*a Speedy Proceeding may be had*' againſt them, '*and that in the mean time they may be admitted to Bail.*' The latter part of which Requeſt was deny'd them; and accordingly they were all remanded back to their former confinement, but in purſuit of the former part of it, the Lords order'd *Tueſday January* 25*th*, for the day of their Tryal. But one chief intention of their Impeachment being to keep them out of the Houſe, till the Bill for taking away their Votes, was paſs'd; and the Commons being ſenſible, that they might as well make good a Charge of *Murther* or *Adultery*, as this of *Treaſon*, againſt them; the Tryal did not come on, either that day, or any other. In the mean time the Lords, when they had *February* * 6, deſpoyl'd the whole Order of their Right to Vote in *Parliament*, and thereby as they thought, Anſwred the great End of their Accuſation and Confinement, did the next Day venture to diſmiſs them upon Bail. But the Commons having however ſome farther Purpoſes to ſerve upon them, '*In great Indignation*' *Expoſtulated*' that Matter with the Lords, '*and cauſed them immediately to be committed to* '*the Tower*;' where they lay till *May* † 5, 1642. and were then a ſecond time releaſed on Bail by the *Peers*.

Ibid. p. 812, 816, 827, 831, 832, 835.

† 15*th*, *ſays* Compl. Hiſt. of Engl. Vol. III. p. 115. *but I believe that is a Miſtake.*

Clar. Vol. I. p. 319.

* Febr. 16, *ſaith* Compl. Hiſt. of Eng. Vol. III. p. 115. *but that too, I doubt, is a Miſtake. Compare* Heyl. Hiſt. Laud, p. 461. *with* Clar. Hiſt Vol. I. p. 319.

‡ Comp. Hiſt. of England, Vol. III. p. 119. Fuller's Ch. Hiſt Cent. 17. L. 11. p. 166.

But before that time, the Commons had Projected (or pretended at leaſt to deſign) ſome other Uſage for them: And purſuant to it, *February* 21, 164‡; order'd a Bill to be drawn up, for the Forfeiture of the Eſtates, as well '*Temporal as Spiritual*, of thoſe Twelve Prelates, and for the '*Impriſonment of their Perſons during* '*their Lives, and diſpoſal of all Livings that may* '*fall within their Gifts.*' *March* 24 following, this Bill was reported; when upon the Queſtion it was reſolv'd that the Archbp. of *York*, (tho' the very Perſon, who had drawn all the reſt into this ſuppos'd Treaſon) ſhould not forfeit his Temporals, but that all the others ſhould be ſtrip'd of them; and that both He and They ſhould loſe their *Spiritual Promotions* for Life; only the Archb. again (in ſome regard to former Services) ſhould be allow'd One Hundred Pounds *per Annum*, out of his *Eccleſiaſtical Incomes*. But *April* 6, they farther moderate this Vote, and in the Abundance of their Goodneſs, Reſolv'd, that the Biſhop of *Durham*, ſhould have Eight Hundred Pounds a Year; the Biſhop of *Ely*, One Hundred Pounds; the Biſhop of *Norwich*, Four Hundred Pounds; the Biſhop of *Bath and Wells*, One Hundred Pounds; the Biſhop of *Lichfield and Coventry*, Eight Hundred Pounds; the Biſhop of *Glouceſter*, Two Hundred Pounds; the Biſhop of *Hereford*, Five Hundred Pounds; the Biſhop of *Peterborough*, One Hundred Pounds; the Biſhop of *Oxford*, One Hundred Pounds; the Biſhop of St. *Aſaph*, Five Hundred Pounds; and the Biſhop of *Landaffe* Two Hundred Pounds.

How or when the Bill dropt I know not: But be that as it will, the Purpoſes of it were reviv'd in the Ordinance of *April* 1, 1643, by which the Eſtates, as well *Real as Perſonal*, of theſe Twelve Prelates by Name, together with thoſe of the Archb. of *Canterbury*, and the Biſhop of *Worceſter*, (by Name likewiſe) were Ord'r'd to be Sequeſtred into the Hands of Commiſſioners as we re alſo in general the Eſtates of all thoſe Perſons, whether *Eccleſiaſtical* or *Temporal*, who had diſcover'd any Affection to his Majeſty, or any Diſlike to the Proceedings of the Parliament; of which I ſhall ſpeak more Hereafter. And of how little Eff.ct the Order was for their Allowance, may be gueſs'd at from the Caſe of Dr. *Morton*, Biſhop of *Durham*, and Dr. *Hall*, Biſhop of *Norwich*; of which I ſhall ſpeak, when I come particularly to account for theſe two Admirable Prelates, at their Reſpective Cathedrals.

Hall. Coll. Vol. p. 11.

Previous to this Impeachment of the Archb. of *York*, and the Eleven other Biſhops, for the Proteſtation, was another Impeachment of the other Archb. and Thirteen of the Biſhops of his Province, for the *New Canons*; of which having already ſpoken on the occaſion of Condemning thoſe *Canons*, by the Houſe of Commons, I forbear to repeat it, and proceed now to the Uſage of the Inferiour Clergy, by the Houſe; which was for the moſt part Concurrent with what hath been now related of the Biſhops.

I have before obſerv'd, that the Petition of Mr. *Peter Smart*, was the firſt I have met with preferr'd againſt any ſingle Clergyman to the Houſe, and by conſequence Dr. *Coſin*, againſt whom he Petition'd, muſt have been the firſt of all the Clergy in this Parliament-Perſecution, by whom he was order'd into Cuſtody, as is before related. A Committee was at the ſame time order'd to draw up a Charge againſt him. *November* 24, and 25, his Caſe was under Conſideration; and the former of theſe Days, one *Nerton*, a Miniſter, brought a new Accuſation againſt him, of a Deſign to ſeduce his Son to *Popery* at *Peter-Houſe in Cambridge*.

Nalf. Coll. Vol. I. p. 314, 315. *Ib.* p. 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322. Compl. Hiſt. Vol. III. p. 111. 711, 714, 715, 716, 717. Clar. Vol. II. p. 344.

Dr. Nicholas Bp. of Glouc. Vol. II. p. 792.

January 19, the Houſe however order'd, that he ſhould be Bail'd on a Recognizance of Two Thouſand Pounds, enter'd into by himſelf, and One Thouſand Pound a Piece by his Sureties, to appear upon Summons. Three Days after they reſolved, that *Smart*'s Fine and Deprivation were *Illegal*, &c. and that he ought to be *Reſtored*; That Dr. *Coſin*, and the other Proſecutors of him, ought to '*to make him ſatisfaction*;' and that Dr. *Coſin* was Guilty of *Superſtition*, &c. '*That he was Unworthy to be Head or Governour* '*in either of the Univerſities*; *to hold and to* *See the 18th Order, and Judgment of the Houſe of Commons in this Particular, there at large.* Dr. *Coſin*, *in his Anſwer to the Charge of Superſtition*, &c.

See the Articles and Speech at large, Nalf. Fol. I. p. 769.

any Ecclesiastical Promotion.' *March* 15, Mr. *Rouse*, carry'd up an Impeachment against him to the Lords, which he deliver'd with a very bitter Speech. *May* 14, he stood forth at the Bar of the Lords House; and after hearing his Impeachment read, Requested, that his Cause might be heard Publickly *before the whole House*; which was accordingly Granted him, if I mistake not. This at least is sure, that when he made his Answer, the Prosecution appear'd so very Scandalous, that Mr. *Smart's* own Lawyer told him, he was ashamed to plead for him any longer, And that the Lords dismiss'd Dr. *Cosin*, ' *without any* ' *other losse, but of Time and Charges*,' and the same Success he had even before the Commons themselves, on the other Accusation, of having endeavoured to Seduce a young Man to *Popery*. For on hearing of the Cause, he made it appear, that he had been so far from perverting the *Lad* to *Popery*; that on the contrary, he had expell'd him the University on that very Account.

D. T. Smith's *Life of him.* p. 10, 11. Heyl. Hist. Laud. p. 444.

Michael. *says Dr. Nalton*, but *I doubt, that is a Mistake*, Coll. Vol. I. p. 660, 691. Fol. II. p. 244. *See him in the Parochial Lists Hampshire. See also* Wood, *Ath.* Vol II. p. 500.

December 7, 1640, Mr. *Myth Wateree*, then (*Rector* of *Compton* in *Surrey*,) was Order'd to be sent for as a Delinquent, for '*Saying that* ' *Lords did not stick to say, that the* Southern ' *Lords were the Cause of his Coming*,' and was accordingly taken up. The 19th, he was discharged from his Attendance at that time, giving Security to appear the 24th. What was done that Day, I know not; but afterwards I find his Cause before the Lords; who *May* 14, 1641. dismiss'd him, as having *been long in Custody*, whilst no *Prosecution* had for a long time appeared against him.

Prosecuted Dec. 17, 1640 Nalf *Collect.* Vol. I. p. 666.

* *See the Church of Wells.*

Ibid. p. 728.

On the Petition of the Inhabitants of *Mells* in *Somersetshire*, (formerly mention'd (Dr. **Ankebill*, their Minister, was, as I apprehend, sent for into Custody of the *Serjeant at Arms*. 'Tis certain at least, that he was Actually in his Custody: For *January* 19, 164⅞. it was ordered, that he be admitted to Bail, on one thousand Pounds Bond of his own, and Five Hundred for his Sureties.

Rush. Coll. Part 3. Vol. I. p. 197. *See also the Ch. of Wells.*

The same Fate also attended Mr. *Alexander Huish*, of *Beckington* in *Somersetshire*; who was Petition'd against at the same time; but whether he was actually apprehended or not, I cannot say.

Nalf. *Coll.* Vol. I. p. 700, 705.

December 23, 1640. on the Report of the *Sub-Committee* for Religion, Dr. *Potter*, then *Vice Chancellor* of *Oxford*, was order'd to be taken into Custody, for Suspending *H. Wilkinson*, who in a Sermon before that University, had defam'd his Majesty, traduc'd the Government of the Church and University, and Slander'd several Persons of Learning and Piety. Purfuant to which, he was Apprehended; and *January* 6 *, being heard at the Bar of the House, was dismiss'd to repair to his Charge in the University; but to appear again when the House should think fit to call for him.

* Or 7th.

Ibid. p. 700. *See the Ch. of Chichester*

The same Day (viz, *December* 23,) on the Complaint of the same *Henry Wilkinson*, (if I mistake not) Mr. *Edward Fulham*, Chaplain to the Bishop of *Oxford*, was also sent for into Custody. I find him in the *Serjeant's Hands*, and order'd to be Bail'd *January* 19, 164⅞. in Two Hundred Pounds Bond himself, and One Hundred for each of his Securities.

Ibid. p. 726, 733. *See him in that County.*

About the 11th of *January*, the same Year, Mr. *Thomas Preston*, Vicar of *Rothwell*, in *Northamptonshire*, was on a Petition of some of his Parishioners, sent for up, and put into Custody of the *Serjeant at Arms*, and the 22d of that Month committed to the *Gate House*, for Scandalous Words against the Parliament.

The Day after Mr. *Thomas Jones*, of *Offwel* in *Devon*, and Dr. *Chaffin*, were severally sent for into Custody; the one, for a Sermon Preach'd at *Tiverton*, the last of *July*; the other, for a *Visitation Sermon*, Preach'd in the *Cathedral Church* of *Salisbury*, in *May* 1634. And *March* 1, 164⅞. Dr. *Chaffin*, was brought to the Bar of the House, and escaped the *Tower* but by one Voice: However he was sharply Reprimanded by the *Speaker*, and enjoyn'd to make a Publick Explanation of the Passages excepted against, in a Sermon at the same Cathedral, and to Discharg'd.

Ibid. p. 714 782. *See the Former of them in Devon, and the Other, if I mistake not, in the Ch. of* Sarum.

January 25, Mr. *Thomas Gauler*, Rector of *Chisborough*, and *Cbinnock*, in *Somersetshire*, was on the Petition of some of the Inhabitants, sent for into the Custody of the *Serjeant at Arms*, and continued in that Confinement, till *February* 15, following; when he was order'd to be Bail'd.

Ibid. p. 738, 776. *See him in that County.*

March 19, an Information was exhibited against Mr. *Richard Perrot*, for a Sermon by him Preach'd on *New-Years-Day*; Two Years before: on which he was Seiz'd, Imprison'd, and Impeach'd: But *April* 12, discharg'd from his Confinement, entring into Recognizance to appear the 5th of *May*, following, and '*abide the Judgment of Parliament, if any* '*such should be against him.*'

Ibid. p. 791, 797. *See the Church of* York.

During that short remainder of the Year 1640, which succeeded their Unhappy Meeting, They had also before them Dr. *Pocklington*, Dr. *Bray*, and Dr. *Heylin*. The first of these was, at the Instances and Petition of one *Harvey* his Parishioner, Sentenc'd by the Lords, *February* 12, 164⅞. never to come within the Verge of the *Court*; to be deprived of all his Preferments, (and also render'd incapable of ever receiving any others) and to have his two Books, the one Intituled *Altare Christianum*, and the other, *Sunday No Sabbath*, (the Writing of which, together with his Introducing *Innovations*, and *Idolatry*, &c. was the Matter of his Accusation) publickly Burnt in the *City of London*, and each of the *Universities*.

Ibid. p. 795, Heyl. Hist. Laud. p. 441. Rush. Ch. Hist. Coll. 197. L. 11. p. 1172. *See Dr. Pocklington at the Church of* Windsor.

Thursday, *March* 11, following, Dr. *Bray*, was also brought to the Bar of the House of Lords, for Licensing the Two Books of Dr. *Pocklington*, now mention'd, and Sentenc'd to ‡ Preach a *Recantation*, at St. *Margaret's Westminster*, the *Sunday* - *Month* after. In the mean time, the Bishops of *Durham*, *Lincoln* and *Carlisle*, were to view the Sermon, and take care that it was Sufficient. And when it was Preached, the Lords *April* 16, 1641. order'd him to Print it. And before Twelve Months came about, the House of Commons, Sequestred him from his Vicaridge of St. *Martin's in the Fields*.

Nalf. *Collect.* Vol. I. p. 789. Heyl. *Ibid.* Full. Ch. Hist. *Ibid. See Dr. Bray at the* Cathed. *of* Canterb.

‡ *Heylin says*, *he was to recall in that Sermon* 22 *Articles*, *but* Fuller *seems to make it as though* 24. *By* Wilkins's *Letters he is.*

Hamo had much indeed, that he might be obliged to recant so many Errors in the Two Books. However, to doth not say, whether it was Wrote.

April 20, 1641. the Day Pryn's Sentence was Revok'd &c. The Commons did farther at his Petition, order a Charge to be drawn up against Dr. *Heylin*, for promoting the Suit in the *Star Chamber* against him; tho' if I am not mistaken, the whole Concern he had in it, was only that of *furnishing the Lords of the Privy-Council*, (and that too at *his Majesty's Command*) with Matters out of the *Historia Mystica*. After Four Days Examination, he was, as he expresses it himself, '*dismiss'd without Shame or* '*Censure*.' However, not long after, at the Promotion of Pryn also, he was brought before a Committee of the House, for a Sermon Preached many Years before; but he was dismiss'd in the same Manner from this Prosecution also.

Nalf. *Collect.* Vol. I. p. 790. Heyl. Hist. Laud. p. 441.

May

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Neal Collect. Vol. II. p. 644. *See my Extract of the Journals of Parliament from June 4, 1642. See also* Serjeants in the County of Lincoln.

May 13, 1641, Mr. *J. Smith*, Vicar of St. *James's Deeping*, in *Lincolnshire*; (who appears to have been some time in Custody of the *Serjeant at Arms*) was brought to the Bar of the House, and afterward fent Prifoner to the *Gate-Houſe*, for Words againſt the Parliament.

Neal Ibid.

The Day following one Mr. *Andrew Sandland*, a Clergyman, (who had been informed againſt in the Houſe of Lords, for ſome Words ſpoken by him) was diſmiſs'd; no Proſecution after a *long Time* having appear'd againſt him, tho' he had all that time been in the *Serjeant's* Cuſtody.

Neal. Collect. Vol II. p. 642. *See the Names of Thoſe among the* London-Clergy, *and the other* Archdeacons *&c.* Called *Delinquents.*

About the 20th of *October*, 1641, Petitions were ſeverally preſented to the Houſe of *Commons* againſt Mr. *Heath* of *St. Botolph's-Aldersgate*, and Dr. *Fuller*, then Dean of *Ely*, and Vicar of St. *Giles Cripplegate*; the one, for refuſing to permit the Rabble to pull down the *Rails of the Communion-Table*; and the other, for oppoſing the *Order* about *Lecturers*. I do not remember to have met with the Event of the Firſt of theſe Petitions. But Dr. *Fuller*, the Month following, was order'd into Cuſtody, for *dangerous* and *ſcandalous Words*, deliver'd by him in ſeveral Sermons, (and was actually Apprehended) but ſoon after admitted to Bail.

Neal Coll. Vol II. p. 672. *See him in* Northumberland.

In *December*, this ſame Year, Dr. *Tho. Grey*, Rector of *Pentelend* in *Northumberland*, on a Complaint exhibited againſt him, was ſent for as a Delinquent by the Serjeant at Arms.

July 7, 1642. The Commons made an Order, Prohibiting the carrying any of the Plate of the Univerſity of *Oxford* to the King at *York*; and at the ſame Time, order'd Dr. *Prideaux*, Dr. † *Fell*, Dr. *Potter* and Dr. *Frewen* to be Apprehended.

See the Cathedrals of Worceſter, Lichfield, and Chriſt-Church in Oxford, &c.

‡ *Whom I ſhall remark ſoon before one of the Sub Diviſion of* Committees *for* Scandalous Miniſters. Parliſe Under. *p.* 21.

* *See him among the* London-Clergy.

The 19th of the ſame Month, Dr. * *Dukefon* of S. *Clement's Danes*, who appears to have been for ſome Time in the Serjeant's Cuſtody, for having about him the Book, Intituled *A Complaint to the Houſe of Commons*, was committed Priſoner to the *Gate-Houſe*.

The 20th Mr. *John Gwyn*, Vicar of *Caple* in *Bedfordſhire*, was order'd to be taken into ſafe Cuſtody, and was afterward committed to *Newgate*, and fin'd one Hundred Pounds to the King, for '*throwing by the Parliament's* 'Declarations, and Reading the King's ſaying, 'he muſt obey God, (being commanded by his 'Word to obey the King) and not Men; alſo 'for being of a Debauch'd, Lewd and Contentious Diſpoſition; and likewiſe for being very 'averſe to the Proceedings of the Parliament, 'ſpeaking divers Oppobrious and Scandalous Words 'of the Proceedings of the Houſe, and in particular 'of Mr. Pym.'

See that Church

In *September* that Year, Mr. *Porter*, one of the *Prebendaries* of *Norwich*, was order'd to be ſent for as a *Delinquent*; but the Particulars of his Offence do not appear.

See the London-Clergy.

About the latter End of this Year alſo, Mr. *Cheſſilin* of St. *Matthew's Friday-ſtreet*, was Impriſon'd in *Cokhiſter* Jayl; and Dr. *Pink*, Warden of *New-College*, in the *Gate-Houſe*.

See Scotland.

Dr. *Bowen Walton* was ſent for into Cuſtody as a Delinquent; as was Dr. *Frome* likewiſe, for Publiſhing a Book Intituled, *The Reſiſting of the Conſcience*; Dr. *Sharp* was entered Priſoner to *Ely-Houſe*; Dr. *Gifford* and Dr *Wilſon* alſo were Imprifoned; the Latter of them (whom I take to be the ſame Perſon with the Suffering *Arch-Deacon* of *Exeter*) in *Lambeth Houſe*; Dr. *Matth. Griffith*, of St. *Mary Magd. Old Fiſh ſtreet*, the Dr. *Jeffry*, Dr. *Will. Stamp*, Vicar of *Stepney*, were all Three ſent for as Delinquents by the Serjeant at Arms; and the Former of them was Impriſoned firſt in *Newgate*, then in the Lord *Petre's* Houſe; and the laſt of them was Impeach'd for ſome Words by the Commons. Mr. *Newcomen* of *Colcheſter* was taken into Cuſtody by the Serjeant at Arms, and committed to the *Fleet*, for aſſiſting the King; Mr. *Lake*, Curate at *Greenwich*, was ſent for as a Delinquent, for Reading the *Kentiſh* Petition, (namely, that in Favour of Epiſcopacy, as I Judge) in the Church; and the ſame Order was made for the Dean of *Guernſey*, and for Dr. *Brankbon*; the Latter of which I take to be the ſame Perſon with Dr. *Edward Brankyn* of *Great Greſſingham* in *Norfolk*.

See the Cathedrals of Worceſter, Lichfield, and Chriſt-Church in Oxford, &c.

See the Clerk of the Parliament, *and* Dr. Jeffry. *See alſo in the* County of Kent, *and* Eſſex.

See him in the County of Eſſex.

See Compl. Hiſt. of Engl. Vol. III. p. 119, 120.

July 19, 1643. the Commons Reſolv'd that Dr. *Middleton* (the Sequeſtred Rector of *Nutfield* in *Surry*, as I gueſs) ſhould be committed Priſoner to the Compter in *Southwark*

Where ſee him.

September following Dr. *George Roberts*, Rector of *Hambleden* in *Bucks*, was ſent for as a Delinquent; and the *October* following, Dr. *Holdſworth* was ſent for again into Cuſtody, for Printing the Book Intruled, '*Dr.* † Fynnes *his* 'R*elves in Caſes of Conſcience*,' and continu'd a Priſoner for Four Years.

In which County *he lived.*

See the Ch. of Worceſter

† *Probably a Miſtake for* Lee Penne, *juſt now mention'd.*

Nor muſt it be omitted, that *July* 25, foregoing, the Houſe Reſolv'd, That the famous Mr. *Farnaby*, then School-maſter at *Seven-Oak* in *Kent*, ſhould be taken into Cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms, *for Encouraging the King's Forces*; and Three Days after he was ſent cloſe Priſoner to *Newgate*, '*as engag'd in the late Commotion in Kent*;' after which he was Impriſon'd in the Ships, and from thence removed to *Ely Houſe*, where he continued till within a Year of his Death. And during his Impriſonment, the Houſe had it under Conſideration, whether he ſhould not *be ſent to America*; and (as it is Reported) ſome that had been his *Scholars*, and then late in the Houſe, were on the Affirmative ſide of the Queſtion.

See alſo Wood. Athe. Vol. II. p. 34.

Theſe were either ſome of the *Firſt*, or ſome of the *moſt conſiderable* of the Clergy, who were for the moſt part (as far as yet appears to me) harraſs'd and impriſon'd by the more *immediate Orders* of the Houſe it ſelf, or of ſome Special Committees, appointed for particular Cafes. Tho' ſome of them did, as I find, (and the ſame is probable of many others of them as likewiſe of many among Thoſe, which follow) paſs alſo under the Hands of ſome of the *Great Committees* for *Clergy Matters*, (which will be mention'd hereafter) or were at length refer'd to them. As for the more Eminent and more Conſiderable of Thoſe, whom I find before Particular Committees (of which there were ſeveral, and ſome Perſons of great Conſideration) and who were likewiſe Impriſon'd, I ſhall take Notice of them, when I come to ſpeak of the Committees themſelves. In the mean time, great Numbers of leſs Note, were alſo Reſolv'd, Order'd, or ſent for into the Cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms by the Houſe, or by other Methods, ordered to be Apprehended; and moſt of them, if I miſtake not, were actually ſeiz'd (many of them at leaſt appear to have been ſo) and a great Part of them were Impriſon'd, either in the Common Jayls, or in the Uncommon ones of Suns, and the Biſhops Houſes, or other great Houſes in and about *London*, which laſt then had been converted into Jayls for their Reception.

As

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Naif. Coll. Vol I. p. 288, 380, 456, 497, 870.

As Mr. *Alan Blany*, Curate of *Newington* in *Surrey*; Mr. *Hutton*, Curate of St. *Giles's Cripplegate*; one Mr. *Williamson*, a Clergyman; Mr. *Barnaby Gooch*, Curate of *Woodbay* in *Devon*; Mr. *John Newnam* of *Rodnell* in *Sussex*; Mr. *Burder*, a Minister; Mr. *Downhall*, Vicar of St. *Ives* in *Huntingdonshire*, and Mr. *Reynolds* his Curate; Mr. * *Edmonds* of *Holyhood*; one Mr. *Nicholson* a Minister; Mr. *Lewis Hughes*, Rector of *Shipperton* in *Middlesex*; Mr. *Hammon Claxton* of *Holt* in *Norfolk*; Mr. *John* ‡ *Cooth* Rector of *Shipton-Mallet* in *Somersetshire*; Mr. *Francis Withington*, Rector of *Bridgeforde*; Mr. *Edward Lawes*, Vicar of St. *Mary's* in *Nottingham*; Mr. *James Crooch*, Curate of St. *Mary's* in the *Borough of Wareham*, in *Dorsetshire*; one Mr. *White*, a Minister; Mr. *John Kirby*, of *Curby*; Mr. *Roberts*, Curate of *Allhallows-Barking*; Mr. *Jo. Baston*, Minister of *Aylesbury*; Mr. *Fredc. Gibb*, Minister of *Haverfs*, *and Boxhead* in *Suffolk*; Mr. *Curtis*, Vicar of *Martock*, in *Somersetshire*; Mr. *Bawel*, Vicar of *Maidstone*, in *Kent*; Mr. *Peter* ‡ *Studely*, of *Pentsbey* in *Salop*; *Mr. Hatch*, a Minister; *Mr. Edward Tiffyn*, Vicar of *Southmimster*; *Mr. Richard Powling*, of *Wallingford*; *Mr. John Taylor*, Vicar of *Hemel-Hempstead*, in *Hertfordshire*; *Mr. Edward Boughen*, Rector of *Woodchurch*, in *Kent*; *Mr.* † *Flick*, a Clergyman; Mr. *George* * *Preston*, Vicar of *Rother*; Mr. †† *Chase*, of *Endstield*, in *Middlesex*; Mr. *John* ‡ *Rowland*, Minister of *Foxesbay*; Mr. *Nicholas* ‖ *Wolley*, Vicar of *Tudely*, in *Kent*; Mr. *William Pyne*, Mr. ↓ *Reeves*, and Mr. *Farrow* *.

* *See him in Cambridgsh. Where for him.*

‡ *See the* Ch. *of Wells.*

See one of both these Names in Dorsetshire, and quere.

See him in that County.

See him in that County. See him in that County.

See him there See him in that County

† *See one Mr. Nath Flick in Norfolk.*

* *See one of both these Names in* Northampt.

‖ *See that* Alst. Farmer

Most of those there mention'd, I extracted from some parts of the Parliament-Journals (not having time to make a full search into them) where there appear (exclusive of those, whom I find before the Committees, as is before said) a great many other Names, among which, I guess, were those of several Clergymen; but no Circumstance being added, either of Quality or Profession, I could not distinguish them. To which it must be added, that there appear likewise to have been great Numbers of Prisoners in the several Places in the Country, where the Clergy doubtless bare their usual Proportion; and that about the latter end of the Year 1642, their Numbers were so much increased, that divers Orders occur on the Journals Relating to them; in one of which the great Number and Increase of them is expretly taken notice of: And how very many they were, may in some measure be conjectur'd from hence; that after they had Fill'd all the Common Jayls and Compters with them, they were forced to Erect more New Jayls than there had been hitherto Old ones in that great City; altho' they had likewise considerable Numbers under Confinement in the *Ships* ‡ of which more by and by: Insomuch that I cannot Judge, there were less than several Hundreds of the Clergy (and those generally Speaking the most Considerable of them,) either taken into Custody of the Serjeant, or Imprisoned in the two first Years of this Parliament; and that their being so, might be sure to prove Burthensome enough, the Commons made an express Order, *December* 2, 1642. '*That all* '*Malignants and Delinquents that were sent* '*for, should bear their own Charges.*'

The Reader, from what hath been hinted, will here Understand, that I Speak chiefly of the confinement of the Clergy for the First Year or Two of the Session; and that too for the most Part, in and about *London*; for the *Imprisonments*, *Plunderings*, and other Rapines, under which they suffered in the Progress of the Rebellion, were without Number; as will be easily guess'd from the Instances which will afterward be produc'd, when I come in the List, to Account for the several Persons, that were Sequestred, *&c.*

Nor were there wanting, both in the Circumstances, and the Manner of their Confinement, several things, which very much Increase the Miseries of the Clergy, and Inhance the Barbarity of their Persecutors. Among the Former of these may well be Reckoned, what has been just touch'd on already; namely, the appointing the *Bishops Houses* in *London*, as the Places of their Restraint. For it ought to be known, that when they had fill'd all the Common Jayls and Compters about Town, with the Principal Clergy and Gentry of the Kingdom, they afterward seized the venerable old Houses, where so many most Excellent and Prous *Bishops* had for a long course of Years, liv'd in *Splendor* and *Hospitality*, and Order'd them to be converted into Dungeons, for the starving of their *Clergy*, and many of their *Gentry*: Particularly, *January* 3, 164$\frac{2}{3}$. *Lambeth*, *Ely*, and *London*-Houses, were Order'd to be made Prisons; and Dr. *Alexander Leighton*, (formerly mentioned) was appointed Keeper to the first of them; '*Where he did to some* '*purpose make Reprisals for his Damages, and* '*Persecuted the Purses*' of the Loyal Clergy and Gentry, '*with as much Rigour and Severity, as his Masters did their Persons.*' The same was done Four Days after by the *Bishop* of *Lincoln's* House; and the *Bishop* of *Winchester's* House, in *Southwark*, was as I find, Sacrilegiously converted to the same Infamous Use: Nor could all these, Capacious as they were, contain their Prisoners. And therefore *January* 2, 164$\frac{2}{3}$. the Dean of St. *Paul's* House, was also Order'd to be made a Prison; as was also some time during the Heat of these Persecutions, the Lord *Petre's* House, *Gresham College*, and if I mistake not, some other Houses likewise.

Bishops Houses seized, and erected into Jayls for Confinement of the Clergy.

Naif. Coll. Vol. I. p. 512.

But this Circumstance of their Suffering was trivial, compared with the *Manner* in which others were Imprison'd; I mean, *in the Ships*; an Invention surely peculiar to the sagacious Wickedness and Cruelty of those Times. The Lord *Clarendon*, as he intimates what I have now said, of their converting the Bishops Houses into Prisons, so he takes more express Notice of this New Invention of the floating Prisons, in the following Words: 'Not only all 'the Prisons about *London* were quickly fill'd 'with Persons of Honour and great Reputation for Sobriety and Integrity to their Countries, but new Prisons were made for their 'Reception, and of which was a new 'and barbarous Invention; very many Persons of very good Quality, both of the '*Clergy* and *Layity*, were committed to Prison on Board the Ships in the River of '*Thames*, where they were *kept under Decks*, 'and no Friend suffered to come to them; 'by which many lost their Lives:' Others they sent to several Goals (saith Dr. *Heylin*, to this same purpose) 'or shut them up in Ships, whom 'they exposed to Storms and Tempests, and all 'the Miseries which a wild Sea could give to a 'languishing Stomach.' This Manner of Imprisoning the Clergy is likewise taken Notice of by

Hist. Vol. II. p. 16, 17. See Heyl. Hist. Presb. Lib. I. p. 459.

Ibid. p. 467.

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several other Writers of Those Times; and the Reader will frequently meet with Instances of it, when he comes to the List of the Particular Sufferers.

It is easy to imagine (or I should say rather, it cannot be very easily imagined) what Miseries these Persons must needs suffer in such a Durance. P. 116. The Author of *Mercurius Rediens* has given us the Particulars of some of them in these Words: 'They were put under Hatches, where the Decks 'were so low, that they could not stand upright, 'and yet were deny'd Stools to sit on, or so 'much as a Burthen of Straw to lie on. Into 'this *Little-Ease*, in a small Ship, they crowded 'no less than Fourscore Prisoners of Quality, 'and that they might stifle one another, having 'no more Breath than what they suck'd from one 'anothers Mouths, most maliciously, and (certainly) to a murderous Intent, they stop'd up 'all the small Auger Holes, and all other Inlets 'which might relieve them with fresh Air. An 'Act of such horrid Barbarism, that no Age, no 'Story, no Rebellion can parallel.' Much the same Account I have received from two Sons of a Clergyman, who suffered in such a Confinement; namely, That they were 'not suffered 'to have the Benefit of the Air upon the Decks, 'without paying a certain Price for it.' And no less than Fifteen Hundred Pounds a Man was demanded for their Liberty; tho' at last they reduced their Price much lower; nor were some of them dismiss'd, till after a full Years Confinement, and the worst Indignities offered to them, during that Time. To which must be added, Dr. *Peter Barwick*'s Account of the same Matter (in a Manuscript Life of his Brother Dr. *John Barwick*, in the Library of St. *John*'s College, *Cambridge*), whose Words are these: '*Hos* '*enim omnes cum multis aliis Theologis gravis-*'*simis sub Navigii tabulatis in Fluvio Tamesi* '*captivos detinebant; squalore, fame, & Vigi-*'*liis preprmodum enectos, & per insuetos nautas* '*indignis habitos, quam quavis vilissima man-*'*cipia, imo quam si infames alicujus latrocinii* '*aut etiam parricidii rei tenerentur.*' The Reader will find more of the Barbarities of this Sort of Imprisonment in the Account of the excellent Dr. *Steene* at *Tenterden* in *Somersetshire*, from a Letter written with his own Hand, and from his own Experience: For I find that admirable Person; as also Dr. † *Martin*, Master of *Queen's*, and Dr. *Beal*, Master of St. *John's* in *Cambridge*; Dr. * *Layfield*, Dr. ‡ *Heywood*, and Dr. *Boisfax* of St. *Peter's Cornhill*, to have have been some of the unhappy Clergy who were Confin'd in these miserable Places. Great Numbers besides of their Brethren were also thrust into these Holes; some of whom will be after taken Notice of in the List, but far the greatest part of them have escaped my Knowledge, as to that particular of their Sufferings.

See also Dr. Walton and Dr. Gee in the Councils of Barrow, and Mr. Tailor's in the Country of Somerset.

† See More, Hist. p. 113.

* *Seeds Epist.*

‡ See Westminster.

But Barbarous and Inhumane as this Treatment of the Clergy was, it fell much short of what the consummate Wickedness of some in Those Times had further intended them (in conjunction with their Fellow-Sufferers of the *Laity*) which was the sending them to the Plantations, or to '*Algiers, there to be Sold* '*for Slaves to the Turks.*' This monstrous and exquisite piece of Cruelty (equal surely to any that Hell it self could suggest), and much beyond the Capacity of a common Fiend) one would think indeed could never have entered into the Heart of Man; or if it could, it might well be thought impossible, that it should ever find any Reception here. It is almost as hard to believe, that such a Design should be at all set on Foot, as surely it must have been, at first to Invent, and afterwards entertain Thoughts of executing it. That an Order of Men, who stood in such an immediate Relation to the Blessed *Jesus*, and was confessedly Sacred; whose Learning, Piety, and Hoary Heads would moreover have commanded Reverence from any other Age, but that barbarous one, in which it was their great Unhappiness to live: That such, I say, as these, should not only be deem'd unworthy to Breathe in their *Native Air*, but even to enjoy the *common Liberty* of Mankind; and farther to render this their *Slavery* grievous (as well as ignominious) beyond the ordinary Degrees of that otherwise most deplorable of all Conditions, that they should be put into the Hands of the avowed and implacable Enemies of their Blessed Master, and his most Holy Religion: And lastly, that all this should be transacted by Those, who not only profess'd *Christianity*, but had involv'd the Nation in *Blood* and *Ruin*, because they were (forsooth) too pure to live among common *Christians*: All these Things, I say, laid together, are such a Reproach, not only to the *Christian Name*, but even to *Humane Nature* it self, that for the Honour of it, any one would be both unwilling and afraid to credit the Relation, as I must confess my self to have been at the first hearing of it. But a little farther Enquiry soon obliged me to believe the Fact as *indisputable* as it was indeed *barbarous* and *inhumane*.

That a Motion was made in the House, to send Mr. *Farnaby* the *School-master* to *America*, I have said before; and the Design of disposing (in the more inhumane Manner now mentioned) of very many of the more Eminent *Clergymen*, who had before been imprisoned in the Ships, as related by Dr. *Peter Barwick* (in the Manuscript Life of his Brother, before mentioned) in these Words: '*Sive quod* '*Academicis, ut ipse credi volebat, à deporta-*'*tione vel relegatione ad Insulas Americanas,* '*aut etiam ad barbares Tuicas meturbat, hoc* '*enim tunc tempora* Gulielmo Belo, Edvardo 'Martino, & Richardo Sternio; *heu, heu,* '*quibus viris & quantis! Academiæ* Cantab. '*consultissimis Rectoribus perduelles minitabant.*' And then going on to speak of their Usage on Board the Ships, in Company with several others of the most Eminent of the Clergy, he adds: '*Hos omnes tunc temporis Rig-*'*bius quidam, à Senatoribus in rebellium Fœ-*'*dus venia venum mercatoribus exposuerat, pro-*'*diderat que proculdubio, si emptorem reperis-*'*set.*'

‡ Vic. Chancellor.

Querel. Cant. p. 6, seems to refer to a Declaration of the Parliament at Oxon, Mar. 19, 1643. *for a further Account of this Matter, but I have not yet seen that Declaration.*

To the same purpose, Dr. † *Bates* speaking of the Covenant, '*Curiosos præfertim Ecclesia-*'*rum, qui optimis fiuebantur beneficiis, aditus,* '*bonis & reditibus, sequestris nonnisi, spoliantur,* '*ergastulis, subterraneis carceribus inclusis, per* 'annos plures, *imo & navibus in Fluvio Tha-*'*mesi, isque effœtescente jam æstate, (deportati-*'*one intentata) nec audita causa, neque accusa-*'*tione aliata, squalore mercenatus.*'

† Elench. P. 34.

Mr. *Dugdale* likewise relates this same Matter; and adds, That *Rigby* not only exposed them to Sale, but *found Purchasers* also; and what is more, had actually contracted with Two Merchants for them, and for that Reason moved it twice (in the House, as I understand him) that they might be dispers'd of.

Short View, p. 270. *where he seems to make it the Interest of the Parliament to take in all the Presbyterians, as well as they do Baptists and Quakers, that they may be in a better Prison, as well as they are in Ships.*

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One of whom is the worthy Dr. Layfield, now, a zealous Living, and Prebendary of Winchester.

The fame is confirmed by Two Sons of Dr. *Layfield* (the Suffering Arch-deacon of *Eſſex*) who was a Priſoner on Board one of thoſe Ships at that Time: And there is a Report current among Perſons of good Credit in *Suſſex*, that part of the Barbarities now mentioned, was in Fact executed upon about one Hundred of the Clergy, who being brought to one of the Sea-Ports on that Coaſt, were thence ſhip'd off, and never heard of afterwards, (or at leaſt the greateſt part of them) for which Reaſon it was conjectured, that they had been either *Sold for Slaves, or murthered*. But perhaps this Report had no other Foundation, than that ſuch a Deſign was on Foot, or that ſome of the † Country Clergy were ſent up Priſoners from that Coaſt to *London*, on Board the Ships; or it may be both of theſe together.

See alſo Part 3. p. 267. in the Caſe of Dr. Hotchmanden.

† *Of which I find ſome two Planters, and it is further obſervable to this purpoſe, that many of theſe unhappy Gentlemen never liv'd to return Home again, but died of their ill Uſage under their Confinement.*

But to return to thoſe, who were confined in the vulgar way of Cruelty on Shoar, many of whom, beſides the Loſs of their Liberty, were likewiſe puniſhed in all other Methods of Cruelty and Oppreſſion, that could readily be thought of; as will in ſome meaſure appear, when I come to account for ſeveral of the Sufferers in their proper Places. *Long Confinements, Exceſſive Fees, Noiſome Rooms*, and ſuch-like *Uſage*, were the *common* and *ordinary* Miſeries which they underwent; and thoſe more *uncommon* may in ſome meaſure be gueſs'd at, from the *Malice* of their Perſecutors. In the mean Time, I ſhall only add the General Accounts of them.

See particularly the Caſe of the Square and Dr. Stradling, among the Lyme-Regis Clergy.

P. 4.

The Author of *Perſec. Undec.* ſpeaking of this Matter, has theſe Words: '*Cruel and Barbarous Sufferings, by Baniſhments, and manifold Impriſonments; ſome in Noiſome and Foreign Jayls, among Thieves and Felons; ſome in Ships under Decks, near ſmother'd; ſome ſtarv'd and dead in Priſon; others Murther'd in Priſon*, &c.'

Biſh. Preſb. Ed. p. 430.

Dr. *Heylin*, likewiſe affirms, that the Clergy were vex'd into 'their Graves, by many 'Miſeries inflicted on them, in the Ships or 'their ſeveral Priſons.' And the *Manuſcript* of the Excellent Mr. *Jeremy Stephens*, ſo often Alledged already, thus relates the Matter I am now ſpeaking of; 'Many have ſuffer'd ſo great Wrongs by Impriſonment, and 'ſharp Uſage, that they are dead ſince their 'Sequeſtrations; and others have Suffered 'Grievouſly by Rigorous Uſage; as Dr. '*Featly*, Impriſoned in Lord *Petre's* Houſe, 'till almoſt Dead; and ſo Dr. *Holdſworth*, 'in Priſon, till almoſt he Di'd.' And ſo very Artful were they in Miſchief, that to crown the Miſeries of the Clergy, their very *Diminſions* from theſe Dungeons, were contrived in ſuch a Manner, as to be no ſmall Aggravation of their Sufferings. The Manner in which no Small Number of them was diſcharged being very Grievous, and as *Tamar*, complain'd of *Amnon*, *The Evil in ſending them away*, was (in ſome Manner) *greater than the other that they did unto them.* For tho' they had been thrown into ſeveral Priſons, repreſented to the People, as well as treated there like the worſt of Malefactors; yet after a long Confinement, could ſome of them obtain no *Tryal*, (tho' often Petition'd for) to vindicate their Innocency, and others of them not ſo much as a formal *Accuſation*; a Circumſtance of Oppreſſion, which ſurely of any other whatſoever, would very much contribute to make a wiſe Man mad. But they well knew, they could bring no other Proof of their Guilt, but that of their Impriſonment, (and ſo had it in their Power to make whom they pleaſed Guilty) and that, they had taught the Common People to believe, was an irrefragable Argument; whereas ſtould they have attempted any other way of Proof, nothing would have appeared but their own Shame and Confuſion, and what they moſt of all dreaded, the *Innocence*, and even *Excellency* of the *Clergy*. Altho' it muſt be own'd, that oppreſſive as this Uſage was, it fell much ſhort of what others endured, who were not only impriſon'd, but try'd, (if it may be ſo called) condemned, and even executed *i. e.* diſpoſſeſſed of all themſelves and their Families had, to keep them from Starving) without ſo much as being ever heard, or ſuffered to ſpeak one Word for themſelves; of which I ſhall have occaſion to ſpeak more hereafter.

See Dr. Griff. Williams Antichriſt Reveal'd, p. 3, 4.

Sere particularly the Caſe of Mr. Walker and Mr. Sutcliffe in the Caſe.

See particularly the Caſe of Mr. Walker and Mr. Sutcliffe in the Caſe.

And to perfect theſe Oppreſſions, 'it was 'rare that ever they abſolutely diſcharged *any* 'Perſon who once came under their Hands, 'tho' but for the ſlighteſt Information; and 'rather choſe to let them go under Bail; by 'which Artifice they both kept theſe Perſons 'under the Terror of their Laſh; and alſo 'juſtify'd their own Proceeding, in being ſo 'merciful to take Bail for ſuch Perſons, as by 'this means were, tho' never ſo innocent, ſtill 'reputed Guilty, and obnoxious to the Ju'ſtice of Parliament.'

Naſk Collect. Vol. II. p. 834.

Nor is this Diſmiſſion ſo to be underſtood, as if no uſe at all was made of that Bail, which they were compell'd to give: Or, as if thoſe who thus obtain'd their Liberty, were never call'd in queſtion any more: For I find very few, if any Inſtances, of any ſingle *Clergyman*, who was once taken in hand by the Parliament (whether of thoſe before mention'd, or any others) that afterwards eſcap'd Sequeſtration. The greater Part of them were indeed turn'd out of their *Preferments*, before they were out of their ſeveral *Confinements*, into which they had been thrown. And of Thoſe who were reſpited for ſome time, either the *Houſe* it ſelf, or ſome of their *Committees* in the Country, did at length fall upon them, and Diſpoſſeſs them of their Livelihoods. Of which, there needs no other Evidence than this; that there are ſcarce any of theſe, whom I have here mention'd as impriſon'd, but what I find, were ſome way or other Sequeſter'd alſo. And as for thoſe few, who do not as yet appear to me to have ſuffer'd in this kind likewiſe, the Defect of my Informations from many Places, will eaſily account for that matter.

But generally ſpeaking, the Houſe diſpatch'd, not only thoſe whom they had taken into cuſtody, but great Numbers of others likewiſe; and that ſometimes by their own immediate Acts (without the Intervention of the *Committees*, at leaſt, of their *ſtanding*, and *more ordinary ones*) tho' moſtly, if I miſtake not, on the Reports of the *Committees for Religion*, and for *Plundered* and *Scandalous Miniſters*; which when the Houſe receiv'd, they uſually, if not always, in the Beginning order'd the Caſe to be drawn up together with (or elſe, in Form of) an *Ordinance* for Sequeſtring the *Profits* of them into the Hands of ſuch Perſons as they thought fit to truſt, and appointing another *Godly* and *Orthodox Miniſter* of their own Naming, to ſucceed in the *Cure*; to whom

For tho' the Sequeſtrations appear on the Journals, it ſeldom appears (unleſs I much miſtake) whether it was an Act, or a Report from a Committee, &c.

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whom the Iſſues of the Living were ſometimes allow'd; at other times part of them only were allotted him; and the Remainder of what the Perſons, to whom the *Sequeſtration* was committed, did not put in their own Pockets, was employ'd towards carrying on the War: And this *Ordinance* they afterwards tranſmitted to the Lords for their *Concurrence*. The firſt Caſe ſo tranſmitted, was, as far as I have yet obſerv'd, That of Mr. *Edward Finch* of *Chriſt Church*, on *May* 8, 1641. The next was That of Mr * *Aſton* of *Painſwick* in *Glouceſterſhire*, the Twelfth of the ſame month. After which, Dr. *Heywood*, Mr. *Squire*, Mr. *Stone*, Dr. *Soames*, Dr. *Colderley*, Dr. *Meredith*, Dr. *Parke*, together with great Numbers of others, ſuffer'd in the ſame manner. And this Practice they continu'd until the latter End of 1642: But from thenceforward, if I miſtake not or at leaſt, ſoon after (as Mr. *Stephens* obſerves) they reſtrained the *Concurrence* of the *Lords* no further, proceeding to Diſpoſſeſs the *Clergy*, by the Single Authority of their own Houſe.

See his Majeſty's Declaration of Aug.12,1642.

See him among the Lond. Clergy. See Stall. Collect. Vol. II. p. 233.

* *See him in that County, and for alſo Stall. Collect. Vol. II. p 238.*

Nor muſt it be forgotten (*tho' it cannot be remember'd without much Horror*, as the Ld. *Clarendon* expreſſes himſelf on a like Occaſion) that thoſe Barbarities had the Approbation of, and were in good meaſure encouraged and promoted by the *Clergy*, who had gone over to the Faction. For not only Mr. *Bond*, in his Sermon to the Commons in 1644, mentions with Satisfaction, the *many Dumb Devils, that were then caſting out of many Pariſhes in the Land*; but ſeveral of the Principal of thoſe Miniſters, in a Petition preſented to the Houſe, *December* 20, 1641, (in purſuit of their Remonſtrance) give the like Approbation to the Proceedings of the Houſe, againſt ſuch as they are pleaſed to term *Unworthy, and Scandalous Miniſters*. And the whole Aſſembly in a Body, in their Petition to the Houſe, *July* 19, (which was the firſt Buſineſs of any Conſideration they ſet about) recommended to them, among other Things, '*A thorough and ſpeedy Proceeding* '*againſt Blind Guides, and Scandalous Miniſters*;' for tho' perhaps not much leſs than a Thouſand of the Lo al Clergy, had by that Time been ſent to Starve, with their numerous Families, yet this was not, it ſeems, enough to ſatisfy the Zeal and Rage of theſe mercileſs Men.

Vol. II. p. 17, much ſo.

Diffent. Sayings, *Part 1. p. 23.*

See Compl. Hiſt of Engl. Vol. III. p. 134.

After which it cannot be wonder'd at, if the Rabble alſo had their ſhare, in the firſt Miſeries of the Loyal Clergy, and contributed not a little to their Ruine: For as the Houſes had by Receiving and Proſecuting the Petition againſt Epiſcopacy, by Ordering the Rails to be Removed from the *Communion-Tables*, by Puniſhing the moſt Eminent of the Regular Clergy, by Countenancing ſuch as were notoriouſly Diſaffected to the Church, and by many ſuch like Proceedings, ſufficiently diſcover'd their own Diſlike of the *Eccleſiaſtical Eſtabliſhment*, and thereby abundantly Animated its Enemies openly to appear againſt it; ſo on the other Hand, did the Rabble under this Encouragement treat both the *Service* of the Church, and *thoſe who Miniſtred* in it; and that too both openly in the Streets, and even in the very time of their *Officiating*, with all Poſſible Contempt and Inſolence. By which means theſe Reformers without Doors, not only became themſelves in good part the more immediate Authors, as well as Executioners of the Clergy's Miſery, but by a reciprocal Influence, Encouraged likewiſe the Faction in the Houſes, to purſue, and with their worſt Deſigns proceed againſt the Church herſelf, as well as the Clergy.

Ibid. p. 105.

It hath been already mention'd on other Occaſions, that they tumultuouſly met at *Weſtminſter*, and about *White-Hall*, crying out, *No Biſhops, No Biſhops*. That they inſulted their *Lordſhips* in their Paſſage to the Houſe; that they were like to have ſtoned them, as they came by Water to the Houſe, to avoid the Inſolences which they had before met with in the Streets; that the Arch-biſhop of *York* had his *Robes torn from his Back*, and was like to have been Murthered; and that they Interrupted the Uſe of the *Liturgy* at St. *Margaret's Weſtminſter*, even in the Face of the Houſe of Commons, who were at that time Aſſembled there for Divine Worſhip. Nor was this the only Inſtance of their Inſults of that kind; for the Faction was ſoon arri ved to that h ight of Riot, that '*An Orthodox* '*Divine could ſcarce Officiate*' any where '*Accor-*'*ding to Law, without being Affronted by ſome* '*petulant Sect a y*;' inſomuch that the Houſes themſelves were forc'd to Iſſue out Orders to prohibit them; but thoſe Orders were ſo coldly executed, that they ſerved only to Increaſe the Tumults.

See Clarend. Hiſt. Vol. I. p. 364, 368, 371. Heyl. Hiſt. Laud, p. 419. Hiſt. & Preſb. Eutr. p. 412. Pell. Ch. Hiſt. Cent. 17. L. II. p. 182, 186.

See Nalſ. Coll. Vol. I. p. 600.

Beſides which, I muſt now further Obſerve, that the *Summer* before the meeting of this Parliament, a Paper was paſted up at the *Exchange*, *Saturday May* 9, Adviſing and Animating the Apprentices to back the Arch biſhops Palace at *Lambeth*, which was accordingly attempted, about Midnight the *Monday* following, by '*A Rabble of mean unknown diſſolute Perſons, to* '*the Number of † ſome Thouſands*,' with '*open pro-*'*feſſion and Proteſtation, that they would tear the* '*Arch-biſhop in Pieces*': But having given ſufficient Notice themſelves of their Deſign, he was provided for them, and prevented them from forcing the Houſe, or doing any viſible Harm to it. However, the next day he was forc'd to take farther care for his Security, by Planting ſome *Cannon* to defend the great *Gate*, and ſtrengthening the leſſer Doors, which gave admittance to the *Houſe*, by any other ways. Notwithſtanding which, by the King's Command, he Lodged ſome Days and Nights after at *Whitehall*, '*which Place likewiſe* '*was not Un-threatned, in their ſeditious Diſ-*'*courſes and Meetings*:' And tho' one of the Ring-Leaders in this Riot was juſtly Executed, and thereby a ſtop put for the preſent to the Tumult, yet Mr. *Strode*, a leading Member of the Houſe of Commons, afterwards diſcourſed of it, even in the Houſe, '*with much Pleaſure and Content*;' And in the firſt Draught of a Remonſtrance, prepar'd for the Houſe, and brought in by Mr. *Pym*, it was again mention'd with a touch of Approbation; tho' afterwards they thought fit to alter it ſomewhat, but not to Condemn, or ſhew their Diſlike of it.

† 500 ſaith Dr. Heylin.

Heyl. Hiſt. Laud, p. 418. Clar. Hiſt. Vol. I. p. 371. Comp. Hiſt. of Engl. Vol. III. p. 105.

The *October* following, when the High Commiſſion Sate at St. *Paul's*, Two Thouſand of the Sectaries, ſuppoſing the Arch-biſhop to be preſent, made a Tumult at the End of the Court, tore down the Benches of the Conſiſtory, and cried out, they would have *No Biſhop*, nor *No High Commiſſion*.

Compl. Hiſt. of Engl. ubi ſup.

The ſame Day that the Tumult, which occaſioned the Biſhops Proteſtation, was made at *Weſtminſter*, the Rabble alſo violently Aſſaulted the *Abbey Church* there, (on ſuppoſal, ſaith *Fuller*, that ſome of their Company, who had rudely ruſhed into it, and were reproved, and turned out by the Virger, and by Orders of the Dean, and the Doors ſhut after them, had been detain'd Priſoners there) and would have pulled down the Organs, and ſome Ornaments of the Church; and for this End, had forced out a Pane of the North Door, and got Entrance; but meeting with a ſtout Reſiſtance from the Scholars, Quire-men, Officers, and other Servants, they were

Char. Hiſt. Vol. I. p. 265. Heyl. Hiſt. Laud, p. 419. Ch. Hiſt. Cent. 17. L. II. p. 183.

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were driven out; and one *Wiseman*, a Knight of *Kent*, who had undertaken the Conduct of the Mobb for that Day's Service, was kill'd with a Tile from the Battlements. However, '*They threatned they would come with greater Numbers, and pull down the Church.*'

And as for the *Outrages* committed in the Parish-Churches, and the Affronts and Abuses offered to the Inferior Clergy, as well in the Performance of Divine-Service, as in the Streets, a Writer of these Times gives us an Account. 'Having thus sent into the Country for ugly Shapes and Skins of Beasts, to dress the *Clergy* in for the Peoples Sight, no Marvel if (as the Heathens served the Christians) they now set Dogs to Bait them, Countenancing all those who oppos'd the Establish'd Worship of God, and suspending the due Administration of the same, by an impious Order of the House of Commons, &c. —— And in *MANY* Churches have some Members, of their private Authority, forbid the Priests to read Divine Service; others in contempt thereof, put on their Hats during the Reading of the Prayers, which gave such Encouragement to the Rabble-Rout of that Faction in the *City*, that in *DIVERS* Churches *UNHEARD OF VIOLENCES* were Offer'd to *Ministers*, Officiating in full Congregations, by a few Sectaries; yet scarce durst any Man, either rescue the Minister, or defend their own Religion; and it's too well known, how a few (call'd Zealous) Young Fellows, with their Wenches, rushing into any Church in *London*, could have set up *Psalm*, and thereby Sing a whole Parish out of their Religion: A Trick they had learned from the *Dutch Rebels*, and *Anabaptists*. —— A fourth way to make the Clergy Odious to the People, was their aberting all Outrages and Affronts, done to the *Persons* and *Functions* of the *Clergy*; insomuch that —— *The Faction*, took such Encouragement, (having found their Strength in the House of Commons) in their Contempt of a Priest, that a Divine in his Habit could not walk in the Streets of *London*, without being reproach'd in every Corner, by way of *Baal's Priest*, *Popish Priest*, *Cæsar's Friend*, and the like Scoffings. —— A fair Introduction to the reproachful Usage of the Clergy at Committees, in the Face of their own Parishioners. —— *Committees* were made at several Stages, for continual Clergy-baitings. My Ears still tingle at the loud Clamours and Shoutings there made, (especially at the *Committee* which sate at the *Court of Wards*) in derision of Grave and Reverend Divines, by that Rabble of Sectaries which Dayly flock thither to see this New Pastime, where the Committee-Members out of their vast Privilege to abuse any Man, by Vile and Opprobrious Language, exposed them to the *Scorn* and *Contempt* of the *Mobb*. That by these, and some other Methods of Oppression, 'The Souls of many Honest and Faithful Ministers of Christ were so fill'd with the Scorn of the Proud, who thus had them in derision, that they died for very Grief; as Dr. *Halsey*, and Dr. *Clerk*, and divers others.' —— And some Pages after, 'I have known some Sectaries in *London*, command their Servants to go to the Sacrament, and to sit in the lower Places of the Church, to try whether the Minister, would bring the Sacrament to them in the Seats, that so they might have an Action at Law against the Minister, or else complain against him to the Parliament.'

Perfec. Und. p. 19,20,21.

Vin. p. 14.

These were the first Outcries made upon the Clergy; which by what has been now said, appear to have begun in the House of Commons, and more particularly, the very first of all (as is Evident from the Case of Dr. *Cosin*,) in the Method of an *Impeachment*: And it is known to every one that they Ended at last, in the utter Ruine of the Church. For which Reasons, I cannot forbear to observe, that the late Proceedings of a like Nature against a *Regular Clergyman* (of known Zeal and Affection to the Establishment,) could yield but a Melancholy Prospect to such, as knew and considered, these Circumstances of History. *Sedition* and *Faction*, were indeed the Ridiculous Pretences now, as *Popery* and *Superstition* had been Formerly; but the *Doctrine* of the Church was the Real Ground of the Quarrel (as the *Government*, *Discipline* and *Ceremonies*, of it were in 1641) of which every Body was convinced, before one of those Entrusted with the *Management*, did in Effect declare as much upon the Tryal. For which, however, I presume, he had no Thanks from his Party: And if it be true, that an Oath, either to *Damn* or *Starve* the Clergy, was more than talkt of (in Case the Impeachment had gone down as glibly with the People, as it was expected) we should thereby have found the Parallel compleated, and the *Covenant* as exactly *Copyed* after, as the inventive Hand of those who are wise to do Wickedness, could have drawn the Resemblance. Whether the late Changes in her Majesty's Administration were in any measure owing to that Attempt of the Party, or not, is more than I shall presume to Determine; but it is sure, that if there were no other Reasons for them, these were abundant. Sufficient, to weigh with a tender and truly *Nursing Mother* of the Church; and more especially with a Descendant of that *Blessed Prince*, who after the Impeachment of his Principal Clergy, became First a *Prisoner*, and at length a *Martyr*.

Having thus mentioned the more immediate Proceedings of the House itself, with the Clergy; I now Proceed, as I propos'd to account for those *Committees*, which they appointed for the same wicked Purposes of Ruining and Destroying them. And several of these *Committees*, being of less Note and Consideration, then others of them were, I shall therefore in a Word or Two, dispatch them first, tho' something has been already Noted relating to Each of them.

November 9, 1640. A Petition of Dr. *Alexander Leighton*, (the *Scots-man* formerly mention'd with *Prynn*, *Burton*, &c.) was Read in the House, and the same Day a *Committee* was appointed to take his Case into Consideration. This *Committee* consisted of Seventeen Persons, of which *Mr. Hampden* was the First, and *Cromwell*, and *Pennington*, Two Others; but it was, as I find, afterwards Augmented from time to time.

Naff. Collect. Vol. I. p. 322

December 12, following, (on Occasion of a Petition from the Inhabitants of *Beckington*, in *Somersetshire*; against *Mr. Alexander Hulse*, their Minister, if I mistake not) a *Committee* was appointed to receive such Petitions, as should concern Dr. *William Piers*, then Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*.

Ibid. p. 666.

The 22d of the same Month, a like *Committee* was appointed to receive Petitions against the Bishop of *Ely*, &c, in Pursuit of a Petition from the Inhabitants of *Ipswich*.

Ibid. p. 700.

The same Day a Sub-Committee to the *Committee of Religion*, was made a *Committee* of the House, to Examine the matters of *Complaint* concerning *Religion* in the Diocess of *Lincoln*.

And to each of these *Committees* (as likewise to the *Committee* of *Informations*, and that for *Examinations*,) I find by the Journals, several Matters relating to the Clergy, were from time to time refer'd, particularly to that for the Bishop of *Bath and Wells*, were referred, the Petitions

titions of their several Parishioners respectively against *Mr. Alexander Husse, Dr. Ankehill* and *Mr. Earle*, before mention'd: But as these *Committees* were not in themselves of equal moment and concern in the *Sequestration* of the *Clergy*, with others which the House appointed; so neither are the Entries in the *Journals* perfect enough to enable me to give any satisfactory Account of their *Continuance, Proceedings* and other Particulars relating to them.

And therefore I proceed to Those *Committees*; of which there are *more Notices* remaining, as having render'd themselves *more observable* by the *Great Numbers* of the *Clergy* which they ruin'd, and the uncommon methods of Oppression wherein they did it: Among which, the *Grand Committee for Religion* claims the first Place; not only in regard of the *Numbers* which were *Sequestred* by it; but because it was appointed within Three Days of the meeting of the Parliament; namely, *Nov.* 6, 1640. This *Committee* consisted of the *whole House*, and '*had been af-*'*sum'd ever since the latter Times of K.* James;' '*tho' seldom or never any such thing had before been* '*heard of in Parliament.*' In the Chair of it was placed *Mr. White* the *Centurist* (of whom I have spoken in another Place) who had also the Chairs of several other *Committees* that Harrassed the Clergy.

Grand Committee of Religion.

Clar. Vol. I. p. 161.

Hist. p. 357. Nalf. Collect. passim.

To this *Committee*, for the most part, were referr'd the great Numbers of Petitions against the *Clergy*, which I have formerly mention'd as presented to the House soon after their Meeting; and very many others of the same kind, during the course of their unhappy Session) of which he Lord *Clarendon* takes notice in these Words: —' Petitions presented by many Parishi-' oners against their Pastors, with Articles of their ' *Misdemeanours* and *Behaviours*.—— All which ' Petitions were read with great Delight, and ' presently referr'd to the *Committee* about *Reli-*' *gion*.

Hist. Vol. I. p. 357.

Ibid.

'The Matter of these Accusations was for the most part, as the same Noble Author informs us, their 'Bowing at the Name of *Jesus*, and 'obliging the *Communicants* to come up to the '*Altar* (as they enviously call'd it) *i. e.* to the 'Rails which enclos'd the *Communion-Table*, to 'receive the Sacrament;' and some other Instances of their paying Obedience to the *Rubricks* and *Canons* of the Church. I shall have an occasion of saying more of this matter hereafter; and therefore need only observe at present, that there can be no plainer Evidence of this Truth, than the *Century* it self; Nine Parts in Ten of which is made up of Accusations of this kind, together with That of *Malignity* against the Parliament: Tho' the Compiler of it had at the time of the Publication, his Choice of several Centuries of *Sequester'd Clergy*; out of which he would (as there is no question to be made) have produc'd more Instances of real Scandal and Immorality, had there been any such among them. And on how slender Evidence, even those few of that kind, which are produc'd, were supported, is justly observ'd by Dr *Nalson* in these Words: 'Some of these who were recor-' in that Shamel's Book of *Centuries*, who ' were accus'd of *Adultery* and *Drunkenness*, had ' those horrid Accusations supported by no o-' ther Proof, than only *Kissing a Woman in the* ' *Presence of Company*; *and the drinking only one* ' *half Pint o' Wine*.' But how slender soever the Immorality was prov'd, as that was not the only Allegation against the *Clergy*, but what they call'd *Superstition* and *Popery* most commonly made up the general part of the Accusation, and very frequently the whole of it: So if any of the Guilt of [illegible] Crimes (such as *Bowing at the Name of* Jesus, *preaching against Sacrilege, or for Conformity*, &c.) had been maintain'd against them (and that they could not fail to do with little Pains and Trouble) 'The Charge was supposed sufficiently 'made good; and they were treated accordingly, as if they had been the most notorious 'Criminals, and those Crimes most notoriously 'prov'd.'

Coll. Vol. II. p. 918.

By the frequent mention which I find made of Clergymen before this *Committee*, and the Multitude of Petitions ledg'd with, or referr'd to them, the Number of the *Loyal Divines* which they dispatch'd in this manner, must have been, as I conjecture, very great. But as they had a *Sub-Committee* under them, and that again sub-divided into several *lesser Committees*, (of which I shall speak particularly by and by) so, if I mistake not, most of the Business which was referr'd to this *Grand Committee*, by the House, was by them again further turn'd over to those *Under Committees*. And not having notices sufficient concerning those whom I find before this *Committee*, to determine exactly, how far it did more immediately be it self proceed with them, and what part of their Prosecutions was carry'd on by the *Sub-Committees*, I forbear to account for the Sufferings of some particular Persons, whom I find before them, until I come to speak of those *inferior Committees*. Only it may not be amiss to take notice in this place, of some of the more *early Sufferers* under this *Committee*: Tho' 'tis not improbable, that most, if not all of them, had in the course of their Prosecution, pass'd thro' the Hands of the *subordinate Committees* likewise.

At parish-
lary, Hol-
lor. Up-
by Finch
and Mr.
Squire to

Hist. Vol. I. p. 357.

have done. See Nalf. Collect. *Vol. I. p. 719. Vol. II. p. 246.*

The first Determination then, which I remember to have met with from the *Committee* I am now speaking of, was in the Case of Mr. *Peel*, Vicar of *Wickham* in *Buckinghamshire*; whom *Jan.* 16, 164⅓, they 'Resolv'd unfit to 'continue the Ministerial Function any more.' The 23th of the same Month they resolv'd, that Mr. * *Taylor* was *unfit to have any Ecclesiastical Promotion in the Church*. Much the same Resolves (with this last) they pass'd within few Weeks after, on Mr. *Gil. Withers*, Mr. *Ashton* of *Painswick* in *Gloucestershire*, Mr. *Latham* of *Wolverhampton*, † Mr. *Layfield* of *Alhallows* ‡ *Barking*, Mr. *Stone* of St. *Mary Abchurch*, and Mr. *Webb* of *Gisson* in *Hertfordshire*. Most, if not all of whom were at length (on Reports or doubtless, to the House) actually Sequester'd, and will be afterwards mention'd in the List.

* Of Benefice Hertford (as I guess) were sea him.

† Who had been on a Report from the Commissioners (Nov. 21, 1640.) taken away Layfield for Superfi-

tion, &c. Nalf. Collect. Vol. I. p. 562. *See alſo p.* 651, 752.

Within the same compass of Time, I find also Mr. *Squire* of *Shoreditch* before them, who was afterwards turn'd over to one of the *Sub-Committees*; and *Feb.* 22, they resolv'd, that a Report of the same nature with that against Mr. *Taylor*, should be made to the House of Dr. *Hasse* of St. *Alpage*, and Mr. *Seagal*, his Curate, who were both at length turn'd out likewise. I do not remember to have found, when that Report was made. Instead of it, the First Report of this kind that I have yet observ'd from this *Committee*, or any of the Sub divisions of it, was in the Case of Mr. *Francis Cheseldine*. This Report was made by Mr. *White* (as Chairman of the *Committee for scandalous Ministers* a Sub Committee to that of *Religion*, as will be said by and by) May 5, that a Bill was agreed to by the House. Four Days after, the Case of Mr. *Ayloff* before mention'd, was reported from the

Nov. 21, a Report was made from this Committee for other Mr. Layfield, and of another nature. See Nalf. Coll. Vol. I. p. 562

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the Grand Committee it self; and the 17th of the same Month, that of Dr. *Eman. Vty of Chigwell* in *Essex*, was Reported by Mr. * *Corbet*. The Houſe concurr'd with the *Committee* in both theſe Caſes likewiſe, and all of them were, I preſume, ſoon after drawn up into the † Form of an Ordinance, and tranſmitted to the Lords for their Concurrence: For this, as I have already ſaid, was the Me hod which the Houſe at firſt obſerved; and it was in Fact practiſed in the Caſe of Mr. *Finch* and Mr. *Aſton*.

* Who held the Chair of one of the former Diviſions of this Grand-Committee, which will be mentioned hereafter.

† See the Form of one of theſe Ordinances in the Caſe of Mr. Symmons, who will be mentioned under the following Committee of Scandalous Miniſters.

I have only to add, concerning the whole of this Committee, that they were ſitting if I miſtake not, in 1649, and poſſibly were not at all Diſcharged by the Houſe, as long as themſelves continued.

But (as I have already intimated) this Grand-Committee was branched out into ſeveral Diviſions, in which Capacity they muſt likewiſe be conſider'd. And in order to it, the Reader is to be informed, that *December* 19, 1640, they did, by their own Authority, appoint a Sub Committee 'to take into Conſideration the Petition of 'the Inhabitants of *Hugenden*, and all other Petitions of that Natur; alſo to conſider how there 'may be *Preaching Miniſters* ſate up where there 'are none; how they may be Maintained where 'there is no Maintenance; and all other Things 'of that Nature: Alſo to enquire of the true 'Grounds and Cauſes of the great Scarcity of 'Preaching Miniſters throughout the Kingdom; 'and to conſider of ſome way of *Removing of* 'Scandalous *Miniſters*, and putting others in their 'Places.' And for theſe Purpoſes it was ordered, That 'the Knights and Burgeſſes for the reſpective Places, ſhould inform the Houſe in Six 'Weeks of the State and Condition of their 'Counties, &c. in this kind.' Whether this Committee was to make their Report to the *Grand Committee* it ſelf, or was ordered to lay their Reſolutions directly before the Houſe, I have not obſerved; but by what I find in Dr. *Naſon*, it looks as tho' both this *Sub diviſion*, and the ſeveral *Branches* of it, which will be after mentioned, did, in ſome Caſes at leaſt, make their Reports to the Houſe it ſelf, tho', if I well remember, in other Caſes it appears, that they Reported firſt to the Grand Committee, from which the Houſe aft erwards received the Reſolutions.

Committee of Inquiries for Scandalous Miniſters.

Cobbett Vol. II. p. 211, 245, 246.

This Committee conſiſted of about ſixty one Perſons, (together with all the Knights and Burgeſſes of *Northumberland*, *Wales*, *Lancaſhire*, *Cumberland*, and the Burgeſſes of *Canterbury*) the Names of which I ſhall here ſubjoyn, out of the Parliament Journal; and the rather, becauſe they did beyond any other Committee whatſoever, as long as they continued, harraſs and oppreſs the Regular Clergy. They are as followeth:

Tho' Dr. Naſon's Coll. Vol. I. p. 691, mentions that Fact, he by what means the reſt of the Names are to be gotten in this Lift, I know not.

See alſo Dr. Naſ. in the Preface, and the Order to a Select Committee, &c. given in ſome Names after ſo many another, and from that Lift which I have ſeized my ſelf from the Parliament-Journal; but through Haſte and Inadvertency, omitting the Chriſtian Names and Titles; Thoſe Names I have ſet down in the Liſt of Mr. Naſon, and put in from the Lift in the Order to a Select Committee, &c. which will be taken Notice of by and by.

Sir *John Cole*,	Mr. *Peyn*,	
Sir *Gilbert Pickering*,	Mr. *Hungerford*,	
Mr. *Noble*,	Mr. *Rous*,	
Sir *Oliver* ‡ *Lake*,	Sir *Peter Hayman*,	‡ Or Luke.
Mr. *Punce*,	Mr. *Robert Harley*,	
Mr. *Brampfield*,	Mr. *Weeler*,	
Mr. *Oldfield*,	Mr. *Rivers*,	
Mr. *Stephens*,	Sir *William Brereton*,	
Sir *Henry Wallop*,	Sir *Henry Seymor*,	
Mr. *Wallop*,	Mr. *John Woite*,	
Mr. *Edward Aſh*,	Sir *Tho. Barrington*,	
Mr. *John Alb*,	Sir *Chriſtopher Wray*,	
Mr. *Zouch Tate*,	Mr. *Crue*,	
Mr. *Lowre*,	Mr. *Maynard*,	
Sir *Miles Fleetwood*,	Mr. *Cradock*,	
Sir *William Maſſam*,	Mr. *Noel*,	
Sir *Tho. Pelham*,	Mr. *Petts*,	
Sir *Arthur Goodwyn*,	Mr *Wingate*,	
Mr. *Rous*,	Sir *Tho. Widdrington*,	
Mr. *Hevingham*,	Sir *John Ry*,	
Mr. *Millington*,	Sir *Nevil Poole*.	

To theſe the Liſt in the printed Order Upon, *but* Pym, Mr. *Aſh* der, *&c. which will be hereafter mentioned, adds, Mr* mitte *ers.* Punce *and Mr.* Wingate.

It cannot be doubted, but that ſeveral Gentlemen, who were abhorrent enough from the Principles and Practices of the Majority, were fot Countenance nominated to this Committee; and that they either omitted to appear, or if they did, endeavoured to moderate the Rigour of their Proceedings. But I have not ſufficient Informations to point them out to the Reader, nor do I know, whether any other Members were afterwards added to this Committee. This in the mean Time I find, that Mr. *Woite* the *Cenſurift*, was put into the † Chair of this, as he had been into that of the Grand Committee it ſelf; and that from the Powers granted them, they had ſometimes the Name of the *Committee of Preaching*; but more frequently that of the *Committee of Scandalous Miniſters.*

† *Nalſ Coll. Vol. I. p. 211, 248. Unleſs being the Chairman of the Grand Committee of Religion,*

and ſo Reporting ſome Matters of that Committee *to the Houſe, that might lead Dr.* Naſon *into a Miſtake.* Quere.

The ſame Day that they met, a Petition of the Inhabitants of St. *Clement's Danes* was read, and referr'd to them. After which, I find in the Parliament-Journal, an Order of the Houſe of *February* 1, 1642, appointing them to begin their more regular Meetings (as I underſtand that Order) the Day Seven-night after, in the Court of Wards; and at the ſame Time that this Order paſſed, a Petition *againſt Dr. *Eman-Vty of Chigwell* in *Eſſex*, and a Petition of the Inhabitants of † *Patrifoick* in the ſame County, were ſeverally referr'd to them. *March* 20, following, they were ordered to 'prepare and draw up a ‡Bill a-'gainſt Scandalous Miniſters, and to take into 'Conſideration what had been offer'd concern-'ing Commiſſions to be ſent into the ſeveral 'Counties, to examine Scandalous Miniſters.' And *April* 6, 1641, it was farther referred to this Committee, 'to conſider of the State of Hoſpi-'tals and Free-Schools, and the Miſ-employ-'ment and Abuſes of the Revenues and Govern-'ment.'

Naſ. Coll. Vol. I. p. 691, 744.

* *Poſſibly this was a Second Petition for a Second Order of the Houſe about it; for a Petition againſt* him *was referred to this* Committee, *Jan. 6, 1641.* Naſ. Coll. *Vol. I. p. 719.*

‡ *Viz. one againſt Dr.* Thomas Dove. *See* Naſ. Coll. *Vol. I. p. 744.*

† *Sir* Orlando Bridgeman *and* Sir John Corbet *were likewiſe Members of this Committee, but refuſed to act therein, as they did in the Grand Committee of Religion, &c. See* Clarend. Hiſt. *Vol. II. p. 96. And ſee the Bill it ſelf,* Hiſt. Collect. *Vol. I. p. 320, &c. ſeq.*

‡ *I find in ſome Caſes Appeals from* Committees *in the Country to this* Committee.

The 1ſt of *June* after, the Houſe ordered that this Committee ſhould continue no longer than 'the Bill againſt Scandalous Miniſters ſhould be 'Reported.' But the 29th of the ſame Month, it was revived, on the Petition of one Mr. *Cradock*, and

Nalſ. Coll. *Vol. I. p. 322.*

and continued to sit again: But the precise Time of their being drop'd, I do not remember to have met with.

The Mischiefs intended the *Church* by this *Committee* (which had their full Effect) were very many; for besides that Authority which the House had given them over the Estates and Preferments of the *Clergy*, they had likewise in their very *Frame* and *Constitution* (such was the Art wherewith it was contrived) an uncontrollable Power lodged with them, over the more valuable Possessions of their *Credit* and *Reputation*; since, as I have before observed, on another Occasion, the bare Convening a *Clergyman* before the *Committee* (and this was always in the Power of the meanest and most profligate Parishioner to do) was sufficient to give him the *Character* of a *Scandalous Minister*, even tho' the *Committee* could find nothing against him; and did at last dismiss him (tho' that I think was rarely done) without Censure; and therefore much more, when any Minister was Sequestred by them, it was no longer to be doubted, but that he was a publick Nuisance, and (as the Committee it self most commonly Resolved) altogether *unfit to continue the Ministerial Function any longer.* Nor were they a few, or those the Meanest of the Clergy, who suffer'd under this most wicked Method of Calumny and Scandal. I shall beg Leave in this Place, to produce some more Testimonies to this Purpose: The Lord *Clarenden* (speaking of the Committee of Religion, after they had made this Sub-division of the *Committee for Scandalous Ministers*) assures us, that the Intention of preferring and publishing Petitions and Articles against the *Clergy*, was, 'That the People 'might be inflam'd against them, who were 'quickly taught to call all those, against whom 'such Petitions and Articles were exhibited, —— 'the *Scandalous Clergy*; which Appellation was 'frequently apply'd to Men of great Gravity 'and Learning, and the most unblemished Lives.' And again, —— 'whilst all the *Learned* and 'Orthodox Divines of *England* were looked upon 'under the Notion of *Scandalous Ministers*; and 'if the Meanest and most Vicious Parishioner 'they had, could be brought to prefer a Petition 'against either of them to the House of *Commons* (how false soever) he was sure to be 'Prosecuted as such.' To the same Purpole, the Learned Dr. *Bruno Ryves*, speaking of the Sufferings of the excellent Mr. *Symmons* of *Rayne* in *Essex*, observes, That 'he was referred to the 'Committee for *Scandalous Ministers*, thereby to 'blast his *Credit* and *Reputation* in the *Ministry*. 'A most Diabolical and Devilish *Counsel*, and 'a Work of him who is the Accuser of the 'Brethren, to defame honest Orthodox Ministers with the odious Names of Scandalous and 'Malignants, tho' made so neither by Error in 'Doctrine, Wickedness of Life, or Debauchedness of Conversation, but by the Malignity of 'a Vote; knowing that by this means, such 'Ministers, Doctrines, and Testimonies will be 'of little or no Credit afterwards with the Vulgar; which is in Truth no other than what Mr. *Symmons* himself observed on his own Case, as has been already noted in another Place; namely, That 'he was at last referred to the 'Committee for *Scandalous Ministers*, that he 'might be afterwards reckoned in that Number, 'and Disabled thereby from doing Christ any 'more Service (for a Minister marked with that 'Badge, by them (they call the Parliament) is 'more odious, than he that is made such an one 'by Sin and Sathan;) so that when he returned 'Home, the Drunken Crew (whose vicious Lives 'he had oft reviled) against him and their Children 'too, would point at him as he went the Streets, 'and say, There goes a *scandalous Minister*; there 'goes he that was in Geal with his Fellow Rogues 'the other day.

Hist. Vol. I. p. 157, 158.

P. 263.

Merc. Rust. p. 16.

Letter to the Clergy of his Acquaintance, &c. prefixed to his Loyal Subject's Belief.

The same Observation Mr. *Dugdale* makes on this Proceeding of the House. 'Shortly after the 'Beginning of that Parliament (they) founded a 'Committee to enquire after *Scandalous Ministers*; 'under which Title few of the Reverend and 'Orthodox Clergy did escape.' I shall only further add the Testimony of Dr. *Nalson* in this matter; who speaking of this *Committee for Scandalous Ministers*, subjoyns, 'Thus did 'they endeavour to bring the Orthodox, Episcopal and Loyal Clergy into both Contempt and Hatred; and to make them appear *Scandalous*, 'receiv'd and encourag'd all sorts of *Informations* 'against them.' And again mentioning the multitude of Petitions lying before this *Committee*, he saith, That in Them the *Clergy* 'were charged with the most horrid crimes of *Adultery*, '*Prophaneness*, *Swearing*, *Drunkenness*, and indeed what not?' And that 'every Accusation 'was not only received, but credited; insomuch 'that few or none of the *Loyal Clergy* escap'd the Lash. *Honesty and Learning being thus*, as Mr. *Selden* said, *Sins enough in a Clergyman.*'

Short View, p. 569.

Collect. Vol. I. p. 799.

Vol. II. p. 331.

But to return to the Beginnings of this *Committee*. Immediately upon the Erecting of it, the Faction (not fated with the Numbers that had been before accused; and finding, saith Dr. *Heylin*, *their Work begun to fail them*) took care to give publick notice to the whole Kingdom, that a Tribunal was erected; where every Informer would assuredly be welcome, and every Clergyman be as certainly condemn'd. To this end, they publish'd and dispers'd a Paper, entituled, *An Order made to a select Committee*, &c. wherein they set forth the Institution of the *Committee*, the Names of those who compos'd it, and the several Powers and Instructions given to them; adding withal, that 'it was 'earnestly desir'd and expected by the Parliament, 'that all ingenuous Persons in every County of 'the Kingdom, will be very active to improve 'the present Opportunity, by giving a true 'Information of all the Parishes in their several Counties.' And left their saying this but once, should not be enough to make People take notice of it, and to encourage them in a speedy and vigorous Dispatch of this wicked Undertaking, they repeat it again in the last Paragraph. That 'a *Committee* is chosen purposely to receive Petitions and Informations of this nature, 'and to take special care about so weighty a 'Business;' and that 'the *Committee* desires Informations from all Parties, if it be possible, 'within this Month.'

Hist. Rebell. p. 49. Second Impression. (Edit. 1646).

When the E. of Manchester was appointed to Establish the clergy in the Associated Counties of the Eng. &c. on his Instructions to the Committees, he directed 'em to appoint a Set of Informers to go round the Country to get Intelligence of which I shall say more hereafter.

One of the Printed Copies of this Paper now lies before me; and it appears to have been published in 1640; which if the Year be reckoned to end at *Christmas*, must be within Six Days of the Institution of the *Committee*. So very diligent were they to promote the Trade of *Parson-hunting*, as this great and horrible Wickedness was commonly call'd. And indeed, the Practice of it, tho' a very short one, hath upon it several *Marks* or *Ignorances*; many of the Names of the *Committees* being so horribly mangled in the Spelling, that some of them are not to be known again (and many of them very hardly) for the same Men. Besides, that several Places of it are confus'd, and will but badly hold to common Sence.

Scott. Coll. Vol. III. part. 2.

The Author of *Persecutors Unvailed* (and Dr. *Nalson*, as I conceive, from him) affirms, that this Paper was publish'd and dispers'd by *the Puritan Faction in the House of Commons*; and calls it *a forged Order in the Name of the House of Commons*. But the Title-Page doth not pretend

* P. 18. Coll. Vol. II. p. 331.

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tend any *Authority* from the House; and the whole Frame of it evidently discovers, that it was no other than an Officious Undertaking of some particular Persons, to render the Notice of this *Committee* more publick, than the bare *Appointment* it self might possibly do; and to give the common People such Intimations of the Intentions of the House against the *Clergy*, as the *Grand Committee* it self, in their Institution of this *Sub-Committee* could not openly do.

However, it did at the *first Appearance*, bare so much of the Face of an Order of the House (at least, with a common and ordinary Reader) and the bare *Publication* of an *Order* of Parliament, without their Leave or Authority, was such a Presumption, that it was complain'd of, and upon that Complaint '*disclaimed by the* '*House*,' but never '*countermanded*;' nor was any '*Penalty inflicted upon the Printer, Publish-*'*ers or Spreaders*' of it; nor '*were they so much* '*as once question'd for it*.'

Nalf. and Perfec. Und. *third.*

But however base and scandalous this method of obtaining Informations, by '*animating the* '*Parishioners against their Minister, and seducing* '*Servants to accuse and betray their Masters*,' might be, it did (in conjunction with some other Arts of the Faction) effectually answer the wicked Purposes for which it was intended; and met with such a ready Compliance from the meaner Sort of People, that '*within a short* '*space above* 2000 *Petitions were brought in a-*'*gainst the Clergy*;' and within some months after, Mr. *Corbet*, who had the Chair of one of the farther Divisions of this Sub-Committee, '*boasted, that he had* (before his single Committee, as I understand it) no less than '900 Petitions against *scandalous Ministers*'.

Hist. Vol. I. p. 153.

Perfec. Und. *third.*

Nalf. *Collect. Vol. II. p. 246.* Dugd. *Short View, p. 563.*

Whether these Petitions and Informations were always directed to the House, and by them turn'd over to the *Committees*, or were sometimes exhibited to the *Committees* themselves, I cannot determine; but guess, that for the most part, it was done in the former of these ways: At least, I find it so in several Instances.

Corbet's, Harlow's, &c. Committees.

This, in the mean time, is certain, that Complaints at length coming in every day against the *Loyal* and *Orthodox Clergy*, this *Committee for Scandalous Ministers* (or else the *Grand Committee* it self) was, for the Dispatch of Business, further divided, as is before intimated, into several less Committees; which from the Names of those who were put into the respective Chairs, were call'd Mr. *White's Committee*, Mr. *Corbet's Committee*, Sir *Robert Harlow's Committee*, and Sir *Edward Deering's Committee*: Which is sufficient to suggest, how great the Numbers of the *Clergy* must needs have been, who suffer'd under them.

Nalf. *Vol. II. p. 245. See also* Perfec. Und. *p. 20.*

Among all the Reasons which were alledg'd for Harrassing and Dispossessing so many of the *Clergy*, before this, and the other *Committees* then on foot, none was more popular than That of their being petition'd against by their *several Parishes*; by which they intended it should be understood, that the Minister was a Nuitance and Burthen to the Parish; and that it was their *common and joynt Request* that he might be remov'd. But this, of all others, was one of the most grievous circumstances of their Oppression: For if but a few Sectaries, (animated by the abundant Encouragement before spoken of) combin'd together, tho' not the Tenth, nor even the Twentieth Part of the Inhabitants, they went under the Denomination of the Parish. And sometimes, if but a single Sectary, or any other Enemy of the Minister (tho' made so either by *Reproof*, or *Prosecution* for some notorious Crime, or by the Minister's demanding his just Dues) prefer'd a Complaint against him; he was sure to be heard, and the Minister was dismiss'd as Articl'd against by the Parish; and that too, in some cases, when in truth, the whole Parish, that is, much the *better*, as well as the greater Part of them, appear'd in behalf of the Minister, and petition'd (as in some Instances they ventur'd to do) for the *Continuance* of him; tho' generally speaking, as the vilest Arts were used to promote the Complaints against the Minister; so was the same Diligence us'd, and no less wicked methods put in'd, to prevent any one from appearing in his Favour; and that too, for the most part, with Success; not only because of the Improbability of succeeding in an Attempt of that kind, but because whoever undertook it, ran a great Hazard of being both *deemed* and *treated* himself as a *Malignant*.

See particularly, in the Life the Case of Mr Symmons *of* Reyne *in* Essex.

And where is the Minister, who can this, or some other account both *not one* Enemy? *For* Who *are to you, whom all* Men *speak* ill *of you.*

I shall have occasion of saying more of these matters hereafter: And the Reader will also find them exemplify'd in several Instances, when I come to the Particulars of the *Clergy's Sufferings* in the *List*. But there are some Testimonies peculiar to this *Committee*, which I shall be oblig'd to produce in this Place. The Lord *Clarendon*, as little as he speaks of the Particulars of the *Clergy's Sufferings*, expressly tells us, that These Complaints were frequently exhibited 'by a few of the Rabble, and meanest of the People, against the Judgment of 'the Parish.' And again (as is already noted in another Place) that 'if the *meanest, and most* '*vicious Parishioner* they had, could be brought 'to prefer a Petition against either of them (the 'Clergy) to the House of Commons (how falsly 'soever) he was sure to be prosecuted' as a Scandalous Minister. To the same purpose the excellent Mr. *Symmons* of *Reyne*, affirms (with peculiar regard, as I understand him, to this *Committee*, under which he suffer'd:) 'All Accusations against any, tho' the best Ministers, 'by the most malicious and lewdest Persons, 'were invited by Ordinance, encouraged and 'admitted without any Proof at all.' And another, who was both an Eye and and an Earwitness of these Oppressions, has left us this more ample Testimony, 'That not any Knave 'or Fool in a Parish, whom Reproof for Sins 'had made the Minister's Enemy, but * now 'thought himself commanded (yea, and bound 'in Conscience to obey) to fly in the Face of God's 'Minister, and his Spiritual Father, that within a 'short space, above 2000 Petitions were brought 'in against the *Clergy*, to readily had they 'pack'd their Business. Two or three of the 'Puritans avowed Instruments in a Parish presenting Petitions, constantly stil'd, *The Petition of the whole Parish*; tho' the major part of the 'Parish, yea (I have known it) Three Parts 'of Four in a Parish, have *never seen* any 'such Petition, but disclaim'd it *under their* '*Hands*: And the basest Mechanick Hand to 'a Petition, how false soever, in it were a-'gainst a *Clergyman*, was receiv'd with Favour, 'and with Mr. *Speaker's* Thanks for their Love 'to the Parliament; and could bring upon any 'Minister of Christ more chargeable and vexatious Summons and Attendance on the Parliament or Committees, and oftentimes longer 'Imprisonment, than the Report or Testimonials of *all the other better Parishioners* could 'free him from.'

Hist. *Vol. I. p. 263*

Vindic. of K. Charles, *p. 71.*

Author of Perfec. Und. *p. 18.*

* *On the Publication of the Order of the House be-* fore mentioned.

To the same effect, Dr. *Nalson*, on occasion of a Report from this *Committee*, affirms, that their 'Accusers were mostly the several Sectaries in their Parishes; or such others as went

Collect. *Vol. II. p. 246.*

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'about to defraud them of their juſt Dues', and were 'their inveterate Enemies.' To which muſt be added this farther Circumſtance of the Oppreſſions of this *Committee*, that even the Members of it themſelves, the very *Judges* of the Clergy (as Dr. *Nalſon* obſerves in the ſame place) 'were frequently both Parties, in 'promoting and managing thoſe Accuſations, 'and by their often favouring their (the *Cler-*'*gy's*) Accuſers, ſhew'd the Partiality of Ene-'mies.'

I need not prevent my ſelf, by ſaying, that ſeveral Particulars of this Truth will by and by appear in the Caſes of Mr. *Symmons*, Mr. *Finch* and Mr. *Squire*; but I muſt not omit to take notice in this place, that the *Ignorance*, as well as the *Malice* and Conditions of thoſe who accus'd the *Clergy* before theſe Committees, ought not to paſs unobſerv'd. To which purpoſe Dr. * *Nalſon* informs us, that the *known Enemies* of the Clergy, contrary to natural Juſtice, were admitted to be their *Accuſers*; that *Miſtake* as well as *Malice*, lay often at the Bottom of all their Informations; infomuch that 'it was no uncommon thing, for 'thoſe *ignorant Informers* to accuſe their Miniſters for preaching *Popiſh Doctrines* in their 'Pulpits, when they only in their way took 'occaſion to mention them in order to their 'Confutation.'

* *Speaking ſtill of this Committee.* Collect. Vol. I. *p.* 798.

I have already, in accounting for the Grand-Committee it ſelf, hinted out of the Lord *Clarendon*, that the Subject of theſe numerous Accuſations and Articles brought againſt the *Clergy*, was either ſtrainedly *trifling*, or elſe plain *Matter* of *Duty and Obedience* to the *Orders* of the *Church*. When I come to ſpeak of the *Committee of Religion*, of this *Sub diviſion* of it, and of the *Committee* of *Plunder'd Miniſters* together (as I ſhall be obliged to do, for want of Notices concerning them, more particular and diſtinct, than any I have hitherto met with) I ſhall ſa much more on this Subject: As I ſhall likewiſe, in accounting for the *other order* of the *Committees* and *Commiſſions* let on foot for Sequeſtring the *Loyal Clergy*; the ſame Methods, in this reſpect, being practiſed before all of them. But Dr. *Nalſon* having left us one Teſtimony of this Kind, peculiar to this *Committee*, I ſhall be obliged to produce that in this Place: 'All thoſe, (ſaith that Author, 'ſpeaking of a Report from this *Committee*) who 'were obedient to their Governours in the *Church*, 'or thought God Almighty ought to have Bodily 'Worſhip and Adoration in thoſe Places, where 'he has put his Name, and made them Houſes 'of Prayer; All thoſe who thought Kneeling at the Receiving the Holy Sacrament 'neceſſary, or any other decent Poſtures, Geſtures, 'or Veſtments that might outwardly ſignify inward Veneration and Homage, Lawful and Expedient, were upon the ſlighteſt Accuſations 'voted Guilty of Innovation, Prophaneſs, and 'unworthy of any Promotion in the *Church*.

Collect. Vol. II. *p.* 234, 235.

However, the Oppreſſion of their Accuſations, tho' on many Accounts very grievous, was notwithſtanding in this Regard tolerable, that little better could be expected from the Diſſolute and Enthuſiaſtick Rabble of their ſeveral Pariſhes. But the Treatment they met with from ſome of the Members of the *Committees* I am now ſpeaking of (who ought to have known better) was altogether intolerable; for it muſt be farther known, that to compleat the Miſeries of the *Clergy*, their inhumane Judges ſometimes inſulted them with ſo much Scorn and Contempt, and with ſuch open Revilings and Reproaches as could not chooſe but be very irkſome to Perſons of an ingenuous and liberal Education. Theſe 'Commit-'tees, (ſaith the Author of *Perſec. Undec.* who was 'himſelf preſent at ſome of them) were made as 'ſeveral Stages for continual *Clergy-Baitings*. 'Mine Ears ſtill tingle at the loud Clamours and 'Shoutings there made (eſpecially at the *Commit-*'*tee* which ſate at the *Court of Wards*) in Deriſion 'of Grave and Reverend Divines, by that Rab-'ble of Sectaries, which daily flock'd thither to 'ſee this new Paſtime; where the Committee-'Members out of their vaſt Privilege to abuſe any 'Man (tho' their Betters, ſome Members of the 'Convocation, whoſe Privileges are, and by Law 'ought to be as large, as thoſe of the Houſe of 'Commons) without controul have been pleaſed 'to call the Miniſters of *Chriſt* brought before 'them (by Goalers and Purſevants, and placed 'like *Heinous Malefactors* without their *Bar*, 'Bare-headed forſooth) *Saucy Jacks*, *Baſe Fellows*, '*Braſen-Faced Fellows*; and in great Scorn has 'the *Cap* of a known Orthodox Doctor, been called to be pull'd off, to ſee if he were not a 'Shaven *Popiſh Prieſt*: And upon a *Pariſon's* Evidence for one of his Pariſhioners, that he was 'no *Papiſt*, (whoſe Evidence in ſuch Cafes is and 'ought to be *Authentical*,) it was reply'd by a 'Committee, *have you no Witneſs but a Baſe* '*Prieſt?* And to ſome Eminent Doctors of *Divi-*'*nity* of the *City of London*, viz. Dr. *Baker*, Dr. '*Brough*, Dr. *Walton*, giving Teſtimony in a '*Cauſe* then before them, it was ſaid by a *Citi-*'*zen*, Member of that Committee, (*Iſaack Pen-*'*ningtons*) what ſhall we believe theſe Doctors 'for? And Sir *Robert Harlow*, going to his *Com-*'*mittee Chair*, (the *Chair* of the *Scorner*) bragg'd to his Friend, how *he would Bait the Dean of* '*Chriſt-Church*. And after ſuch like Uſage with chargeable and long Attendance, *de die in diem* on theſe Committees, as many Clergymen as were brought to the Stake to be Voted (right or wrong) were ſure to be Outed of their Livings, elſe their *Good* and *Godly People* were not Pleaſed. That the Souls of many *Honeſt and Faith-*'*ful Miniſters of Chriſt*, were ſo filled with the '*Scorn* of the *Proud*, who thus had them in Deriſion, that they Died for very Grief; as did Dr. *Halſey*, Dr. *Clerk*, and divers others.

P. 50, 51.

Dr. Halſey.

As to the Numbers diſpatch'd by this Committee, and the ſeveral Branches of it, I can only ſay in General, that if a Judgment may be made from the multitude of thoſe Clergymen, who were Summon'd before them, and the Severity Uſed towards them, they muſt have been very many. The Lord *Clarendon*, in the Place before cited ſaith, that '*All the Learned and Orthodox* '*Divines of England*,' were deem'd *Scandalous*. And that wholoever had but one Pariſhioner (tho' the very meaneſt in his Pariſh) that would Accuſe him to the *Houſe of Commons*, was ſure to be Proſecuted: And how ſure they were to be Sequeſtred on ſuch a Proſecution, may be Learned from what is juſt now cited out of the *Perſec. Undec.* Mr. *Dugdale* likewiſe affirms, that few eſcaped this Imputation. And Dr. * *Nalſon*, that few eſcaped the *Loſs* of theſe Committees. And the Author of * *Perſec. Undec.* ſpeaking again of this matter ſaith, '*nor were* there any *Honeſt Or-*'*thodox Clergy* —— who Groan'd not under the Inſolency of this *Proud Domineering Faction*?' Nor will there be any Difficulty in Believing this, when it is conſider'd, that no leſs than Two Thouſand Perſons, (as has been already ſaid) were brought in. Soon after publick Notice was given of the Appointment of this Committee in the manner is fore ſpoken of; and that there were no leſs than Nine Hundred before one of its *Sub-diviſions*.

Hiſt. Vol. I. *p.* 263.

Short View. *p.* 161.

* *Collect. II. p.* 235.

* *P.* 18

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Had the Proceedings of this and the other *Sequestrating Committees*, been * preserved, it would have been eafie as to have given a more Diſtinct and particular account of them; to likewiſe to have Specified the Numbers which Suffered under each of them Reſpectively, and to have produced the Names of ſome of the more Conſiderable and Eminent among the Clergy, who were Ruin'd by them. The Reader will however without that Aſſiſtance find many of them diſcover'd, and their Names diſperſed up and down the Liſt. But I ſhall content my ſelf with mentioning only in this Place ſome few of the Firſt and moſt Early Sufferers, that I find before them. *January* 8, 1643. the Petitions againſt Dr. *Eman. Uty*, of *Chigwell* in *Eſſex*; and Mr. *William Ward*, of St. *Leonard's Foſter-Lane*, were referr'd to them; and each of them in the ſame time being order'd into Cuſtody of the Serjeant at Armes, the former was actually Apprehended, but admitted to Bail about Ten Days after: And *May* 17. following, the Reſolutions on his Caſe were Reported by Mr. *Corbet*, and agreed to by the Houſe, (as is before remembred) when he was Voted to be Scandalous and Vicious in his Life, *Superſtitious*, a *Blaſphemer*, an *Enemy* to the King's Prerogative, &c. and therefore unworthy to Enjoy any *Eccleſiaſtical Promotion*, &c. Tho' it muſt be Obſerved by the Way, that Mr. *White* the *Centuriſt*, (and Chair-man of this, as well as other Committees,) in accounting for the Reaſon of Dr. *Uty's* Sequeſtration, mentions no one ſingle Inſtance or Suggeſtion of any *Immorality* (notwithſtanding the Committee had reſolv'd him *Superſtitious* and *Scandalous*) which, it is well known, he would never have omitted, had any Charge of that kind been prov'd before the Committee in ſuch a manner, as to have carry'd the leaſt Shew of Truth with it.

Jan. 30, the Petition of the Inhabitants of *Patſwick* in *Eſſex*, was receiv'd againſt Mr. *Tho.* † *Dove*, which was order'd to be read the *Monday* following; and then, as is before ſaid, was referr'd to this Committee.

About *Dec.* 21, 1641, Alderman *Pennington* informed the Houſe againſt Mr. *Quelch*, Miniſter of St. *Bennet Grace-church*; and about Two Days after, a Petition of the Inhabitants of that Pariſh was read againſt him: Whereupon he was order'd to be ſent for as a Delinquent, by the *Serjeant at Armes*; and the Petition was referr'd to this Committee. I alſo find him actually in cuſtody, and admitted to Bail, about the 16th of *January* following.

The ſame Day that Mr. *Quelch* was firſt informed againſt, the Houſe order'd this Committee to take into conſideration on *Thurſday* following, the *Informations* (which had, it ſeems, been made) againſt Dr. *Beal*; and by that means *his* Caſe alſo came before them.

May 17, 1643, the Houſe committed ſome *Jeſuits* Aſſiſtants to them; and poſſibly the Dean of *Jerſey*, whom I have formerly mention'd, as ſent for into cuſtody, was at that time (or afterwards) committed over to them; and ſo at length were Dr. *Fell*, Dean of *Chriſt Church*, Dr. *Haſſey* of St. *Alpnage*, and many others.

Among whom, there were Three, who have left behind them ſome Accounts of the Treatment they met with; the Particulars of which I ſhall here ſubjoin, in order to give the Reader the better Apprehenſions of the various and manifold Oppreſſions which the *Clergy* convened before them, underwent. And that the rather, becauſe theſe Inſtances will in good meaſure confirm the Truth of thoſe Teſtimonies I have produc'd, and will create a quicker Senſe of theſe Miſeries than any general Affirmations can poſſibly do.

The Firſt of theſe is the very Excellent Mr. *Symmons* of *Rayne* in *Eſſex*, who 'was voted 'a *Delinquent*, upon the bare Information of 'one malicious Varlet, (*Samuel Burrows* of ſome time of *Colcheſter*, Brother to Maſter *Burrows* the Miniſter) —— Notorious for *Falſe Swearing*, Publick *Drunkenneſs* and *Blaſphemy*; for which —— at the Publick Seſſions he 'was bound to his good Behaviour.' And being upon that Vote, taken into cuſtody of a Meſſenger, was turned over to this Committee: After which, obtaining the Favour of putting in Bail, he was forc'd to make many tedious Journeys to *London* in the Winter, to attend the Committee; and once *ſent for again by a Purſevant*, as tho' he had not been Bail'd at all. The Proſecution againſt him was carried on by a Joynt Purſe, extorted by Threats and other Arts of this *Burrows*: And after many *Moleſtations*, *Charges* and *weary Journeys*, a Sequeſtration was at laſt iſſu'd, and put into the Hands of his *known Enemies*; of which his debauch'd Adverſary had by his Admiſſion to ſome Leading Members, been ſo well aſſur'd beforehand, that he offer'd to lay Wagers on it. The Reaſons alledg'd for his Sequeſtration, were his Preaching (and Practiſing) that Doctrine, which he undertakes to Explain, and Vindicate, in his *Loyal Subject's Belief*. The chief Heads of which, in his own Words, are, That *the King being the Supream Magiſtrate, hath immediate Dependance upon God, to whom only he is accountable*: That *the Title of the* Lord's Anointed, is proper *and peculiar to the King*: That *Royal Birth is Eſſentiall with Royal Unction*: That *Authority is a ſacred thing, and eſſential to the King's Perſon*: That *Reſiſtance is againſt the Way of God, deſtructive to the whole Law of God*, inconſiſtent with *the Spirit of the Goſpel, the perpetuall Practice of Chriſtianity, the Calling of Miniſters, common Prudence, the Rule of Humanity, Nature it ſelf, Reaſon, the Oath of Allegiance*, and even *the late Proteſtation*. Nor were they aſſham'd to avow this (tho' under ſeveral Miſ-repreſentations, of which Mr. *Symmons* complains) in the † *Ordinance* it ſelf for his Sequeſtration; a Copy of which I ſhall therefore ſubjoin: And the rather, that the Reader may alſo ſee a Form of one of thoſe Inſtruments, which I have not hitherto had an Opportunity of producing.

'*Die Veneris*, 30. *Mart.* 1642. Whereas *Edw. Symmons*, Clerk, Rector of the Pariſh Church of *Rayne* in the County of *Eſſex*, hath in his Sermons, 'and otherwiſe, expreſs'd great Malignity and Oppoſition againſt the Parliament, and the Power and Proceedings thereof; affirming, that the 'Parliament would force the King to comply 'with thoſe Laws they ſhall make; and that 'they raiſe a Force againſt the King; and 'that they are not to be obey'd, tho' they com'mand according to God, if it be not 'according to the King's Command; and 'adviſed them not to lend any Money, 'Plate, or Horſes, towards the Raiſing of 'Forces for the Parliament, and preſs'd his 'Auditors to believe, whatſoever is ſet forth in 'the Declarations, Publiſhed in the King's Name; 'becauſe a *Divine Sentence* is in his Mouth, and 'he cannot Err, and that if *David's* Heart Smote 'him for cutting *Saul's* Garment, what would it 'have done if he had kept away his *Caſtles*, 'Towns, and Ships? Which the Lord's and Com-

'mons

* *As they were not in any Inſtance even by himſelf. See the Petition of the Clergy to Sir Tho. Fairfax in 1647.*

Naſh. Coll. Vol. I. p. 719. 728. Vol. II. p. 446.

Tent. p. 2.

Naſh. Collect. Vol. II. p. 744.

† *See one Mr. Dove in that County, who was, as I ſuppoſe, the ſame Perſon with this Mr. Dove.*

Naſh. Collect. Vol. II. p. 771. 776. 815.

Ibid. p. 773.

Ferſee. Und. p. 21.

See his Letter to the Clergy, and others of his Acquaintance, Printed on his Loyal Subject's Belief.

The' when he came thither, he was not caſt'd to anſwer Accuſations. Merc. Ruſt. p. 18.

† *Annex'd to the Loyal Subject's Belief.*

'mons in Parliament Assembled, taking into consideration, for the better supply of *an Able and Godly Man* in the said Church, and for the Promotion of fit Maintenance for those, that shall Officiate therein; do constitute and ordain, that *Emanuel Stock, Peter Jeffeline, Richard Bugby, Richard Chunkley, Henry Jeffeline, Ralph Jeffeline, Edward Hiat*, or any three of them, shall have Power and Authority, and are hereby required, to Sequester the Parsonage-House, and all the Tithes, Rents and Profits whatsoever, of the Parsonage of that Church, and to Appoint Collectors for the Gathering and Receiving of them, as they in their Discretion shall think fit; and shall have Power to Pay the same unto *Robert Aitkins*, M. A. a *Godly, Learned and Orthodox Divine*; who is hereby Appointed and Required to Preach every Lord's Day, and to Officiate as Parson, and to take care for the Discharge of the Cure of the said Place, in all the Duties thereof, until further Order shall be taken by both Houses of Parliament: And if any shall refuse to Pay unto the said Sequestrators or any three of them, or to the Collectors Appointed by them, any of the Rents, Dues or lawful Fees accustomed to be Paid; upon information thereof by the Sequestrators, or any three of them, unto either House of Parliament, the said Lords and Commons do Declare, they will Proceed against such Refusers, according to their several Offences, and Contempts.' Nor must it be Omitted, that this Sequestration was Issued five Months after his last Answer before the Committee (as tho' he had not Answered at all) and that too even tho' divers of the Members thereof, had concluded to have him Reported to the House, as *a Man deserving their Favour*.

Another of the Gentlemen who was Harrassed before this Committee, was the Excellent *Mr. Symms* of *Shoreditch*; who was Articled and Petitioned against by some of the Rabble, and *meaner People* of his Parish, contrary to the *Sense*, and even to the Trouble and Grief of far the greater and more considerable Part of his Parishioners, before a Committee, *February* 18, 1642. (whether the Grand Committee of *Religion*, itself, or any of the Sub-divisions, doth not appear;) and afterwards I find him before Mr. *Corbet's* Branch of that Committee I am now speaking of. The Articles against him were presented *August* 7, 1641; and before they were offer'd to be Proved, were Printed and Publisthed by the malice and industry of the Faction. I have not (as is before said) seen that Paper; but from After *Mr. Symms* Published his Answer to it, which now lieth before me. In the first of these Articles he is charged with '*Introducing* '*Popish Ceremonies into his Church*:' The Answer to which, in one Word, is, that he observ'd the Rubricks and Orders of the Church, and '*Used* '*the Ceremonies Established by Law*,' and no other. The Second is, that he said, '*the Bi-*'*shops were the* King's *best Subjects*,' which in it is true, he did say; but he Added, '*As they did (or* '*might) best by themselves*;' of which he offer'd unexceptionable Proof. Thirdly he is charged with calling those '*Schismaticks, who would not* '*Bow at the name of Jesus*.' The truth of which he doth not remember; but faith, that perchance if any one call'd those *Idolaters*, who did Bow, he might in return, say, those were *Schismaticks*, who did not. He is charged in the fourth, with '*Writing himself commonly Priest, and Des-*'*piling the Name of Minister*:' The Former of which he readily own'd, but deny'd the latter. The Fifth accuseth him of Comparing the Condition of his Majesty (when the *Scots* were in Arms against him) to that of the '*Man who fell*

'*among Thieves*;' and that the *Formal Confessors* and the *Protestant*, were the *Levite*, and the *Priest*, but the *Papist* was the good *Samaritan*.' The Use of the Parable on that Occasion he Acknowledg'd; the Words as charged on him he deny'd, and affirms that he Advanced nothing at that time, but what he was Warranted in, by his Majesty's Proclamation; and even that also he spoke not '*Absolutely, but by way of Supposition*;' and after the *Pacification* never said any thing of it. But the Reader will better guess at the great Wickedness and Dis-ingenuity of this, and the Second Article of his Accusation, (for they had both the same Foundation) by having Mr. *Squire's* very Words layn before him. His Maj'ty Issuing a Proclamation, Commanding his Loving Subjects to be Aiding and Assisting to him after the *Scots* had taken *Newcastle*, Mr. *Squire* thought it his Duty to Enforce that Proclamation on his own People, by an Exhortation from the Pulpit; and on that Occasion bespoke them in these Words; '*Suppose the* Irish '*Papists, whom we hate, worse than the* Jews *and* '*the* Samaritans, *should shew Compassion on the* '*King; would they not Brag, they were better* '*Subjects than we Protestants.*' The Fifth Article is, that he Affirmed it '*a Sin of Damnation for a* '*Man to hear Voluntarily any other Minister than* '*his own*, save in *going to a Christening*, or *to an* '*Offering*, or unless *Invited to a Dinner*.' But he utterly deny'd the Truth of this Allegation. He is Accused in the Seventh Place, with having Affirmed, that an '*Excommunicate Person un-*'*reconciled, went directly to Hell*.' His very Words were these; 'I use not to Pass my Judgment of 'Damnation upon any; but for my self I say, 'I would not for the Price of my Soul Die, un-'der an Excommunication passed against me, '*Cave non errante*.' The Eighth and Ninth Articles (as they were Published against him by the Author of the Pamphlet) concern'd his defending Sports on the *Sabbath-Day, and setting up Pictures in the Church*; but neither of them coming in Question before the Committee, I omit to say any thing of them, save that in general, they were both absolutely False, and, it may be, drop'd for that very Reason. The Tenth charges him with '*ALLOWING* '*the Picture of the Virgin Mary, and our Saviour, and his Twelve Apostles at his last Supper in* '*Glass*.' In return to which, it must be known, that there was no Picture of the *Virgin Mary* in his Church; of our Saviour and his Apostles, there was indeed. And surely it would be needless to repeat any thing in defence of this *Suffering* them to continue so; all tho' the Fact had been otherwise than in Truth it was, to the Shame and Confusion of his Enemies: For the Parishioners (which is own'd by the Article it self) would have had these taken down, and a *Crucifix* Erected in the Room of them; but this *Mr. Squire* oppos'd; because the *Crucifix* had been so much abused in the times of *Popery*. And I cannot forbear on this Occasion to observe the great Wickedness and Hypocrisie, of that Generation of Men: For there are many Instances of other Clergymen, who were Articled against, and Sequestred in these times; for this (among other things) that they set up (or at least, would not pull down) *Crucifixes* in their Churches: And had *Mr. Squire* done the same, there is no Question to be made, but that would have Furnished out one Accusation against him likewise. I shall not recite particularly the Remaining Articles, (for they were Seventeen in all) nor the Answer he gave to them; because they were never Insisted on both by the Committee; which possibly was for the same Reason, that those before mentioned

Heyl. Hist. Laud. p. 441.

Answer to the Articles against both Squire, &c. p. 1.

P. 2.

P. 3.

P. 4.

P. 5.

P. 6.

Which I have out of some Informations communicated to me by the Ingenious Mr. Aitch, from a MS. L. [illegible] Manuscript [illegible].

mentioned were Omitted; Namely, becaufe they were abfolutely Falfe, and the *direct Contrary* to fome of them, was the Truth. Only I fhall give the Reader the Heads of them, that he may fee, they were all of a Piece with the Reft. 'They concern'd Bowing towards the 'Altar; Adminiftring the *Sacrament* at the 'Rails; Fomenting Strife amongft his Neigh- 'bours;' (whereas he had been Eminent for compofing Differences, and promoting Peace among his Parifhioners) 'Affirming that it was a 'Sin to *Deprave* the *Canons* of the Church; that 'it was a Sin to Refufe the King our Eftates, 'or Lives, if he fhould Demand them; Profecu- 'ting his Parifhioners in the *Eccleſiaſtical Courts*, 'for inconformable Practices;' (which was true with Regard to fome of the moft Obftinate of them; but he had long Protected others, and kept them from being Profecuted, even fome of thofe very Perfons, that now Profecuted him in Parliament) 'And Laſtly, that in thofe *Popiſh* 'Obſervations, &c. he had been no leſs *Offenſive* 'than Canterbury *himſelf*; and did thus in Order 'to Recommend himſelf to the Favour of ma- 'ny *Biſhops*.'

P. 7, 8.

It hath been already ſaid, that the hafty Zeal of the Author of the Pamphlet againſt Mr. *Squire*, put him upon Publiſhing thofe Articles, before they were Offer'd to be prov'd to the Committee; by which means, as he mention'd, ſeveral Articles, which when the Cauſe came to a Hearing were not inſiſted on; fo he Omitted ſeveral others, which (if I do not miſtake the Extract from the *Manuſcript Life* before mentioned) were at that time alledged againſt him, or came at leaſt, Incidentally into the Charge. The moſt obſervable of which were, that he had 'call'd the *Scots Rebels*,' and Preached againſt Rebellion; that he had 'Warn'd his People not to come to the Sacrament, 'unleſs they were ſo Affected to the King as the *Pa-* 'piſts were;' that he had aſſerted in his Sermons, that 'Original Sin was taken away in Baptiſm;' had 'Defended Chriſt's Local Deſcent into Hell;' had 'Reflected on the Former Princes of this Na- 'tion;' (ſo tender were they of the Honour of Princes) had 'Exteol'd Prayer above Preaching,' and had 'Removed the Communion-Table, ſet it 'Altar-wiſe, and cauſed it to be Rail'd in,' and gotten a Purple Velvet Cloth for it.

Unleſs theſe alſo were laid in the Petition, but were ſo very Proteſtant that he was aſhamed to produce them.

Theſe were the Accuſations, on which the Rabble of the Pariſh, got him Summon'd before the Committee: To Obviate which, about Two Hundred and Thirty of the beſt of his Pariſhioners, Subſcribed the Following Teſtimonial in his behalf:

P. 10, 11, 12. *Where ſee all their Names.*

'Theſe are to *Teſtifie*, that Maſter *Squire*, 'of the Pariſh of *Shoreditch*, ha b about Thirty 'Years, been very Painful in Diſcharging his 'Cure, by conſtant Preaching twice every *Sun-* 'day; alſo in his *Catechiſing* of the Youths of the 'Pariſh, and in his Sermons CONTINU- 'ALLY BEATING DOWN POPE- 'RY, and in his *Catechiſing*, Inſtructing the 'Youths with Arguments againſt the *Papiſts*; as 'alſo hath in the great *Sickneſs* not forſaken his 'Flock; but hath procured the Charity of many 'for the Relief of the Poor in that time of Ex- 'tremity; and hath Lived Blamelefs, and done 'much Good in his Pariſh.' Great Numbers of the Pariſhioners would have Attended the Delivery of this Teſtimony; but doubting it might (as the Times then went) have been Interpreted a Riot, they Contented themſelves with Preſenting it by a few Hands only. How ver, on the Day of Hearing, many of them Flock'd to ſee the Event, and by the Conc rn, which Sate on their Countenances, plainly ſhewed the great Affecti- on, and the many good Wiſhes, they had for him.

Notwithſtanding which, the Committee (on theſe Shameful and Trifling Accuſations, Atteſted by the *Bare Words only* of the Witneſſes, and thoſe too, for the moſt Part, Perſons that he had *Proſecuted for Non-Conformity*, and ſome of them even Excommunicate) not only Proceeded to his Sequeſtration, but contriv'd it in ſuch a manner, as to Deprive him of the whole Income of the Foregoing Year; it being the Cuſtom of the Pariſh, that whoever is in Poſſeſſion of the Vicaridge on *Lady-Day*, hath all the Profits of the preceding Year: Nor was the Severeſt as far as I can gueſs by the *Century* (for they were ſo much Infatuated, as to Pick out this truly Excellent Petion for a Place in that Paper) grounded on any other of the many Articles againſt him, than thoſe Two, which ſo Shamefully Pervert the Words of his Sermon about the *Papiſts being the King's beſt Subjects*, and the uſe of the Parable of the *Good Samaritan*, to a like Purpoſe. P. 11.

The other Barbarous Uſage of this worthy Perſon, his Imprifonment in *Newgate*, and ſeveral other Places; his Excellent Character (abundantly confirm'd in this that neither his Accuſers, nor the *Century*, have Suggeſted the leaſt Immoralty againſt him) the great Authority and Reſpect which he had in the Pariſh; his Diligence in the Diſcharge of his Duty; his great Charity to the Poor, and many more Particulars of this Kind will be after mentioned, when I come to Speak of him in his proper Place, among the *London-Clergy*.

In the mean time, I proceed to Mr. *Finch*, of *Chriſt-Church* in *London*; who is the other Clergyman Sequeſtred by this Committee, that hath left Behind him ſome account of his Uſage and Treatment, and particularly, the Accuſations, on which he was Diſmiſſed, together with his Vindication and Defence. I ſhall only take Notice in this Place, of the *Articles* produced againſt him, and account for his other Sufferings when I come to Speak of him in the Liſt it ſelf, among the *London-Clergy*. Theſe *Articles* (together with the Pretended Proofs of them,) were, as I have ſaid already in another Place, Printed and Diſperſed according to the mode of the Times. And in return to them, Mr. *Finch*, Republiſhed the *Articles*, Sub-joining his *Anſwer* to each of them, as he Deliver'd it in to the *Grand-Committee* it ſelf, (before which alſo it ſeems in the Courſe of his Proſecution he had ſometimes appear'd, as well as Before the Sub-diviſion of it, which we are now accounting for,) and then Reply'd to thoſe Proofs of them, which that Pamphlet had advanced. The *Author* of his Troubles, and the principal Sollicitor, Manager, and Procurer of Witneſſes in his Proſecution, was one *William Greenhill* a *Chandler*: And the Firſt *Accuſation* againſt him, was, his 'Worſhipping 'of the great *Idol* lately Erected, viz. the *Altar*.' In reciting it ſaid he neglected his *Anſwer* to this part of the Charge; and therefore I proceed to the next, which was his 'exalting Twenty Soli- 'lings a Piece, and many times more, for Funeral 'Sermons, tho' he ſeldom Preach'd them Himſelf;' and alledging, that his *Pulpit* was his Shop. In reply to which, he own'd that of the Bitter Sort he uſed to Demand Twenty Shillings; but of others he only took Ten Shillings; and to the *Pulpit* it ſelf, as the Subſtance of the Anſwer it ſelf, which he delivered in to the Committee; but I muſt here acquaint the Reader, that it does not always, after the Year by Mr. Finch's Pen, (and the other I have not Seen) mean, if thoſe Perſons were Examined before the Committee, and what were Depoſed by the Witneſſes of the Pamphlet (as true it ſeems it was) which will immediately reconcile ſome Contradictions in this Account. And therefore the Diſcouſe, how other, Becoming, and Reſpectful upon all thoſe Blunders, muſt not lye at the Door of the Committee. *See alſo Lloyd. Hiſt. Lord, p. 442, and Nalſon, Vol. II. p. 333.* *I have not ſeen the Pamphlet itſelf againſt Mr. Finch.* *Anſw. to the Art. againſt Mr. Finch's Preface. P. 2.* *That under each Article he has as well as he can, turns to the proceeds.* *Proofs of his Accuſations, contain'd in the Pamphlet Published a-*

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poorer Sort, not only forgave his own Fees, but perfuaded the Parifh-Officers to do the like. And as to his calling the Pulpit his *Shop*, he utterly deny'd that particular *Expreſſion*; but readily own'd, that he alledg'd, his Pulpit was his *Livelyhood*; and therefore he ought to reap the Benefit of it, as well as they did of their *Shops*. There were, I find, Two Inſtances produced, in Maintenance of this (and as I apprehend, of the 10th and 11th Articles, which will be mentioned by and by). The Firſt in the Caſe of *Mr. Hon*, whoſe Funeral-Sermon was to have been preached by *Mr. Rilden* the *Lecturer*; but there having been an Order againſt *Night-Funerals*, and thoſe who had the Care of *Mr. Hon's* Funeral, neglecting to get themſelves ready until ſome Hours after the Time preſcribed in that Order, *Mr. Rilden* himſelf declared, he would not venture to *Preach*; and adviſed *Mr. Finch* not to Bury the Corps that Night, and to ſhut up the Church Doors: which was accordingly done. However, the Corps being after brought to the Church, *Mr. Finch*, without any Delay, ordered the Doors to be opened, and the Body was immediately Interr'd. And ſo far was he from receiving any Exceſſive Fees, (for indeed any Fees at all for the intended Funeral-Sermon) that the Money thus receiv'd and complain'd of, was the whole Fees for the Officers of the Church, *&c.* which for his own Share was only Three Pounds for breaking the Ground in the Chancel, and Five Shillings for the Burial-Fee.

P. 22.

P. 10, 11, 12.

The other Inſtance alledg'd in Proof of his Extortion, was in the Caſe of one *Mr. Daruton*; for whom it was requeſted of *Mr. Finch* that a Funeral-Sermon might be preached by *Dr. Holdſworth*. To which he readily aſſented; adding withal, that the Excellent Doctor would do a great Honour to his Pulpit; but declaring that he expected the Fee, as tho' himſelf was to have preached the Sermon; which is not only Reaſonable in it ſelf, but in Fact the Practice of all Churches, as far as ever I could learn. His Third Accuſation was, That he ſcarce '*appear'd Twice*, and ſometimes *not once in a Year*,' in his Church; which was very true, for he was prevented by *Impriſonment*; but he got his Place ſupply'd by '*allow'd, ſufficient and able Preachers*.' The Fourth and Fifth were, That he uſed to '*Preach* and go in '*Perambulation* in his *Surplice*;' to which the Reader will ſurely expect no Anſwer. The Sixth Article accuſeth him of '*Non-Reſidence*, and '*letting to Farm his Vicarage Houſe*: But his *Abſence* was no other than what was conſtrain'd by his Impriſonment, before mentioned; nor was the Houſe a Vicarage-Houſe. The Seventh Article, was more to the Purpoſe, and accuſ'd him of being '*a common Swearer*;' the Proofs not of which he utterly deny'd, and juſtify'd his Sorrow for any thing of that Kind, which might have ſlipp'd from him through *Preſſure Inadvertency*. 'After that, followeth the other Hackney Accuſation of '*Tavern haunting, and Drunkenneſs*,' which he likewiſe deny'd; ſave that he made no ſcruple to go to Publick Houſes, either in Caſe of *Neceſſity*, or in Company with a *Friend* or *Neighbour*, which he hoped was without Offence or Scandal. The laſt, and worſt part of this Article was indeed atteſted by *Mr. Rilden* the Lecturer, 'who 'for fear of loſing his Quarterly Contribution, 'might happily be drawn to ſay that, which he 'himſelf after ſaid, he would not, if he came upon his Oath, Swear for a World. And it was 'obſerved by many, that he gave his Teſtimony 'very faintly, and not without being jogg'd and 'egg'd forward by *Greenhill*' before mentioned. In the Ninth he is accuſed of Exceſſive '*Exceſſive Fees, as Ten Shillings for a Churſtening*.' The

P. 9, 3.

P. 3.

P. 4.

P. 13.

latter part of which was an abſolute Falſhood; nor did he demand any Fees at all, other than what his Predeceſſors had been accuſtomed to take. The Two next continue the Charge of 'Exactions at Funerals, demanding his Fees before he would do his Duty, and taking Ten or 'Twelve Pounds for breaking the Ground, which have been anſwered already. The Four following Articles charge him with 'being Drunk, 'when he delivered the Sacrament to a Dying 'Woman; that at the ſame Time, he caused all 'preſent to quit the Room, and enjoyn'd the ſick 'Perſon to confeſs all her Secret Sins to him; 'that being thus alone with her, *he demanded 'himſelf ſo uncivilly*, that the Woman was forced *to cry out for her Husband to come in*, and 'that afterwards, for his Performance, he ſent 'for his *Fee of Three Shillings and Four Pence*.' To which he anſwers, that the pretended Drunkenneſs was altogether Falſe; nor was it offered to be prov'd before the *Committee*, but in *doubtful* and *ambiguous* Terms, and even thoſe *extorted* from the Woman, who terrify'd it by Threats. And after all, the utmoſt that it amounted to was no other than this, That ſhe '*conceived him 'to be diſtemper'd in Drink*,' which, ſaith Mr. *Finch*, 'he well might; my Diſtractions and 'Griefs have been ſo many, my Miſeries and 'Afflictions ſo great, that when it's well known I 'have neither eat nor drank that Day, by my Looks, 'Diſcourſe and unwonted Alteration of Speech, I 'have been ſuppoſed to have been diſtemper'd.' As to the other Parts of that Charge, he only put the Company out of the Room, whilſt he asked the dying Perſon, whether any particular Sin *troubled her Conſcience*, exhorting her in that Caſe to reveal it, in order to receive his Directions, and what *Comfort* he might be able to give her; and immediately, upon her telling him there was no ſuch Sin, ſhe called in the Company again. And as to the unkeenly Behaviour, the Husband himſelf (and the other Women then preſent) appeared before the *Committee*, and not only acquitted him of any Uncivil Demeanour, but tenth'd the groſs Falſhood of any *Outcry* made by his Wife. And indeed this Accuſation ſufficiently deſtroys it ſelf; for ſure it will never be believ'd, that any, even the worſt of Men, ſhould offer what is here ſuggeſted to a *dying* Perſon. The Sixteenth and Seventeenth Articles concern his refuſing to have any Sermon in his Church on the 5th of *November*, 1639, unleſs he might receive *Ten Shillings* for it, out of the Collection to be made for the Poor; and the Year following, not permitting any Sermon to be preached at all. The Truth of this Aſſeveration ſtood thus: It had not been Cuſtomary to have a Sermon at *Chriſt Church* on that Day; but the Curate coming to him with an earneſt Requeſt from the Pariſh, that he might then be allowed to Preach to them, *Mr. Finch* gave way to it, and did indeed receive Ten Shillings for his ſo doing; but whence the Money came, he never knew to this Day of his Accuſation. Our occaſion of theſe laſt mentioned Articles, that there was not a Collateral Evidence produced on his Behalf, given on to the Celebration of that Solemnity; alledging that in a Sermon ſo to it, he commended the Fact, and *thanked God it was almoſt long enough*. In anſwer to which, he produces the whole Paragraph of the Sermon, which appears to have been perverted to a Senſe directly contrary to the whole Tenour of it; nor have I ever a more convincing Account of the horrid Badneſs of that Treaſon, than what at that Time of his Sermon. His being ſeparated from his Wife, and ſome other ill Circumſtances, make up the Regret ſuch Abuſes. To which, in the laſt Place, he a Writ, *&c.*; that I had been acquitted

P. 5.

P. 6

P. 14

P. 14, 15, 16, 17.

a *Pro Rege & Lege Carolo, Epiſtolæ, Epiſt.* 20. *ſome* [illegible]

P. 2.

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P. 19,19,20, 21,22,23.

ted from thofe Accufations both in the *Court of Arches*, and before the *Delegates*. And afterwards more particularly, that if what the *Coachman* (or fuch I find was the Evidence to fome of the Proofs of his Incontinency) had witneffed, was true, he muft either have *debauched* his *Sifter* himfelf, or been a *Procurer* to, and an *Eye-witneffe* of her Luft, which he hopes exceeds the Belief of his very worft Enemies. And as for the other Women, the *frequenting of whofe Company* was the only Evidence of his *Incontinency* with them; one of them was a Lodger in the fame Houfe with him, and furely he muft be often with fuch an one. Another was Wife to a Perfon who had left him (Mr. *Finch*) in Truft with his whole Eftate, and the Education of his Children, during his Abfence at Sea. A Third was one whofe Company he was never in, in all his Life; nor more than twice in Company of the Fourth mentioned, and that only upon a Difference referred to him and the Church-Warden. The only remaining one (who, if I rightly apprehend, teftify'd fomething of that kind againft him, relating to her *felf*) was not only a Woman of the loofeft and vileft Character; but he never faw her in all his Life, more than once, and that in the Kitchin of a Publick Houfe, a Place very unfit, as he well obferves, for any Luftful Practices; nor did he ever own the Woman, pretended to be his Wife, as fuch. The Nineteenth is his oppofing the Lecture in his Parifh, unlefs he was extraordinarily paid for allowing of it; which is fo abfolutely Falfe, that he had been active in Promoting it, and received the Thanks of feveral of his Parifh for fo doing. Nor was there any other Ground for this Accufation, than what followeth: After the Choice of the Morning-Lecturer, the Parifh (at the Motion of a Member of Parliament) for Mr. *Finch* his Readinefs to permit them to make Choice of whom they had thought fit to fupply that Lecture, did voluntarily under their Hands, as appeared by the Veftry-Book, give him Twenty Pounds *per Annum*, as an Addition to his fmall Living: And when the Lecture (which in the Time of the great Sickneſs had been Difcontinued) was again renewed, and a new Lecturer was chofen, they paid him the Arrears of his Twenty Pounds *per Annum*; And this, and no other, was the Money, the Receipt of which they fo much complained of. The keeping one of the Keys of the Chefts, where the Book of the Foundation was, and the Regifter of the Parifh, (tho' according to the expreſs Letter of the Canon) was made another Article againft him, and call'd his *keeping away divers Books belonging to the Church*; and the laft was his *taking up fome Dues of the Parifh, which belonged to the Poor*, which he utterly deny'd.

P. 9.

P. 18.

In 1641.

Thefe were the Anſwers, and this the Defence which Mr. *Finch* made to his Accufations before this Committee; and Publifhed to the World immediately on his Sequeftration.

As to Mr. *Symmons* and Mr. *Squire*, the Two firſt Perſons mentioned on this Occaſion, I can aſſure the Reader from other Informations, that they were not only Men of Veracity, but of excellent Learning and Piety, and therefore their Teſtimonies tho' in their own Behalf will be unqueſtionable; but I have not met with any Notices relating to Mr. *Finch*'s Character, more than what are here laid before the Reader, in this Account of his Accuſation and Defence. But furely common Charity will oblige every one to give more Credit to the bare Word of a *Clergyman*, tho' in his own Vindication, than to that of his known and profeſs'd Enemies; eſpecially, in Thoſe Times, when it is ſo Notorious, that the beſt Men were ſlander'd and calumniated with the moſt open and known Falſhoods. This, at leaſt, is plain, that ſome of the Articles are in themſelves to very trifling, the Replies to others of them carry ſuch an Appearance of Truth in the very Frame of them; and the whole Charge, as Dr. *Heylin* has obſerved, comes ſo

Some have Dr. Heyl. Hiſt. Laud. p. 441. *Rarely him with ſome Inſtances of the firſt Nature, who had been tranſported to theſe grieved Animoſities and Extravagancies.*

Hiſt. Laud. p. 441.

little ſhort, either in Point of Offence, or in Point of Proof, of what cou'd legally Diſpoſſeſs any Perſon of his Free-hold, that I promiſe my ſelf, the Reader will join with me in thinking his Sentence to be a ſufficient Evidence of the Oppreſſions of this *Committee*; who, on the Allegations before mentioned, Reſolved him '*guilty of Practiſing Innovations in the Church*, '*Non-Reſidency, Foul Extortion, Neglect of the* '*Duty of his Function, and Prophaning the Sa-* '*crament*; *a Man of Prophane Life, Scanda-* '*lous in his Doctrine and Converſation, and* '*an Hinderer of Preaching*:' And therefore '*unfit to hold any Benefice or Promotion* '*in the Church*:' Which Reſolution was, on the Report, agreed to by the Houſe, (as is before ſaid) *May* 8, 1641. And Mr. *White* immediately upon it, was ordered to prepare and tranſmit his Caſe to the Lords, '*That the Pariſh might be* '*eas'd of him*;' which was however, more than the Pariſh (or even ſome of thoſe who Petition'd againſt him, as I underſtand it) had ever deſir'd: And therefore '*moſt of the Gentry, and divers* '*others of Quality, Honeſty, and Ability*,' ſign'd a Petition to the Houſe of *Commons*, praying, that he might not be diſmiſſed, but '*left to Of-* '*ficiate his Cure among them*:' Tho' I cannot find the Petition was preſented; or if it had, there is no doubt to be made, but it would have been rejected, as I find it ſat'd with ſeveral others of the ſame Nature.

Neal. Collect. Vol. II. p. 233, 234.

Anſwer to the Articles, &c. p. 25, 26

I have not laid the Particulars of the Proceedings againſt theſe Gentlemen before the Reader in ſo full a Manner; becauſe I apprehend them to be peculiar in the Circumſtances of Oppreſſion and Wickedneſs; or becauſe I judge them to have exceeded moſt others in the Degrees and Aggravations of thoſe Oppreſſions, (for what is here repreſented was, as I find, the common and ordinary Method of Dealing with the *Clergy*; and in many *Cafes*, as well before this, as other *Committees*, I meet with ſeveral Circumſtances much more Oppreſſive, than any here mentioned) but becauſe they are related by the Sufferers themſelves, and are more perfect and compleat than any other Accounts of this Nature, which I have hitherto receiv'd. And therefore I would ſuggeſt to the Reader, that inſtead of thinking this to have been the utmoſt, which any of the Clergy ſuffer'd, he ſhould from hence judge, how great the Miſeries of their uncommon Sufferings muſt have been, when in the ordinary and common Caſes, a few of the Rabble, much the leaſt and worſt part of their Pariſh, (and ſometimes a Single Perſon, tho' a *profligate Drunken Blaſphemer*, tho' a *profeſt Enemy* to his *Miniſter*, and made ſo either by *Reproof* for his *Vices*, or by *Proſecution* for his *Inconformity*) ſhould be heard in Parliament againſt a *Clergyman*; ſhou'd be *countenanced* and *careſs'd* by the *Members* of the *Committee*, and be able to get their *Miniſter purſevanted*, *impriſon'd*, and otherwiſe *haraſs'd*, publickly expos'd as a *Scandalous*, *Vicious Perſon*, and at laſt *diſpoſſeſs'd* of his *Free-hold*, and turned a *Starving* with his Wife and Family; whilſt his Incomes were put into the Hands of thoſe very *Proſecutors*, whoſe *Covetouſneſs*, as well as *Malice*, had prompted them to the *Accuſation*. When theſe few *malicious Perſons* pals under the *Denomination* of the *Pariſh*, altho' commonly the *greater part* of the *Inhabitants* were either *unconcerned* in the *Proſecution*, or *concerned* in be-

half

half of the *Minister*, and sometimes had the *Courage* to appear in great Majority for him, and *Testify* under their *Hands* his *Excellent Character*, and their *Earnest Desires* of his continuance; whillt those who came into the *Petitions* and *Articles*, were compelled to it by *Force* and *Threatnings*; when some of the *Crimes* objected to the *Clergy*, and Admitted by the *Committee*, were plainly *Matters of Duty*; and such, as they must have been those very *Guilty Persons* they are Represented, and even *Perjur'd* too, had they Omitted them; when at other times they were either *Ridiculously Trifling* and *Foolish*, or *Notorious* and *Direct Falsehoods*, and when in some Instances the not doing Impossibilities (as no being Resident when they have been *Imprisoned*) was made the *Matter* of a *Charge* against him; when the direct Contrary to that which has been alledg'd as a *Crime* against one *Clergyman*, has been laid in the *Petitions* and *Articles* against another, and each *Condemned*; when their Words, as well in, as out of the *Pulpit*, were not only Mis-represented, but wrested, and torture'd to a Sense directly contrary to their plain and Unquestionable Meaning: Insomuch that even when they have Spoken the very Sense of their Adversaries, they have been Accused of saying those things, which of all others they Prosecuted with the greatest Rigour; when the only Proof alledged in maintenance of those Accusations, was the *Bare Words* of the Informers (without Oath) which no Laws of any Kingdom (much less those of *England*) ever admitted of, as Competent Evidence; especially, considering, that those who gave it, were either *Sectaries* or *Excommunicate* Persons, or the *Professed Enemies* of him whom they Accus'd; and sometime's of such Debauched and Wicked Lives, that th ir very Oaths would not have been allowed in any Regular Court of the Land. And when the whole Accusations (tho' admitted to be true) would not by the Laws either *Civil* or *Ecclesiastical*) of any Christian Nation (in the World, have produced an Admonition, (yea, in some Cases they Merited the highest Commendation,) altho' nothing less than a *Total Deprivation* was by these Committees deemed a Punishment equal to the Guilt of them; when the Dealings and good Understanding between these Corrupt Judges and Witnesses were manifest; the Harrassing by long Journies, frequent and tedious Attendances, and other Arts of Vexation, previous to their Condemnation, were so many; when the Vile Scandals and Reproaches, which had been alledg'd against them (and Published to the World with additional Falsehoods before ever they were offer'd to be Prov'd) was confirmed as well in the Form and Manner it self, as in the Damnatory Sentence of the Sequestration; and that likewise to compleat the Severity of it, so timed and contrived, as to do them all the other Hurt and Damage that was Possible. And when in the last Place, the Persons thus Oppressed and Ruined, were Men of the most Excellent Lives, and Learning; Men who had formerly been the Admiration of the very Party, that now were become their Prosecutors; Men particularly frequent in Preaching, and Zealous against *Popery*, which of all other Qualifications, were those their Prosecutors professed to admire, and the want of which was the great Pretence alledged for these Barbarous Proceedings against the Clergy.

I shall not stay at present to observe, that it hence also appears, nothing but Loyalty to their Prince, and an Affectionate Obedience to the Ecclesiastical Establishment, could be at the Bottom of these Persecutions; that the Latter of these was the *POPERY* so loudly and so frequently charged upon the Clergy; And that since the *Infamous Century* was an Extract only from the Informations and Sentences of such *Witnesses and Judges*, any one must be void of Common Sense, that can give Credit to it, (although the Calumnies of it have been continued down to these very times in which we now live; and part of it has been re-printed in opposition to this *Undertaking*;) omitting, I say, these things at present, I shall only further add, that I believe, the Reader will upon this Representation, readily joyn with me in pronouncing, that the *Wickedness* and *Injustice* of these Committees was very great, and that by necessary consequence, such must the *Miseries and Calamities* of the Clergy have likewise been.

I have in these Observations, confined my self to the particular Circumstances of the Cases now Represented. The Reader will meet with Numberless others in the Progress of this History (for in truth, Oppression display'd it self during the Course of the Clergy's Sufferings, in all the Exquisite Variety of Shapes and Forms that it is possible to Imagine;) but I would here be Understood chiefly to have intended the *Proceedings* against the two Former of these *Gentlemen*, namely, Mr. *Symmons* and Mr. *Squire*. For as to the other I must confess, I am not fully Satisfy'd with Regard to his *Character*, and *some parts of his Defence*, in which I think, he doth by no means wholly acquit himself, from having been (formerly at least) a Man of an *Ill Life*; nor am I on this account *Displeased*, that he happen'd to be to, because his *Case* will afford us some *Remarks* of another Kind.

For which reason perhaps, it was, that his Case (as is said before) was the first reported to the House.

It would be doubtless *False*, as well as *Ridiculous*, to Affirm, that there were not in those (or indeed any other times) among the whole Body of the *Clergy*, any *Men* of *Wicked Lives*, and such as were even a *Reproach and Scandal* to their *Function*, (tho' not many of those who were so, came under the *Cognizance of the Committees*; for if they would fall in with the *Times*, and few *Debauched Persons* would forsake *Houses* and *Lands* for a good *Conscience*, they might not only keep their *Old Livings*, but take their Choice of what New Ones they pleased) I shall take notice of several such, when I come to the List. But even with Relation to these, the Oppressions of the Committees were very many (as sufficiciently appears in this Case of Mr. *Finch*, on supposition that he was in some part Guilty) in being, as Mr. *Squire* justly observed, in what he premis'd to the *Answer* which he Published against his own Adversary, the *Method of Malice* in those times, as *well to report those FAULTIER who were Faulty, as to report those Faults, who were Faultiest*. For even the Worst of them had this in Common with the Rest, that they were Dispossessed of their Freeholds by incompetent *Evidence*; namely, the *bare Words* of their *Accusers*; that their innocent Actions were made Suspicious; that real Suspicions were pass'd into Certainties; that Matters of ill Report only, were magnify'd into *Great Crimes*; and lastly, were magnify'd into *Great Crimes*; and their Vices (comparatively little) were set off in the blackest Colours, and represented as the last, and most profligate Degrees of *Lasciviousness* and *Debauchery*: That they have (many Years back into their Lives, for Matter of Accusation against them (sometimes, as I have even to their Youthful Times in the University) that they accused them of such things, as they had judicially answered before in other Courts; and that they not for *twenty Sequestrations* and *Deprivations* of their *Freeholds*, for such Offences, as no Regular Court of the most So-

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Severe) *Tribunal*, cou'd have condemned, with any other Sentence than that of an *Admonition*, or at moſt, a *Suſpenſion*. But enough of this, leſt I ſhou'd be thought to defend that, which of all other things, I moſt abhor, the Vices of the Clergy.

Committee for Plundered Miniſters.

Hyd. Hiſt. vindic. Ed. 2. p. 419. See alſo Mr. Symmons's Letter, prefix'd to his Loyal Subject's Belief, p. 7.

And therefore I now paſs from the *Committee for Scandalous*, to that *for Plunder'd Miniſters*; which was inſtituted under Pretence of 'making ſome Proviſion for ſuch Godly Preachers 'as had either ſuffer'd Loſs of Goods by his Ma'jeſty's Soldiers; or Loſs of Livings, for adhering 'to the Houſes of Parliament.' And how truly it was a Pretence, and nothing elſe, may be learn'd from the worthy Mr. *Symmons*, in the Place now cited. 'Unto this day, ſaith he, I 'cannot hear (tho' I have enquir'd) that 'King had ſequeſter'd any Living, or turn'd a-'ny Miniſter out. Perhaps ſome, whoſe Con-'ſciences accus'd them for preaching *Trea-'ſon*, and Sedition, did *run away*, when his 'Majeſty's Forces approach'd; and in pity to 'the Peoples Souls to forſaken, ſome might 'be appointed by his Majeſty to preach unto 'them'. And had this Committee diſpoſſeſs'd no more of the *Epiſcopal* and *Loyal* Clergy, than his Majeſty had of their Friends; and appointed none to ſucceed in the Places of thoſe whom they had thus Sequeſter'd; but ſuch as had been Plunder'd and Turn'd out by his Majeſty or his Army, in the manner they pretended, their *Proceedings* would have carry'd ſome ſhew of Juſtice with them. But the contrary is notorious; ſince hardly any who *ſucceeded* in the room of thoſe *Loyal Clergymen* Sequeſter'd by them (and they Sequeſter'd *great Numbers*) had, as far as I can yet learn, ſuffer'd in any kind, either from his Majeſty, or his Forces. But, as Dr. *Heylin* aſſures us, under the Notion of *Plunder'd Clergymen*, 'they brought in a confus'd Rabble of 'their own Perſuaſions; or ſuch, at leaſt, as 'were moſt likely to be ſervicеable to their 'Ends and Purpoſes; *ſome of which had no 'Goods, and moſt of them no Livings at all to loſe.*' And, as he further obſerves, the Truth of this matter was, they durſt not truſt the Pulpits with the *Regular Clergy*; becauſe they would not ſerve their Deſigns; nor the *Rightful Patrons* with filling up the *Vacancies* made by their *Committees*, leſt they ſhould preſent Men of the ſame *Principles* with thoſe *Ejected*: Nor would they ſo much as truſt thoſe, whom they themſelves thruſt in with *Titles to the Livings for Life*, leſt they ſhould become refractory and untractable: But kept them only *Tenants at Will*: and by neceſſary conſequence, Servile and Obſequious. And in another place, the ſame Author obſerves to the like Purpoſes, that 'moſt 'of the *Silenc'd Lecturers* and *Factious Miniſters*, which within Ten Years then laſt paſt, 'had left the Kingdom, either for *Inconformi-'ty*, or *Debt*, or their own *Intemperance* of 'Spirit, had of late flock'd into it a-main, like 'ſo many Birds of Raping, to ſeek after the Prey; 'and upon Theſe, and ſuch as Theſe, the *Se-'queſter'd Benefices* were beſtow'd, to be held no otherwiſe by them, than as ‡ *Uſufructuaries*, 'or *Tenants at Will*; that ſo they might con-'tinue in a *Servile Obſequiouſneſs* to the *Power* 'and *Pleaſure* of their Great Landlords. To which I muſt add that of Mr. *Stephens* of *Lincoln*, in his MSS. Papers frequently men-tion'd already: '*White* and his *Committee* have 'taken of the baſeſt of the People, Tradeſmen 'and ignorant Fellows of all ſorts and conditions, 'appointing them to be *Miniſters*; and after 'thruſting them into the *beſt Parſonages* of the 'Kingdom.' In which *Mere* * *Ruſt*. is yet more particular, and expreſs: 'Their *Powerful Mini-'ſtry* are *Ignorant, Factious Schiſmatical Mini-'ſters*; or elſe *Intruding Mechanicks*; who with-'out any Calling, either from God or Man; 'Stepping from the *Cobler's* Stall, the *Butch-'er's* Board, or the *Bricklayer's* Scaffold, into the 'Pulpit; like *Sheba's* Trumpet, ſummoning the 'People to *Rebellion*.' So far were they from ſupplying thoſe *Vacancies* with *Plundered Clergy-men*. But that the real Deſign of the *Faction* in appointing this *Committee*, was to Erect a Standing Tribunal for the Ruin of the *Regular Clergy*; tho' the Pretence was, to provide for *Godly Miniſters* who had been ruin'd, is from hence alſo further evident; that tho' their *firſt Order* enabl'd them only to enquire what *Malignant Perſons* had *Benefices* near the Town; in whoſe Places theſe *pretended Plunder'd Perſons* might ſucceed: Soon after (as I ſhall ſay by and by) their Power was Enlarg'd; and they were not only to enquire for *Malignants (i. e. Loyaliſts)* on whom to make Reprizals; but were to enquire after *ſcandalous Perſons* alſo, which would juſtifie a *Sequeſtration*, where there was only a *Godly*, tho' *Unplunder'd Mini-ſter*, to ſucceed him.

* *Epiſt. to the Reader.*

Hyd. Hiſt. vindic. Ed. 2. p. 441.

In the mean time, to introduce this Deſign, and to render the *Pretence* more Specious, with their uſual Hypocriſie, *Dec.* 27, 1642, they order'd, That at the next *Publick Faſt* 'a Collection ſhould be made for the *Miniſters* 'that had been *Plundered*;' But ſurely, if ever 'any 'Faſted for Strife and Debate, and to 'ſmite with the Fiſt of Wickedneſs,' they were theſe Men: For four Days after, *viz. Saturday, Dec.* 31, they proceeded to perfect that *Wickedneſs*, which was chiefly aim'd at by the *pretended Charity* at their *Faſt*; and appointed this *Committee*, which ruin'd and deſtroy'd ſo many Hundreds of the *Regular Clergy*; ordering Mr. Sollicitor, Sir *Gilbert Gerard*, Mr. *Martyn*, Sir *William Armyn*, Mr. *Prideaux*, Mr. *Holland*, Mr. *Rous*, Mr. *Cage*, Mr. *Knightley*, Sir *William Hayman*, Mr. *Wentworth*, Mr. *Ruthen*, Mr. *Wheeler* and Mr. *Spurſtow*, or any Four of them, 'to conſider of the *fitteſt way* for the Re-'lief of ſuch *Godly* and *Well affected Miniſters*, 'as have been *Plundered*: And likewiſe to con-'ſider what *Malignant Perſons* have *Benefices* 'here, in and about this Town; whoſe Livings 'being *Sequeſter'd*, theſe may ſupply their 'Cures, and receive their Profits; and are to 'meet on *Monday* next at Two *poſt Merid.* in 'the *Exchequer-Court*.' To theſe I find, were afterwards added ſeveral other Members from time to time: And among theſe additional Members, was, as I ſuppoſe, Mr. *John White*, ſo often mentioned already, who had the Chair of this *Committee* (or, at leaſt, was in it *Mar.* 16, 164$\frac{3}{4}$) as well as of the two others laſt accounted for.

Hyd. Hiſt. vindic. Ed. 2. p. 474.

Ibid. p. 476.

Ibid. p. 458.

Spongia: Or Articles againſt Dr. Featly, &c. p. 1.

The Reader ſees in the Words of the *Appointment* it ſelf, why they were call'd the *Committee for Plunder'd Miniſters*; but their *Proceedings* gave occaſion to the *Royaliſts* afterwards to vary the Name; and by as juſt as obvious an Alteration to call them the *Committee for Plundering Miniſters*.

‡ And his Majeſty ob-ſerves in his Declaration of Aug. 12, 1642. That part of the Incomes of the Livings was em-ploy'd to the Maintenance of the Incumbent, and Part to the Maintenance of the War. See the Declaration at large in Hyde Collect.

* In the Warrants for thoſe who were put into the Sequeſter'd Livings by the Earl of Manchester, in the Aſſociated Counties of Eſſex, &c. was a Clauſe to impower, reſerving a Power to that Lord, to remove them again when ever he ſhould find, in theſe words, To preach, &c. during my Pleaſure. And in the Ordinances which paſs'd after particular Perſons (but two Form already praiſed in the Acts and of Mr. Symmons of Bayne) the Expreſſion in the Aſſignment of the Sequeſter, is, Until further Order.

Jan. 4, 1643, which was Four Days after their firſt Inſtitution, their Powers began to be enlarged; and (on the Petition of the Inhabitants of *Staines* and *Twittenham*, againſt Dr. *Soame* their *Miniſter*, which was that Day read in the Houſe, and referr'd to this *Committee*) they were enabled to '*ſend for Parties and Witneſſes*;' and ordered to '*conſider of Conſtituting Miniſters to ſupply the Cures, and to Sequeſter the Means of the ſorefaid Livings for them, if upon Oc-caſion they ſhall find it fitting, and to preſent it to the Houſe*;' as I find they frequently, if not always did, in the more early Cafes before them. But whether they had afterwards, as Buſineſs increas'd upon their Hands, a Power given them of finally determining Matters themſelves, with out Reporting to the Houſe, I do not know.

Which I preſume reached the other Caſes before them, as well as that of Dr. Soame.

July 27, 1643. An Order was made by the Houſe, that this Committee ' ſhould not nomi-nate any to Benefices, but ſuch as ſhould firſt ' be examin'd by the Aſſembly:' And the ſame Day they Impower'd them (as is already hinted) ' to conſider of the Informations againſt *Scanda-lous Miniſters*, tho' there be no *Malignancy* proved ' againſt 'em;' and gave them alſo Power to put out ſuch, as were Scandalous, their Scandal being proved againſt them.

Hiſt. *Collect.* Folio, *p.* 111 *In the Caſe of Mr Harriſon of Sandwich in Kent, (where ſee him) I find, that Committee impower'd three Lay-Gentlemen to take Examinations againſt him, which was accordingly done, and a Return made to them: Which particular Power and Order from the Committee, teſtifies the general one from the Houſe in 1643 are therefore to be looked on as another Method, by which they exerciſ'd their Clergy.*

† *Thoſe Powers* (ſays a late Author) *were to make them a Standing Tribunal for all the Clergy throughout the Kingdom, ſince they might call whom they would Scandalous; and hereby prevented them of a Trial, that every Enquiries ſhould extend to every County.*

September 6, 1643. The † Commons ordered, that the ' *Deputy Lieutenants*, and *Committees* of *Parliament* in any County of this Kingdom, or ' any Five or more of them, ſhall have Power to ' take the Examinations of all Witneſſes againſt ' any Miniſters, that are Scandalous either in ' Life or Doctrine, or any others that have de-ſerted their Cures, and joyn'd themſelves actual-ly with, and are aſſiſtant unto the Forces raiſed ' againſt the Parliament.'

For that no expreſs Order of the Houſe I can ſhew to you later and of 1644.) made them a Committee of Appeals, accuſes by what Mr. Baldwin himſelf owns paid 'em to their Ears, in the Caſe of Dr Watkins, who had reſolv'd to ſtand him for his Living, as well he ſaid here-after. See p. 356 of Part 2.

These Examinations and Depoſitions they were to tranſmit to this *Committee*; and poſſibly it might be this, or ſome ſuch-like Order of the Houſe which made them (or at leaſt, from which they uſurped Authority, as they ſeem to have done during the long Tract of *Rebellion* and *Uſurpation* which ſucceeded their Inſtitution) a ſort of Superior Court in the Matters of Sequeſtration, to the no ſmall Trouble and Vexation of the more diſtant *Clergy*, who tho' at firſt happy in being ſo far removed out of the View of the Parliament, were after doubly miſerable in being forced to attend this *Committee* (and ſome of them, Aged as they were, on Foot from the Remoteſt Parts of the Kingdom; their many Plunderings and extreme Poverty not affording them any other Conveyance) to which their Cauſes were removed from the ſtanding *Committees* of the ſeveral Counties, and who either confirm'd, revoked, proceeded anew, or otherwiſe concluded upon the Proceedings of the D puty-Lieutenants, or *Committees* in the County, as they thought good. The Inſtances of which are ſo very many, and occur ſo often, that they ſeem to have intermedled in moſt of the conſiderable Caſes, and to have been the great Fountain of Power in that Kind, as long as that Parliament it ſelf continued; and particularly in the County of *Northampton*. I find the *Committee* there (in moſt Caſes at leaſt) tranſmit to their Certificates and Letters to a *Committee* at *London* (which I ſometimes find to have been this *Committee*, and gueſs it was ſo in all the Caſes) who, purſuant to thoſe Certificates, &c. proceeded to Sequeſter them.

March 15, 1646. It was alſo referred to this *Committee*, ' To take effectual Courſe that no ' Miniſter that has been Sequeſter'd for Scandal ' in Life or Doctrine, or for Malignancy againſt ' the Parliament, be admitted to any Living, or ' permitted to Preach, until he has *Licence from both Houſes of Parliament*; and that they take ' care, that ſuch as be admitted by their Order, ' may take the Covenant before they be admit-ted. The Year after they were impower'd to put in Execution the Ordinance of the 23d of *Aug.* ' that Year, providing, That ' *Miniſters placed in Livings by Authority of Parliament, ſhould be continued therein*;' by which all Sequeſtred Miniſters, who endeavoured to Re-poſſeſs themſelves of their Livings, or gave any Diſturbance to the Intruder in the ' *Exerciſe of the Office of his Miniſtry*,' and all that aided or abetted them, were to be impriſon'd. The 20th of *December*, that ſame Year, a great Debate ariſing in the Houſe, whether Arch-biſhop *Uſher*, having formerly adhered to the Enemy, ſhould continue to Preach at *Lincoln's Inn*; it was upon a Diviſion carried in the Affirmative, with this Proviſo, That the Arch-biſhop did firſt take the *Negative Oath*. ' But leſt Delinquent Miniſters ' ſhould be encouraged by this Vote, they ordered ' immediately, that it ſhould be referred to the ' *Committee for Plunder'd Miniſters*, to ſend for ' and Examine ſuch Miniſters, as have adhered ' to the Enemy, and Preach now in the King-dom, and ſuch as have of late, or now do cauſe ' the Book of *Common-Prayer* to be Read, and to ' take care for the ſilencing of them.' And *Jan.* 27, following, the Houſe ordered an Ordi-nance to be brought in, for ' enabling the *Com-mittee for Plunder'd Miniſters* to diſpoſe of the ' Revenues of ſuch Impropriate Rectories, as ' were belonging to the late Arch-biſhops and ' Biſhops.' Which was afterwards (as I ſuppoſe) accordingly done; (tho' I don't remember to have met with that Ordinance) for I have ſeen in the *Paper-Office*, a Book belonging to this *Committee*, by which it appears, that they had (and exercized) a Power of augmenting ſmall Livings, which probably they did out of theſe Revenues.

Scob. *Collect.* Part 1. *p.* 111

Comp. Hiſt. *Vol.* III. *p.* 160

I find likewiſe ſeveral other Clergy-Matters of leſs Note from time to time referred to them; and 'tis probable from their long Continuance, that many other Powers of greater Conſideration were given them. But my leiſure permitted me only to examine the two or three firſt Years of the Journals of this Parliament; (nor have I otherwiſe met with any Notices of theſe Matters, beſides what I have here mentioned) and therefore I can ſay nothing more of them.

The Place appointed for their meeting by the Order of the Houſe at their Inſtitution, was, as hath been already ſaid, the *Exchequer-Court*; in which Place, and in the *Exchequer Chamber* (if at leaſt, they are diſtinct Places) they accordingly ſate for ſome Time, as I find by the Appearance of ſome of the *Clergy* before them, in the Latter of thoſe Places. But in the Year 1649, they were ſitting in the *Court of Wards*. In what other Places they met (or whether in any other) I can't tell: But as they were from the Time of their Inſtitution, the Main Engine made uſe of by the Parliament, for the Ruine of the *Clergy*; ſo did they continue thro' the whole Courſe of the *Rebellion* and *Uſurpation*, (concurrent, I mean with the Parliament) even to the very dawning of the *Reſtauration*. I have ſeen many of their Orders in 1646. I find 'em ſitting in *Feb.* 164⅞. Mr. *Whitlock* mentions 'em in *March* 21. following; and in *October*, 1652*. When *Lilly's* Book

Mem. p. 380, 522.

* *In the ſame Year alſo the Committees againſt the Welſh Propagation was referred to them, as we ſhall hereafter.*

of

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of *Astrological Predictions* was referred to them; and when the *Rump-Parliament* (as it was then called) was Restored in 1659, the 16th of *Feb.* Mem. p. 657. that Year, Mr. *Whitlock* takes Notice, this *Committee* was ordered to sit; and I find them likewise sitting sometime in the foregoing Month, and even in *September* before that; at which Time, after so many Revolutions and Changes in the State, after they had seen the sad Confusions brought upon the Kingdom, and had themselves felt and suffer'd under some of 'em; and when one would have imagined, their Thoughts should have been rired, and their Hands weary with pursuing their Fellow-Subjects; yet I find 'em at something of their old Work again. As to most (if not all) of the intermediate Years, the Account of the Sufferings of several particular Persons in the List will shew, that they were sitting in them likewise.

This long continuance of their Sessions, their intermeddling in the Sequestrations of so many of the Clergy in the more Remote and Distant Parts of the Country, already mentioned, and the frequent Instances which will appear in the List of Gentlemen dispatch'd by them, will serve to form a Judgment in some measure, of the great Numbers of *Clergy*, which must needs have been dispossess'd by this *Committee*. And I shall speak of the great Oppressions practis'd by them, when I come in the next Place to treat in general (as I shall be obliged to do, for want of more distinct Notices) of this *Committee* in conjunction with that of *Religion* and *Scandalous Ministers*. But some Particulars of that Kind, which I am assured belong to this *Committee*, will appear in what I shall immediately subjoyn, of some of the more early Sufferers before it, and of two or three other Clergymen, of whom I have met with more large and particular Accounts.

The first Case I have observed referred to them, was, (as is before said) that of Dr. *Seame*, on a Petition of the Inhabitants of *Staines* and *Twittenham*. This was done Four Days after they were appointed, *viz. Jan.* 4, 164½. However, they proceeded not to dispatch the Business in the same Order, as it was turned over to them; for that Doctor was not dismissed from his two Livings of *Staines* and *Twittenham* respectively, till the 4 *April* and *September* after: But long before that, *viz.* the 23d of this same *Jan.* they Reported to the House (who agreed to it) the Sequestration of Dr. *Heywood* of St. *Giles's in the Fields*; and this † Report was the first they made, as far as I have hitherto observed. In *October*, 1641, this ‖ last mentioned Doctor had been Summoned before a *Committee*, for not suffering the Order for defacing the Churches, to be read in his Parish-Church. But after having ordered his Curate, Mr. *Hutton*, to read his Majesty's Declaration there, he was for that Offence, *June* 13, 1642, committed Prisoner to the *Fleet*: *January* following he was Sequestred by this *Committee* (as it now (said) and the Month after I find him again in Custody; as he was also several other Times, and in several Places.

The same Day that they Reported the Case of Dr. *Heywood*, they also Reported those of Dr. *Rives* of St. *Martin's Vintry*, Dr. *Isaacson* of St. *Andrew's Wardrobe*, and Dr. *Watts* of St. *Alban's Woodstreet*; to each of which they had the Concurrence of the House, and they were all Sequester'd accordingly. Soon after (if not concurrent with) this Time, was Dr. *Daniel Featly* before this *Committee*. He drew up an Account of what passed at it, and of the Defence which he made to the Articles exhibited against him, which he stood to his Answer before them; which was at length taken out of the Hands of those who had Plunder'd his House and Study, and was printed 1644, at Oxon, under the Title of *Spongia, &c.* and subjoyn'd to a short Vindication of him from some other Calumnies, of which I have before spoken. It will very much contribute towards giving the Reader a just Notion of this *Committee*, to lay before him the Substance of that Paper.

For the Ch. of Windf. r.

‡ *My Extract of the Parliament-Journals, for the former Living, says, April 1642; but I much suspect a Mistake in it for 1643.*

† *See the Ch. of Westminster.*

‖ Nalf. Collect. Vol. II. p. 499.

Sir him among the London-Clergy.

After Dr. *Featly* had waited divers Weeks upon them, he was at last *March* 16, 164¾, called to his Answer in the *Exchequer-Chamber*. The Articles exhibited against him, were Seven; on the Foot of which Mr. *White*, who had then the Chair of the *Committee*, demanded of him in the first Place, whether he had not affirm'd in a Sermon, that it was *Blasphemy* and *Ignorance*, to '*speak against Bowing at the Name of Jesus*,' and had not said, those were '*of the Seed of* '*the Serpent, who pull'd down the Rails, or spoke* '*against the Ceremonies*.' To which Dr. *Featly*, (after complaining of such a mixt and complicated Interrogatory) reply'd, that before he proceeded in his Defence, he was constrain'd to desire, they would take some care, that he might with safety attend them; foralmuch as he '*could not go or come without evident Peril of his* '*Life*;' having once a Musket preferred *to his* *Breast* by a Soldier; and another Soldier having declared, that they would not leave *Lambeth* till they had *made an End of him*; and alledging some other Instances of Danger both to his Person and Estate: To which Mr. *White* only said, that he knew nothing of the Matter, and therefore bid him '*Answer to his Charge*.' Whereupon the Doctor proceeded to desire, that nothing might be heard against him, but on the Testimony of sufficient *Witnesses*, and then observed to the *Committee*, 'That the '*Articles themselves shew, that they were patch-*'*ed together by a* Taylor of two Names, *who* '*is the Accuser, by the Name of* Ambrose Glover, '*but brought for a Witness by the Name of* 'Ambrose Andrews: *He had Time enough* (saith 'the Doctor) *to have stitched them better; for* '*he confesseth, that he had been about them this* '*Twelve Month; yet how miserably* (saith he) '*are they botched? there is neither Method nor* '*Order, nor Sense in them. In the first Article* '*there are two distinct Articles comprised; in* '*the Second, Six; in the Third, Five; in the* '*Fourth, Two; in the Fifth, Three; and (to fill* '*up the Number) the First is repeated again* '*in his Fifth; in the Sixth there are Two;* '*in the Seventh, Five; in which Article also,* '*there is most Eloquent Nonsense*. The Keys taken from the Church, and left them in such Hands (*who left them in such Hands?*) as have laid them by, until they became Rusty; so that Sodomy, Murthers, Felony, Pillage and Plunder, is daily committed without Punishment; *as if Sodomy, Murther,* &c. *were ever punished by the* Ecclesiastical Courts, *or Power of the* Keys; *for which all Men* '*know Men are arraigned, and condemned at the* '*Assizes and Sessions*.' Such wretched *Accusers* and *Accusations* did they accept of, and proceed upon, against Men of known Worth and Learning: But Mr. *White*, unwilling to have this observed, orders Dr. *Featly* to '*leave* '*these Speeches, and answer punctually to the* '*Articles*; which the Doctor accordingly did in the *Negative*, as far as they contained any thing against the '*Law of God, or Man, Civil, Canon, Municipal, or Common*.'

Spongia, p. 1.

P. 32.

P. 32

They were exhibited also by some Semi-Separatists, who had been Indicted at the Sessions, Part 1.

The First of these *Articles* was, That '*he* '*suffereth new Ceremonies; as, standing up at* '*the* Gloria Patri; *and preacheth for Bowing at* '*the Name of* Jesus; and *said, it was Blas-*'*phemy or Ignorance*,' &c. The Second, That '*the Communion-Table was remov'd to the East*

P. 4.

P. 6, 7.

'End

'*End of the Church, Railed in, and ſtood ſeveral Steps high; that he boweth towards the Eaſt End of the Chancel, preacheth for the Ceremonies, and calleth them innocent Ceremonies, and the Surplice a ſpotleſs Garment; and refuſeth the Sacrament to ſuch as do not come to the Rails.*' The Third, That '*he*
P. 8. '*preacheth for Organs* (ſhewing the *Neceſſity* of them) *againſt Extempore Prayer, ſaying, Whereas ſuch were never in, ſo they were never out*; that he *ſeldom preacheth, and yet preſſeth hard* for 2 *s. 6 d. in the Pound.*' The Fourth, That
P. 11. '*he ſaid, thoſe who pull'd down the Rails, or ſpoke againſt them, or the Ceremonies, were the Seed of the Serpent*, &c.' The Fifth, That
P. 12. '*he ſaid in a Sermon, Bowing at the Name of* Jeſus, *was uſed till* Cartwright, *that Archeretick, oppoſed it. But* Q. Elizabeth *cruſhed* Mar-Prelates *Brood, put* Penry *to death, imprißoned* Udall *till he died, bowed the Backs of thoſe in the Star-Chamber, who would not bow their Knees*; And *that the State had ſate a long time, and done nothing*; comparing them
P. 14. 'to a *Fowl that doth not hatch*, &c.' The Sixth, That '*he refuſed himſelf to lend Money*
P. 15. '*to King or Parliament, and diſſuaded others from it.*' The Seventh, That 'he had ſaid in a Sermon, *Thoſe were reſiſting Times*, wherein Authority is trampl'd on, *&c. the Keys taken from the Church*, &c.' (as before) And '*that the whole Tenour of the Goſpel was againſt that which is preached almoſt in every Pulpit in* London; *who do nothing but cry, Arm, Arm; Fight, Fight; Blood, Blood; Battle, Battle; Kill, Kill*, &c. And that the *Wiſe had loſt their Wiſdom*, and the Remedy was worſe than the Diſeaſe.'

Theſe were the Articles exhibited againſt him: In which, the Reader will obſerve, that there is not a ſingle Word of any *Immorality*, nor any other Offence, which by any of the Laws of the Land, whether Civil or Eccleſiaſtical, could render him obnoxious to any the leaſt Cenſure (tho' the whole had been made good by ſufficient Evidence) much leſs, which could amount to a Total Deprivation.

To theſe the Dr. in point of Right, reply'd with admirable Learning and Strength of Argument; defending the Obſervances and Rites of the Church, at large, from Reaſon, Scripture, the Primitive Fathers, and the Uſages of the Ancient Church; and pleading the well known, and expreſs Laws, and Canons of our own Eſtabliſhment, in vindication of his Practice; and alledging, that he was ſo far from having offended againſt them, that what he had done, was manifeſtly in obedience to them. To which his Judges were not able to
P. 6, 9. make any Reply; and Mr. *White*, the Chairman, was plainly, and ſhamefully Non-pluſt.

Nor were the Articles (as he made appear) leſs Shameful in point of Fact: For in the firſt place, he is only accuſed of *ſuffering* his Pariſhioners to ſtand at the *Gloria Patri*; which it was not in his power to hinder: He did in-
P. 5. deed preach for the Bowing at the Name of *Jeſus*, in vindication of the Canon of our Church; becauſe a puny Divine of Theirs had, in his Abſence, at *Lambeth* preached againſt it, and call'd it a *Popiſh Idolizing Innovation*. However, he did not even this much, but at the *earneſt Entreaty of the Prime Gentlemen*
P. 6. *of his Pariſh*. And after all, the particular Words as charged upon him in the Article, were utterly Falſe.

As to what concerns the Removal of the
P. 7. *Communion-Table*, it ſtood at that time in the very Place where it did when he came firſt to the Pariſh. It had indeed about 20 Years before been remov'd into the middle of the Church; but the Pariſhioners finding the Inconvenience of it in that Place, became it ſtope up the Paſſage to one of the Iſles, and one of the Chapels, did with publick Conſent, and without *any Orders* of Dr. *Featly*, remove it to the Eaſt End of the Church, where it had formerly ſtood time out of mind: Nor was it then turned Altar-wiſe: Inſtead of which, he had been *threaten'd, preſented*, and even *cited* into the *Eccleſiaſtical Courts*, for not letting it in that faſhion: Which, however, he was to far from doing, that he preach'd a Sermon both
P. 8. againſt *that*, and againſt calling it an *Altar*.

The Aſcent on which the *Communion-Table* ſtood (which was another of the Grievances complain'd of) had been the ſame for Sixty Years: Nor could it be Levell'd, without *injuring the Dead*, and *annoying the Living*; by reaſon of the *many Coffins* which had been but *lately interr'd there*. And as for the Rails, Dr. *Featly* call'd a Veſtry to put in Execution the Order of the Houſe of Commons relating to *Innovations*: And when the Frame of Rails were mention'd, '*They cry'd all with one Conſent, it is no Innovation; let it ſtand, let it ſtand.*' With regard to what concerns his Bowing towards the Eaſt, he never practis'd it at his coming in, or going out of the Church, as many others did; but his Pew was ſo made, that when he Knccl'd, his Face was *towards the Eaſt*; and if he Bowed at all in Worſhip, it muſt of neceſſity be that way.

The Fact which related to his refuſing the
P. 8. Sacrament to ſuch as would not come up, and Kneel, was this: He never turn'd back any for not Kneeling; but once a Young Fellow (an Apprentice with a Taylor, who was his chief Accuſer) coming to the Rails, and refuſing to Kneel; the Dr. purſuant to the expreſs Words of the Rubrick, deny'd to adminiſter to him: But the young Fellow offering himſelf again (before the Adminiſtration was Ended) with Tears in his Eyes, Dr. *Featly* aſk'd him, if he refus'd on *Scruple of Conſcience*; which he ſeriouſly affirming, the Dr. immediately adminiſter'd to him; but withal appointed him to come to him the next Day, as he did accordingly, and upon Examination, appear'd 'Tardy and Ignorant enough,' even '*in Points of Catechiſm*;' altho' *Andrewi's* Wife had ſaid, he was able to make a *better* Sermon than Dr. *Featly*.

He did indeed plead for the *Convenience*,
P. 9. but never the *Neceſſity* of Inſtrumental Muſick in the Publick Worſhip: And in oppoſition to
P. 10. the late ſcandalous Practice of *unpremeditated Prayer* in Publick; and of the Diſuſe of the *Lord's Prayer*, did ſay of ſuch as uſed them, they '*were never out, becauſe indeed, never in*;' but not as his ignorant Accuſers had charg'd him, '*Never in, becauſe never out.*'

To the Accuſation of preaching but ſeldom to his People, he return'd an Anſwer in theſe Words: 'Beſides Ten Diſtinct Books, and ſome 'of them of no ſmall Volume, which I have 'publiſh'd in the Defence of the Orthodox 'Proteſtant Religion, againſt Atheiſts, Papiſts 'and Arminians, I have been a conſtant Preacher in *England* and *France* for theſe 32 Years at leaſt; This laſt Year I have preach'd 'ſometimes twice, and ſometimes Thrice a 'week, tho' not ſo often at *Lambeth* as I uſed 'to do; partly, by reaſon of my Attendance

'Two

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'Two Months at Court, by Command of the 'then Lord *Chamberlain*, the Earl of *Eſſex*; part-'ly in regard of a double Task, recommended to 'me from ſome Members of the Honourable 'Houſe of Commons; the former writing Anno-'tations upon all St *Paul's Epiſtles*; the latter 'an Anſwer to a Treatiſe of a *Popiſh Prieſt*, In-'tituſ'd a *Safeguard from Shipwreck*; the For-'mer ready for the Preſs, the Latter printed 'with the Approbation of the Houſe: Only 'this is true, That I have very ſeldom, or 'never preach'd at *Lambeth* Church this Year 'in their Hearing: For Five of them have 'not been at *Lambeth* Church at Divine Prayer 'thoſe Nine Months: For which their *Delin-'quency*, I humbly deſire, that according to 'the Statute, they may pay Twelve Pence to the 'Poor for every *Sunday* and *Holiday* they have 'been abſent from their Pariſh-Church:' But to this Motion Mr. *White* turned a deaf Ear.

P. 11. The Accuſations in the Fourth Article were *as there ſet forth*, altogether Falſe: But he did indeed Preach againſt the horrible Prophanations of Churches, as then begun: And for his Warrant, alledg'd not only the Word of God, but what was of much greater Authority in thoſe Times, and before thoſe Judges, 'an Ordinance of both Houſes of Parlia-'ment.'

P. 13. The Fooliſh Accuſation in the Fifth Article, of comparing the *State* (by which they would have the Parliament underſtood) to a Hen that did not Hatch, &c. was no other than his lamenting the Want of putting the Laws in Execution againſt 'Recuſants, *Browniſts*, Drun-'kards, &c. as appear'd by the very Words of the Sermons which he produc'd: Nor was the Parliament named, or ſo much as hinted at.

P. 14. His refuſing to '*lend Money to the King or 'Parliament*', was no other than deſiring the Collectors to go firſt to the Buſt of the Pariſh, that he might ſee what they did: But they refuſing to do that, and coming a ſecond time, he deſir'd them to meet him in the Veſtry the *Tueſday* after about that matter, which they ne-ver did. And as to his diſſuading a Man of his Pariſh from doing it; one of his Proſecutors would have had that Clauſe omitted; becauſe it was only an Hearſay: And the Dr. produ-ced a Certificate under the Hand of the Per-ſon himſelf, in flat contradiction to it.

P. 15, 16. And as to what concerns the Laſt Article, there were no ſuch Words in the Sermon, to which the Accuſation refer'd. In another Ser-mon, there was indeed ſomething to the Pur-port of that Article; but vaſtly different from the Ignorant, as well as Malicious Repreſen-tation of it, laid in the Charge: Nor was it any other, than a juſt and affectionate Lamenta-tion for the want of Eccleſiaſtical Diſcipline, to Reſtrain '*Lay-men uſurping upon the Prieſt's 'Function, and Handicrafts men handling the 'Word with their* black and impure Hands'; to 'cenſure Heretical, Schiſmatical and Blaſphe-'mous Doctrine; Adultery, Inceſt and Fil-'thineſs not to be named:' And a juſt Abhor-rence of the horrible Doctrines of *Blood* and *Plunder* (ſo contrary to the Genius and Tem-per of the Goſpel) and the ſcandalous Invec-tives againſt the ſacred Perſon of his Maje-ſty, wherewith the Pulpits about *London* were at that time fill'd.

P. 16, 17. This was the Subſtance of the Anſwer which the Dr. return'd *Mar.* 16. The 23d of the ſame Month he was again before *Committee*; and the Witneſſes were call'd to prove ſuch few parts of the Charge, which Mr. *White*, for Reaſons beſt known to himſelf, had thought fit to inſiſt upon. Theſe Witneſſes were *Ambroſe Andrews* the Taylor before mentioned; one *Edm. Rayner*, a Shipwright: (commonly called the *Anointed King*; becauſe he had ſaid, '*He was as much 'the Lord's Anointed as the King*';) *John Good*, *Edw. Searles*, *Thomas Sharp*, a Cobler; *John Clerk*, P. 20. a VVaterman; *Neariah Mormay*, and, I think, one *Burrell*. Theſe the Dr. interrogated, when ſome of the Sermons were preach'd, on what Text, and what elſe they remember'd of them? To which, not being able to anſwer any thing, he requeſted the Committee not to hear-ken to ſuch '*looſe and indefinite Teſtimonies*;' producing withal the Original Sermons, wherein there was '*no Blot, Scratch or Raſure*,' in the Places plainly referr'd to by the Articles. But Mr. *White*, according to his wonted Juſtice, refuſ'd '*to look upon*' them; tho' as the Dr. juſtly obſerves, the High Commiſſion-Court; and Star-Chamber (which theſe Men had ſo much clamour'd againſt) never refuſed ſuch plain Evidence.

After this, the Dr. excepted to the *Rank* and *Quality* of the VVitneſſes, and to their known Enmity againſt him; alledging with great force of Reaſon, theſe words of the Civil Law: P. 18. '*In teſte attendenda, ſtatus dignitas, fides puri-'tas, & morum gravitas, item cujus condicionis 'cujus opinionis fuerit, & ne forte aliquis contra 'præfatum Paſtorem inimicitias habuerit; item 'teſtes abſque ulla infamia, aut ſuſpicione, aut 'manifeſta macula eſſe debent.*' And to ſhew that his Accuſers were not thus qualify'd, he *Ibid.* offer'd a Certificate under the Hands of the Veſtry of his Pariſh (ſeveral of which were perſonally preſent to have atteſted the ſame by word of mouth) againſt Three of them; that they were '*diſaffected to the Diſcipline and Li-'turgy of the Church of* England; had *openly de-'praved the Book of Common-Prayer*;' that ſome of them did not '*come to the Church at all, ſtand 'indicted as Delinquents at Seſſions and Aſſizes*;' and that they were '*accounted turbulent Perſons, 'and Sowers of Strife and Contention.*' But Mr. *White* refuſed it, ſaying, 'he would *take 'no Papers*,' (tho' he had taken not only the *Articles*, but *Votes* and *Informations* againſt the Dr.) nor would he permit it ſo much as '*to be 'read.*' However, afterwards the Dr. had the Favour of getting a Certificate read from the Quarter-Seſſions; whereby it appear'd, that ſe-veral of theſe VVitneſſes ſtood recorded for *Re-cuſants*.

To this the Dr. ſubjoyn'd his particular Ex-ceptions to each of them ſeparately; and beſides the general Charge of their Diſaffection to the Eſtabliſhment (of which he alledg'd many In-ſtances in ſpecial) he ſhew'd, that *Good* was a Sabbath-breaker (which would have been Crime enough at that time in another;) But Mr. *White* would not ſuffer the Proof of that (tho' the Evi-dence was at hand) to come before the Com-mittee. Againſt *Andrews* he alledged, that he P. 19. frequently diſturbed the Preacher at Church; talked, and laugh'd in Sermon-time, jearing the Preacher; and ſometimes ſpoke out aloud in Diſturbance of him. But neither would Mr. *White* ſuffer the Proof of this to come on. Againſt *Searles* he excepted, foraſmuch as 'he 'confeſs'd, that the Cauſe of their preferring 'Articles againſt Dr. *Featly*, was to ſtay the Pro-ſecution of a Bill againſt himſelf at Seſſions; 'and ſaid, that if the Dr. would take off the 'Indictment, the Articles againſt the Dr. ſhould 'ſoon be withdrawn.' And farther, that *Searles* had blaſphem'd the Holy Scriptures, affirming 'that the Old and New Teſtament were but 'Man's Tradition.' But neither would Mr. *White* permit this to be prov'd. As for *Rayner*,

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be was then Bound over to the Aſſizes by Sir *John Lenthal*, for '*Diſloyal Speeches againſt his Majeſty*?' And as for *Cook* the Waterman, and *Sharp* the Cobler, beſides their mean Rank and Quality; when they were interrogated before the *Committee*, what the Difference was of bowing *in*, or *at*, or *to* the *Name* of *Jeſus*? What was the Difference betwixt *Arch-Heretick* and *Arch-Schiſmatick*? and ſome other Queſtions; they cou'd ſay nothing to them; nor did they *agree betwixt themſelves*, as to what they teſtify'd: Whereupon Dr. *Featly* Remonſtrated to the *Committee*, That '*if ſuch Witneſſes, ſo ſimple and illiterate, ſo foul and obnoxious, known for divers Years to be profeſs'd Enemies to their Paſtor, and none of them Sworn, may be taken againſt* a Doctor in Divinity, *and the Evidence of an unqueſtionable Copy of his Sermon, and the Teſtimony of Hundreds (of better Rank than theſe) who were preſent at all theſe Sermons, and heard no ſuch Paſſages, as are articled againſt me, be rejected*; '*I know no Preacher in* England, '*that can have any Security for his Living or Life.*

P. 29.

In fine, 'altho' the Doctor very vehemently deſired, that his Witneſs might be call'd in—— yet he could not obtain the Favour, to have ſo much as ONE examin'd in his behalf,' either to clear the Peſſiſges of his Sermons, or make good the Juſtice of his Exceptions to the Perſons, which were produc'd as Evidences againſt him. But '*without any further Debate of the Cauſe*,' the *Committee* (conſiſting at that Time of as few as it was poſſible, *i. e.* Four Perſons only) proceed on the Foot of ſome of the Accuſations before mentioned, to Vote him out of the Rectory of *Lambeth*, and appoint another to Officiate in his Place; but deferr'd to Report it until the *11th* of *July* following; when to the great Diſappointment (no doubt) of his Adverſaries, it was disagreed to, and thrown out by the Houſe, and the *Articles* againſt him voted partly *Idle* and *Frivolous*, and partly *Falſe* and *Scandalous*. But ſoon after, upon diſcovering the Correſpondence betwixt him and Archbiſhop *Uſher*, (then at *Oxford* with the King) the Houſe re-aſſum'd his Cauſe; and '*for betraying the Truſt repoſed in him, and adhering to the Enemy*,' he was Expell'd the Aſſembly of Divines; both his Livings were Sequeſter'd; his Study of Books and his Eſtate were ſeiz'd, and he himſelf was committed to a Common Jail, which in a ſhort Time brought him to his End; as I ſhall ſay hereafter. And to compleat theſe Oppreſſions, they he was manifeſtly Diſpoſſeſs'd for his Letters, only to Archbiſhop *Uſher*; yet the * Articles on which he was accus'd before the *Committee*, from which he had been Acquitted, and which the Houſe had truly Voted *Frivolous* and *Scandalous*, were ſome Time after Read *verbatim* in his Church at *Lambeth*, and pretended to have been the Ground of his Sequeſtration.

P. 22.

Clar. Hiſt. Vol II. p. 256.

Sept. 29, 1643 Spond. p. 22.

Ibid. p. 21, 22.

* P 169. *of the 2d Part, I have ſaid, that he was, low, ſow, ſo I am, take with* ' Diſpoſſeſs'd by the

' Houſe on theſe Articles,' *but I find ſaid it a Miſtake: And the Reader is now to be informed, that the Second Part of this Work, being firſt drawn up, was likewiſe firſt Preſs'd, which makes it too late to re-all theſe Miſtakes, as it is likewiſe to add, alter and reform ſome other Things, of which I have been ſince informed.*

The Oppreſſions of the *Proceeding* againſt Dr. *Featly*, are ſo very many, and ſo very obvious, that they need not be pointed out, or diſplay'd by any farther Obſervations: Only it may not be amiſs to ſuggeſt, That the Doctor was in Doctrine a *Calviniſt*; a Favour r likewiſe of the Faction in many Points; a Man of *Moderation*, as they now love to ſpeak (and for theſe Reaſons, among others, was nominated one of the *Divines* of the *Aſſembly*) and had been very popular with, and high in the Eſteem of the Party. Inſomuch that they had *run'd great Advantages to themſelves*, as the Lord *Clarendon* Remarks, on his *Reputation in Learning*. And therefore the great Severities which they afterwards exerciſ'd upon *him*, may read a very uſeful Leſſon to ſuch, as by palliating the Opinions, and by continually pleading for Favour to the Faction, do in a manner *lend* them their Name and Authority, (which they are otherwiſe forward enough to *uſurp*) and by that means, plainly contribute towards advancing them to that Power, which they will never fail to uſe with the utmoſt Rigour, as well towards their *HALF FRIENDS*, as their moſt profeſs'd *ADVERSARIES*.

Hiſt. Pol. II. p. 281.

I have only to ſubjoin, before I leave the Caſe of Dr. *Featly*, that I have not ſingled out the Inſtance of it, becauſe I judge the Proceedings on it to have been Barbarous and Inhumane, beyond the ſtanding and ordinary Methods of their Dealings with the Clergy; but for the ſame Reaſons, that I have before ſubjoin'd to the Accounts of Mr. *Symmons*, Mr. *Squire*, &c. and to avoid Repetitions, muſt therefore deſire the Reader to make the ſame Obſervations and Reflections on it.

I muſt not, however, yet diſmiſs the Account of this *Committee*, until I have added a Word or two of the Injuſtice done to another Perſon, whom I find before them, or rather (as this Matter ought to be expreſs'd, for Reaſons which will appear by and by) the Injuſtice done to another Perſon, *whoſe Caſe* I find *before* them, the Year after Dr. *Featly*'s Sequeſtration; and again, in the more advanced Years of their ſitting; namely, 1647. The Clergyman was Mr. *Raynolds* of *Devon*, who had the two good Livings of *Stoke-Flemming* and *Woodleigh*, in that County; from both of which he was Sequeſter'd by the Committee, with this Inhumane Circumſtance of Oppreſſion, that he was never to much as *Summon'd*, much leſs was he ever *heard* by them, before they iſſued their Sequeſtrations: That from the former of theſe Livings, was granted in 1644, and kept private in the Pocket of the Perſon appointed to ſucceed him, until 1646. Inſomuch that Mr. *Raynolds* had been condemned almoſt two Years, before he knew that he was accuſed; much leſs was he tried before them. And this was done to provide for one, who had married the Kinſwoman of a Perſon then in Power. The Sequeſtration of the other Living was iſſued in the ſame oppreſſive Manner, about three Years after, to gratifie a Perſon who had married the Widow of a Gentleman (Brother to a certain Juſtice of the Peace) that had indeed a Right to the next Preſentation; but he waited till he was out of Patience, for the Death of Mr. *Raynolds*, who was then betwixt Eighty and Ninty Years of Age; and under the Weight of all thoſe Years compelled to take a Winter Journey to *London* of near four Hundred Miles, (hither and back again) in order to get the Sequeſtration of this laſt mention'd Living reverſed; which he did indeed effect for ſome Time (as far, at leaſt, as a verbal Order would do it): But the Committee ſoon after re-call'd that Revocation, (or at leaſt confirmed) their former Sequeſtration) and iſſued another Order to ſeize his Houſe, Goods, &c. and to Diſpoſſeſs him, which was accordingly done. One of the Accuſations againſt him, was, *Neglect of Cure*; the Truth of which was no other than this; That

Nov. if I conſtitute right, were the Informations ſo much as taken by the Committees in the Country, purſuant to the Ordinance of Parliament Known for that purpoſe, and before mentioned

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That he had the *Palsey*, and cou'd not Preach himself at that Age. Another was, The not *supplying the Defect of his own Abilities with better Curates*; but keeping such as they called *Scandalous ones*: Whereas one of those very Curates was after *approved* by themselves, and held a Living, during great part of the *Usurpation*. Another of them was thought worthy to succeed in a Sequester'd Living, and is one of those mention'd in the *Abridgment*: And a Third was after Curate to another Person, who likewise succeeded in a Sequestration. Nor were some of the Curates kept by the Person that succeeded Mr. *Reynolds* at *Stoke-Flemming*, other than really *Scandalous*; for one of them (who went by the Name of *Wilkinson*) was a *Jesuit*, and had been a Lieutenant in the Army: And another of them had never seen either University (unless perchance he had been in Garrison some Time at *Oxford*) for he served in the Army at *Plymouth*, and at *Holmby-House* (where he was one of those, who had the Guard of the King's Body) only he had been *designed* for the University before the Wars, and is likewise inserted in the *Abridgment*: Not to add, That the *Successor* himself *never once* Administred the *Sacrament*, during the whole Fourteen Years of his Intrusion.

Committees of Religion, Scandalous, and Plunderers Ministers jointly.

These are the Accounts of the several *Committees* before mentioned, as far as I have been able to *distinguish*, what separately belong'd to each of them. The History of these *Committees* (not indeed of any other of the *Committees*, *Commissions*, *&c.* which will be after mention'd) was never yet professedly undertaken by any Writer; and the Authors, as well of those, as of the succeeding Times, who mention some few Things of them, do it for the most part in the general Expressions of the *Committees*, or the *Committees of Parliament*: So that, as I have before suggested, I shall be obliged to produce what other Notices I have met with relating to them, jointly, and in the heap, with this Caution only, That what here followeth, doth, as I guess, for the most part belong to the two last of them; namely, *The Committee for Scandalous*, and *that for Plunder'd Ministers*.

And what I have further to offer in this Kind, will chiefly concern the *Prosecutors*, the *Articles*, and the *Oppressions*, by, and under which such of the Clergy suffer'd, as were convened before these Tribunals of Injustice; which being all of them (as the Reader cannot but perceive) Heads, that have been already touched on in the separate and distinct Account of each of these *Committees*. I must therefore premonish him, that what I have now to offer, is for the most part only some new (but more plentiful *Particulars*) of the same Kind with those, which have been already produced.

And therefore with Regard to the first of these Heads, now proposed, (namely the *Prosecutors* of the *Clergy* before these *Committees*) I must in this Place repeat what hath been already said in another, That any of the *meanest*, *basest*, and most *ignorant* Persons in a Parish, and very often a Single Person, tho' notoriously Loose and Debauched, was Countenanced (and in some Instances employ'd) by these *Committees*, to Article against the Minister, tho' a Person of great Worth and Gravity, and of the first Rank for Piety and Learning; and what is more, these few Persons often pass'd under the Notion of the Parish.

The kind Reception given to such as first apply'd to these *Committees* with Articles against their Ministers, on the Publication of the *Order* of the House, before remembred, (as well as the Invitation in that Paper it self) gave all possible Encouragement to this shameful Practice; and animated the Rabble in most of the Parishes throughout the Kingdom, to worry and insult their Pastors, and to get them convened, either before these *Committees*, or some others in the several Counties, as they thought fit.

The Author of *Perfecutio Undecima*, who was a sad Spectator of these Miseries of the Clergy, hath left us a very pregnant Testimony to this Purpose: 'Two or three Reformers in a Parish (saith he) usually demanded no smaller Matter of their Parson, than 'that he shou'd resign up his whole Livelyhood at once, *viz.* his Living; otherwise 'they would threaten to fetch him up to the 'Parliament; which Threats so far prevail'd 'with many of Blameless Lives and Conversation, that to avoid the Trouble and Charges, 'and the infinite Scorn and Vexation at *Committees*, and the Shame (as then it was accounted) of being ranked among the Scandalous Ministers, gave up their Churches, *viz.* Mr *Melson*, Dr. *Homes*, Mr. *Ward*, Dr. *Pierce*, Dr. *Hill*, Mr. *Paget*, Mr. *Hanslow*, *&c.* and all others fought to change their Livings for some more quiet Place; and I have heard some of these malicious *Londoners*, not ashamed openly, in the Face of a *Committee* to profess (and without controul) that they would *never* give over vexing their Parson, till they had worried him out of his Living; and so much have these factious Men prevail'd, that scarce any Parsons or Vicars in that City are left Unsequester'd. And again, 'So the Case standeth with P. 12. 15. 'the Divines of *England*; let any *ignorant* 'Hearer (suppose an APPRENTICE-'BOY, I have KNOWN IT) accuse any Clergyman (the graveft Doctor in Divinity) of Preaching Doctrines, which the *Boy* 'thinks are False, or Popish Doctrines; to the '*House of Commons*, or *Committees*, shall the 'Divine be sent for, perhaps by a Pursevant; 'justifie his Doctrine he must not, though never 'so True; the House supposeth it to be False, 'Erroneous, Popish, or Scandalous; because complained of: Answer he must, *did he preach it, I, or no?* Whether it be true or false, 'they will not dispute; hit or miss, they will 'Vote, and that's enough to make any Doctrine True or False, Popish or Scandalous; 'and thereby to Imprison the Person of Christ's 'Minister, and to seize on his Estate; to out 'him of all his Free-hold and Livelyhood, and 'to spoil him of his Goods.' To the same Effect, Dr. *Bruno Ryves*, who was not only a Spectator, but a Sufferer also under these Calamities, observes, it was 'well known, that two 'or three Men (tho' the very Dregs of the People) 'Petitioning against Orthodox Ministers, have 'in the Judgment and Acceptance of the Faction 'of the House of Commons, out-poised the rest 'of the Parish, tho' infinitely beyond them, as in '*Number*, so in *Quality*; their Testimony being 'rejected with much Acrimony and Shamelessness, 'when the others Libels have gained Credit 'and Reputation with them;' of which he immediately subjoins a pregnant Instance, in the Case of Mr. *Coesling* of St. *Mathew's Friday-street*; who was Petitioned against by some of the *Schismaticks*, '*In the Name of the whole Parish*,' tho' *Three Parts of Four protested against* 'it *under their own Hands*.'

P. 22.

Merc. Ruff. P. 194.

The

The very worthy Mr. *Jer. Stephens*, one of the Prebendaries of *Lincoln*, himſelf likewiſe both a *Witneſs* of, and a *Sharer in thoſe Miſeries*; of the Clergy, hath alſo in the M. S. Papers already mentioned on ſeveral other Occaſions, left this Teſtimony to the *ſame purpoſe*; That 'if 'but *one* Scandalous *Drunkard*, or *Whore-maſter* 'in a Pariſh complain'd of the Miniſter, they Se-queſter'd him.' 'Upon every Pariſh-Pique (ſaith 'Dr. *Naiſon*) and Unkindneſs (which ſeldom is 'wanting) between the Miniſter and his Pari-'ſhioners, Petitions were exhibited againſt them.' And if the more advanced Times of theſe *Confuſions* may help us to judge of the Beginnings of them; and the Quality of thoſe who petitioned againſt the *Old Miniſters*, may be gueſs'd at from thoſe who petitioned for New ones, of about 23 of the Inhabitants of *Alkeſly* in *Derbyſhire*, who (*Sept.* 2, 1653,) certified to the *Commiſſioners for Approbation of Publick Preachers*, of the *Abilities, Parts, Piety and Godlineſs* of Mr. *Tim. Stanniforth* (who hath a Place in the *Abridgment*, amongſt the *Ejected Miniſters*) Ten or Eleven of them, it is ſure, could not Write, at leaſt, (if haply all of them might be able ſo much as to read) and therefore ſet their Marks inſtead of their Names, to the Paper. And I find very frequent Inſtances of the ſame nature in other Applications of this kind.

Collect. Vol. I. P. 666.

P. 381.

Agreeable to the Quality of the Perſons who thus petition'd, and Artic'd againſt their Miniſters, was the *Manner* of their procuring Hands to the Petitions, and the *Matter* of the Articles which they exhibited. As to what concerns the Methods made uſe of to get theſe Petitions and Articles ſubſcrib'd, the Author of *Perſecutio Undecima* before mention'd, informs us, That 'Agents in Pariſhes have been em-'ploy'd in going from Houſe to Houſe with *Parliament Warrants*, ſummoning and terrify-'ing all Men and Women; nay, Servants (I 'have known it) whom they could hear were 'acquainted with ſuch Miniſters; and at *Com-'mittees*, the Neighbours and familiar Friends 'ſo ſummon'd, have been urg'd *ex officio*, to 'ſpeak, not only to Articles laid in Petitions, 'but alſo have had their Conſciences ſifted, to 'make them confeſs ſome Crime, or *Report*, or '*Suſpicion* of a Crime.' Something of this kind hath been already alledg'd in the Caſe of Mr. *Symmons* of *Reyne*; and the Reader will meet with ſeveral Inſtances of it hereafter. I cannot forbear producing that of Mr. *Cheſlin* of St. *Matthew's Friday ſtreet*, in this place. 'When 'all theſe malicious Courſes (ſaith the Author of '*Merc. Reſt.*) would not effect the thing they aim'd 'at, they go from Houſe to Houſe, for Hands to 'a Petition againſt him, to the Houſe of Com-'mons; pretending that he had preach'd Falſe 'Doctrine; and made it the Subject Matter of 'their Petition: And if any Man refuſed to 'ſubſcribe (as many did, becauſe they could 'not reſtifie the Truth of their Petition) in their 'Spirit of Meekneſs, they call'd them *Malig-'nants, Papiſts*, and *Enemies to Religion*." And in other Caſes, 'to ſome Pariſhioners refuſing 'to ſubſcribe, becauſe they could prove nothing 'of the Accuſations, it hath been reply'd, *Set 'your Hands; leave us to prove the Charge*:. For it muſt be further known, that ſometimes when the utmoſt that could with any Shadow of Truth be alledg'd againſt a Clergyman, was ſo very Trifling, that their Adverſaries themſelves muſt have been aſhamed of it.

P. 26.

P. 149.

Perſec. Und. *p. 12.*

Ibid. p. 23.

The Pariſhioners in theſe caſes have been adviſ'd to 'put in ſome odious Crimes againſt 'their Parſon, amongſt the ſmaller matters; *'otherwiſe the Houſe will not regard your Pe-'tition: No Matter whether ye can prove them,* *'or not.*' And if but *any one* of theſe Trifles were prov'd; as the Miniſter was ſure to be Sequeſter'd, ſo was there no ſmall *Shew of Juſtice* in the Sentence and Proſecution. In a word, ſo little regard was had to the Truth or Falſhood of theſe Articles, that they were ſoon become a Matter of Form, as much as a common *Bill* or *Bond*. And a Lawyer would readily, out of his Papers, furniſh any Pariſh with a Charge againſt their Miniſter, tho' he had never ſeen him, or heard of him before. 'Two or three Precedents in this kind (ſaith 'the Author above cited) from theſe new Le-'giſlative Hands, had made a Caſe for ſome 'Lawyer's Table-Book, that the known way 'of Petitioning againſt a Clergyman, was, to 'go to ſuch a Lawyer, or ſuch a Solicitor, 'who for his Fee, could furniſh any Client 'with Accuſations againſt any Clergyman what-'ſoever.' And if they ſtarted the Doubt how they ſhould prove theſe Articles, it was ſoon anſwer'd, The Parliament, ſay they, 'put no 'Men to their Oaths; nor allow any Coſts or 'Damages upon Default of Proof, tho' their 'Accuſation or Charge againſt their Miniſter 'be never ſo foul, never ſo falſe, and the Mini-'ſter's Charges never ſo great.' Of which he there ſubjoyns a very pregnant Inſtance in the Caſe of Dr. *Coſin*.

Ibid.

P. 23.

P. 22.

But the moſt ſham-ful and aggravating Circumſtance of Oppreſſion, in the manner of procuring Petitions againſt them, was, that their Judges themſelves became Sollicitors and Agents in it. 'What Juſtice (ſaith the ſame Au-'thor) can any expect from ſuch *Committees*, 'who have taken upon them to be Judges of 'the Clergy, againſt whom they have ſo openly 'declar'd themſelves Parties and Adverſaries: 'For ſcarce any of the perſecuted Clergy, but 'can name ſome particular Members of this 'Faction in the Houſe of Commons; and ſo 'by conſequence, of theſe *Committees* alſo, who 'have been active, not only as *Repreſentatives*, 'but as *chief Promoters* and *Authors* of their 'Troubles, (*Miſer Corbet*, Chair-man, againſt 'Mr. *Brooks*; Sir *Henry Mildmay*, and Mr. *Aſh*, 'againſt Dr. *Walton*;) ſome, by giving Inſtru-'ctions what to lay in Petitions againſt them; '*others have drawn up Articles and Petitions, 'and ſent them to Pariſhes to be ſubſcrib'd, and 'to ſeek out Witneſſes, if they could, to prove 'them*: Nor ſcarce durſt any Pariſhioner deny 'his Hand, tho' he knew nothing of the Charge, 'for fear of being accounted a *Malignant*.'

Nor did the Accuſations themſelves fall much ſhort of the ſhameful manner, in which they were obtained; being in great meaſure plainly matter of indiſpenſible Duty; and thoſe too ſuch Duties, as they were bound to by the additional Tyes of Oaths and Subſcriptions, and the known Laws of the Kingdom: Infomuch that the Clergy muſt have been doubly criminal, had they omitted to practiſe them. Of this ſort was their Loyalty whether expreſs'd in their Affection to his Majeſty, or their Diſaffection to the Parliament, and their Proceedings; and their obſerving the *Canons, Rubricks, Ordres* and Injunctions of the Church; or elſe again, ſuch ſilly and ridiculous Traſh as plainly ſhew'd the, were put to the worſt ſhifts for Accuſations and Articles againſt them; and (as I am forced often to obſerve) generally ſpeaking, the very utmoſt that was alledged againſt them, with any Shew of Truth, fell much ſhort of a Suſpenſion; much leſs would it amount, by any Laws then in being, to a Total Deprivation, ſuppoſing it had been legally and regularly proved; as I ſhall after ſhew, nothing of it was.

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I have already produced ſome Teſtimonies of this Kind, peculiar to the *Committees for Religion and Scandalous Miniſters*: The Truth of it hath likewiſe appeared in the Caſes of Mr. *Symmons*, Mr. *Squire*, Mr. *Finch* and Dr. *Featly*, before recounted; and as the ſame Spirit ran thro' the whole Faction, ſo it will further appear alſo in the Account of ſome *other Committees*, which I ſhall ſpeak of, and in the Articles againſt ſeveral Clergymen, which will be mention'd in the Account of them in the Liſt: But as to what concerns the *Committees* now under Conſideration, the Author of *Perſecutio Undecima* hath left us his Teſtimony to this Purpoſe alſo in theſe Words;

P 27. ' If no Proofs could be found of Crimes and Vi-
' tious Converſation in a Clergyman, then came
' in the Politick Counſel of the Heatheniſh Prece-
' dents againſt *Daniel*, *We ſhall not find any Oc-*
' *caſion againſt this* Daniel, *except we find it a-*
' *gainſt him concerning the Law of his God*, under
' the (made odious) Crimes of Innovations, Su-
' perſtition, Popery, a Sin (not *sinnes*) without
' Tranſgreſſion of any Law, Statute, Act of Par-
' liament, Order or Ordinance of both, or either
' Houſes: Nor would the Faction puliſh any
' Rule, to meaſure what ſhould be account d In-
' novations, Superſtition, or Popery, and what
' not; but with theſe falſe Traces they cunningly
' kept up the loud Cries of their People againſt
' the Clergy, making thereby ſo large a Snare,
' that nor the moſt Zealous Proteſtant Divines,
' who had been all their Life time preaching a-
' gainſt Popery and Superſtition, could poſſibly
' eſcape, if but accuſ'd. ' To the ſame effect,
Hiſt. Laud, P 441. Dr. *Heylin* obſerves, that the *Articles* againſt ſeveral of the Clergy were ' Railing in the Com-
' munion-Table, Adoration toward it, calling up
' the Pariſhioners to the Rail to receive the Sa-
' crament, reading the Second Service at the
' Table ſo placed, Preaching in Surplices and
' Hoods, adminiſtring the Sacrament in Cops,
' beautifying and adorning Churches with paint-
' ed Glaſs, *&c.*'

But to wave Teſtimonies, I ſhall lay the Thing it ſelf before the Reader, out of the *Century*, which exceeds every Thing elſe of this Kind; becauſe the Publiſher of it was an implacable Enemy to the Clergy: And as there is no queſtion to be made, but that at firſt they *pitched* on the the worſt they could find, to give the better Countenance to their Proceedings; ſo had he the culling of ſeveral Hundreds at that Time, which had been actually Sequeſter'd; out of whom, there is no doubt to be made, he choſe the blackeſt Inſtances, and gave as bad a Turn to them as he could; and yet was he forced to fill up, by
* *As appears by a Marginal Note of the Preface to the Cent. p. 6.* † *See alſo Perf. Undec. P. 27. and his Majeſty's Proclamation of May 13. 1644.* a *Century, p. 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 14, 21, 22, 23, 26, 30, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 40, 42, 43, 45, 47, 49.* b *P 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 11, 13, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22, 31, 38, 40, 42, 43, 47, 49.* c *P 7, 8, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 31, 36, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 47, 48, 49.* d *P 2, 3, 10, 11, 16, 17, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 32, 36, 37, 38, 40, 48.* e *P 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 21, 24, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 44, 47.* f *P 2, 3, 9, 13, 17, 24, 31, 33, 40, 47.* g *P 10, 23, 24, 29, 31, 32, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 46, 50.* h *P 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 18, 23, 24, 25, 32, 41, 42, 46, 50.* i *P 2, 3, 4, 9, 16, 19, 39, 41.* k *P 4, 5, 6, 11, 18, 23, 24, 25, 32, 41, 42, 46, 50.* l *P 2, 3, 4, 9, 16, 19, 39, 41.* m *P 8, 9, 12, 16, 20, 21, 22, 24. See alſo his Majeſty's Declaration of Aug. 12. 1642. Husb. Collect. 406, 512.* n *P 2, 4, 5, 10, 12, 14, 18, 21, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 46.*

ſtuffing of Sermons, and ſuch like Trifles, which
P. 6. were not worth the Printing, and which he himſelf
P. 7. ſeems to be aſhamed of, when he ſays, ' Theſe
P. 9. ' Paſſages I have collected out of Sermons, Pam-
' phlets, Books, and Petitions, which I have
' met with, and which I have thought fit to
' make publick, that the World may ſee what
' Doctrine and Diſcipline the Church of England
' hath undergone, and what Reformation we
' have had, and what Religion we are like to
' have, if we have not a ſpeedy Remedy.' And
P. 10, 11. in the Preface to the Reader, he ſays, ' That
' many of the Paſſages were taken out of Ser-
' mons, Books, Petitions, and Pamphlets, which
' were Printed and Preached in the Time of the
' Rebellion, and ſince the Diſſolution of the
' Parliament, and that the Author of the Book
' of Sermons, and the Petitioners, were Men
' of Quality, Learning, and Eſtates, and ſome
' of them Members of the Houſe of Commons.'
P. 12, 18. And in the Preface to the Reader, he ſays, ' That
' many of the Paſſages were taken out of Ser-
' mons, Books, Petitions, and Pamphlets, which
' were Printed and Preached in the Time of the
' Rebellion, and ſince the Diſſolution of the
' Parliament, that the *Earl of* Stafford *was no Traytor*,
P. 2, 18, 37 39. ' and *put to Death wrongfully*; that the Parlia-
P. 3. ment-Men were *Mechanicks, and Illiterate*;
P. 4. ' that the *Parliament had more Papiſts in their Ar-*
' *my than the King*; and that the *Parliament Ar-*
' *my did more hurt than the Cavaliers*; that he (as
P. 5. ' one of them is accuſed) *had a Sanctimonious Jade to*
' *ſend to the Parliament, to Poyſon the whole Band*;
' and that ſome of the *Lords were Fools, Baſtards,*
' *and Cuckolds*; that the Petitions of the Parlia-
P. 6. ' ment to the King, were *Commands*, and not *Peti-*
P. 7. ' *tions*; calling the Parliament Soldiers *Parlia-*
P. 9. ' *ment Dogs*; *charging the Parliament with Sacri-*
' *lege, in endeavouring to Aboliſh Epiſcopacy, and*
' *to take away the Lands of Deans and Chapters*;
' and ſaying, *that to Alien the Lands of Cathedral-*
' *Churches, to maintain Preaching Miniſters, is to*
' *pervert the Will of the Dead, that gave them*;
' wiſhing *Evil might befal thoſe*, that went to
P. 10, 11. take *away the Government by Biſhops*, which had
' *its Platform from Heaven*; when as *Presbytery*
' was from *Corah, Dathan* and *Abiram*; call-
P. 10, 44, 47. ' ing the Parliament *Schiſmatical and Pragmati-*
' *cal Fellows*; *a Company of Leggerheaded Fellows*;
P. 12, 18. ' *Factious Spirits*; declaring the Earl of *Eſſex* and
' his Army to be *Traytors*, and that the Parlia-
' ment had done what they muſt *die for, if ever*
' *the Laws were ſettled*; ſaying, that the War was
P. 16. ' *againſt the King's Perſon*, and wiſhing their
' *Hands might rot off, that ſhould be lift up there-*
P. 18. ' *in*; that the Parliament *had driven the King a-*
' *way from them*, and that the King had no Pa-
P. 24. ' piſts about him; and that the Proceedings of
P. 44. ' thoſe about him were *juſt*: that they *ſcorned* the
P. 23. ' Parliament; that the Parliament *were not Gen-*
' *tlemen of Quality*; that they *cared not a Fig for*
' *the Parliament*; that they could not ſettle the
P. 26. ' Church, becauſe *they were not Scholars, but Me-*
' *chanicks*; that they were *Factious Fellows*; that
' the *Major Part* being with the King, *they were*
P. 29. ' *the Parliament*; that the *Land was govern'd by*
P. 30. ' *wicked Men*; that the Parliament *hath no Power*
' *to do any Thing in the King's Abſence, no more*
P. 37. ' *than a Man without a Head*; that thoſe
' *who d'ed in the Parliament-Service at* Edge-hill,
' *went to the Devil*.'

They were likewiſe in Point of Doctrine, ac-
P. 6, 13, 18, 19, 40. cuſed for ' Preaching againſt *Extempore Prayer*;

P. 9. 'Preaching *against that Doctrine, which teacheth, 'that the greatest part of the World should be dam-*
P. 3, 17, 19, 41, 45. *'ned*; affirming, *That Original Sin was washed a-*
P. 42. *'way in Baptism*; and asserting the Doctrine of *'Universal Grace.*'

To *These* may be added, 'Refusing to read
P. 40. 'the Burial Service over '*Children dying unbap-*
P. 41. *'tized*; refusing to *lead the People in saying the*
P. 40. *'Covenant*; saying, *The Curse of God was on*
'them that kept Abbey-Lands; *and therefore they*
Ibid. *'did not prosper*; receiving the Alms and Obla-
'tions from the Church-Wardens; *laying them*
'on the Book, blessing them, and offering them up,
P. 14. 'and then returning them; Setting up *J. H. S.*
P. 26. 'in the Church; reproaching a Fellow for *put-*
P. 13. *'ting on his Hat in the Church*; singing the 43d
'Psalm, *Then shall I to the Altar go*; Saying, he
'(which was alledg'd against one Clergyman)
P. 16. 'had rather hear *a Pair of Organs, than* the
'singing of *Hopkins's* Psalms, which he called
P. 5. '*Hopkins's Jiggs*; Saying, that since they had
'Moses *and* Aaron *before them, and the Organs*
'behind them, they were an *Happy People*; and
P. 17. 'that *if the Bishops should command him* (the
'Clergyman against whom this was alledg'd) *to*
'wear a Kettle upon his Head, he would do it.'

These, and such as these, were the Crimes (even in the worst *Representation* of their *Prosecuters* themselves) that filled up far the greater part of the *Articles* exhibited against the *Clergy*: Which may for the most part, be reduced to the general Heads of *Loyalty* to his *Majesty*, Abhorrence of the *Rebellion*, and *Affection* to the *Doctrine, Discipline, Worship* and *Order* of the *Church Established* by the *Laws* of the *Kingdom*: But then it must be further known, that they were often interspers'd likewise with Allegations of *Popery* and *Immorality*; with relation to the *former* of which, it was so well known, what was call'd by that Name in those Days, that little need be said of it: Only I cannot forbear to add, that maintaining the Power of *Absolution*, pursuant to the *several Orders* and *Offices* of the *Common-Prayer-Book*; advising in Cases of Difficulty and Distress, the disburthening of the *Conscience* to the *Minister*, and receiving his *Directions*; praising God for the Examples of departed Saints, and the like, were abundant matter for a Charge of this nature; as plainly appears to any considerate Person, through the *false Colours* and *Misrepresentations* of the *Century*; and will in *some Instances* be hereafter particularly shewn.

'The most of your Petitioners voted for refusing the Communion, or adhering to the King and the Religion Established according to their Judgments and Consciences.' Petit. of many thousands of the Reg. Clergy to Sir T. Fairf. in 1647. See also the Proclamat. of May 15, 1643, which will be after mentioned.

And as to the other Imputation, namely, that of *Immorality*, it is to be remember'd, that not the least word of it is pretended to be charg'd upon many of them; nor will the Charge, where it is plain (black and horrid, as it sometimes is) have any weight with the Reader, when he considers, from what hath been already produc'd, and what will further appear in the Sequel of this History, that the vilest Methods were made use of to procure these Charges; that the Witnesses were Fellows of the most Profligate Characters; that the most known and bateface'd Falsehoods were alledg'd against the Clergy; that they searched Ten, Twenty Years backward, even to the Juvenile Times of the University, to produce these Enormities; that bare Suspicions and Surmises (and even these taken upon the slightest grounds) were pass'd into Crimes: (Nor is the *Century* it self ashamed in so many Words, to alledge *Suspicion* of Inch or such a Crime, as an Article in several Instances) that not their Words only, but their Actions, were distorted, and misrepresented, in the most perverse and wicked manner imaginable; that by concealing the several Reasons and Circumstances, they passed an innocent Action into an outragious Offence; that any real Crime (tho' comparatively small) was magnify'd into the grossest Enormity; and that the most common, and Hackney Charge in this kind, was *Tavern-haunting* and *Common Swearing*; the former of which was very often plainly no other, than the innocent Freedom of taking a Glass of Wine in a Publick House; and very frequently the other, as I find in several Instances (and some of them from their own Articles themselves) their using in Discourse the Asseveration, *By my Faith.*

Heyl. Hist. Presb. Ed. 2. P. 443.

Nor will there be any need of endeavouring to acquit the Clergy from this Head of their Accusation (or any other that reflects any real Dishonour upon them) or to search any further for the true and real Causes of their Usage; when I have added, that I do not at present remember ever to have seen any one Petition, or any Articles (and I believe, I have seen *Abstracts* or *Copies* of well near the better part of a Thousand) wherein Malignity (under which I also include Affection to his Majesty) or *Superstition* (either in the general, or specify'd in some particular Instance) did not make up one (and usually the chief) Branch of the Accusation. 'In
P. 28. 'every Petition (saith the Author of *Persec. Unc.*) Malignancy against the Parliament, was 'the Burthen of the Song;' and this is so very notorious from the *Century* it self, that tho' there are many Instances wholly made up of *those two*; yet I think, there are not above Two or Three in the whole Hundred, without either the One or the Other of them; and not above Eight or Nine without the Former of them (namely, *Malignancy*, or some Instance of it) in particular, not excepting even the very *first* and *blackest* of all the Examples; which is loaded with such horrid Crimes, as had they been true, were enough without that *Additional* Charge, to have made the Person accus'd, the Abhorrence and Detestation of every Man alive.

And, to note that by the way, so very Sensible are the Party at present, that this single Charge of *Malignancy*, will interpret all the other *Articles* against the Clergy (at least, at this time of Day, when the whole course of that Rebellion, and the real Designs of it are known to every body) that in a late *Attempt* against this *Undertaking*, by mangling and re-printing Part of this *Infamous Century*, the Publishers have wholly *omitted* every Word of *that kind*; and left out as well the *General Charge*, as every single *Allegation* of *Malignancy*, in the whole Paper.

I must not dismiss the Head of the *Accusations* brought against the Clergy, until I have added a Word or two more; namely, that after they had been by numberless Barbarities and Vexations driven from their Houses and Parishes, *Absence*, and *deserting of their Cures*, was frequently made one *Article* of the Charge against them. I have met with several Cases of this kind (which will afterwards occur to the Reader) but I shall content my self in this Place, with producing only at present the pregnant Testimony of *Persecutio Undecima*. 'When by these
'Tricks they had cruelly committed many of the
'Clergy into *many some Prisons*, forcing others to
'fly the like Cruelty, by *forsaking their Habi-*
'tations and *States*, their *Wives* and *Children*,
'they *sequester'd* them for *Non-Residence*; first,
'force them to *Fly*, and then punish them for
'*Flying.*'

See the several Instances of this Accusations in the Century, passim.

P. 28. *Dr.* Nalson *in his Recital of some Proceedings in the Affociated Counties (of which I shall speak hereafter) doth to the present purpose, in a Marginal Note of his own, at first an Accusation of a Clergyman for Absence, and Deserting of Cure, &c. in these words Presently.* They must needs go, whom the Parliament directs.

And

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Displ. Short View, p 168.

And the Reader will be perfectly able to judge of the Matter of their *Accusations*, when he is in the last place, informed, that 'one was by *Isaack Pennington* sent to *Newgate*, for singing a '*Malignants Psalm*:' And that 'another was committed to that *Prison* which they made of 'the Lord *Peters*'s House in *Aldersgate street*; 'because, says his *Mittimus*, *he daily read most* 'malignant *Chapters*.'

After what hath been now said on this, and the Foregoing Heads (tho' much of the same kind will be produced, when I come likewise to speak of the other *Committees*) let the Reader

P. 87. judge of the *Affirmation* in the *Abridgment*; namely, that the *Clergy* Sequester'd by the *Committees*, 'were generally by the Oaths of *several* 'Witnesses proved *insufficient*, or *scandalous*, or 'both; especially guilty of *Drunkenness* and 'Swearing; and those that were *able* and *pious* 'Preachers, that were *cast out* for the War alone, 'as for *Opinion sake*, were comparatively *few*.'

Next to the Conditions of the *Accusers*, and the Matter of the *Accusations*, the Qualifications of the *Judges* come to be consider'd. And surely if Malice and Ignorance may be thought befitting Qualifications for such as were to sit in Judgment upon the *Doctrines* and *Livelyhoods* of the *Clergy*; none were better qualify'd than the Members of these *Committees*; or such at least, as were most active and busie among them.

P. 31. The Author of *Persec. Undec.* rightly observes of the Parliament in general, That they had 'cast out about Two hundred of the House of 'Commons, Men of greateft Eftates;' 'and 'had Packed' into it 'Multitudes of *Tradesmen* 'and *Merchants* of *London*, and other Corporations;' 'besides many *Lawyers*, mercenary Men, 'most of them being Recorders, and so Servants 'to Incorporations; together with a few Engaged Knights and Gentlemen, famous for Hawking and Hunting after Lectures and Whore-'Houses.' To which the Army in due time, added a good Recruit of 'Colonels and Officers.' And these, saith he, 'are the Men usurping all 'Power both of *Church* and *State*: Who are 'become the Supream Heads of the Church, 'and of all Church Matters, which none of 'em 'ever understood: Yet these (also Parties) have 'made themselves Judges of the *Religion*, *Do-'ctrine*, *Function* and Estates of all the *Clergy* of '*England*.'

Next to Mr. *White*, who had the Chair of all these *Committees*, and has been so often mentioned already, *Miles Corbet* seems to have been the most diligent *Adversary* that the *Clergy* had.

Ibid. He was in the *Chair* of one of the *Sub-divisions* of the *Committee for Scandalous Ministers*: And the Author last cited, gives this Account of him, That he was 'Recorder of *Yarmouth*;' and having 'indict a Man for a *Conjurer*, was urgent 'upon the Jury to condemn the Party upon no 'Proof, but a Book of *Circles* found in his *Study*, 'which *Miles* said, was a *Book of Conjuring*; 'had not a Learned *Clergyman* told the Jury, that 'the Book was but an *Old Almanack*.' And to evidence further, what fit Men these were to judge of the *Doctrines* of the *Clergy*, he subjoyns, 'I have been present at a *Committee for Religion*, 'consisting of Five or Six *Tradesmen* and Mer-P. 32. 'chants of *London*, and an *ignorant Lawyer* in 'the *Chair*: Yet these have judged *Doctrines* by 'Wholesale. —— At this *Worshipful*, (nay, *Honourable*) Bar, was a heavy Complaint a-‡ Mr Brooks of Yarmouth 'gainst a Grave ‡ *Divine*, of *Blasphemy*, which 'he had preached, viz. That the *Virgin* Mary 'was the Mother of God: And at a Day appointed for Voting, had not a *Divine* whisper'd some 'of these *Committee-men*, had this *Doctrine* been 'Voted *Blasphemy*. So easily might the Sacred 'Ephesine Council have been condemn'd by this 'Learned *Committee* for ——. —— And when 'a Reverend Doctor, and *Master* of *Jesus-College* Dr. Sterne. 'in *Cambridge*, who was charg'd with *Blasphemy* 'at Sir *Robert Harlow*'s *Committee*, for writing, '*Honour God with thy Substance*, on the Basin for 'Alms, made answer, by asking, *whether it was* 'not rather *Blasphemy in them to call a Sentence of* 'Scripture *Blasphemy*; it was reply'd by a Boy, 'Member of that *Committee*, *Will you suffer him* 'meaning the Dr.) *to answer by Questions?* At 'another time, I heard one of these *Committees* 'cry out, *What a miserable Condition these Peo-'ple were in, who liv'd under such a Minister*, who (as the Article was) had preached, that *Original* Agreable to some of the Charges of the Century above mentioned. *'Sin was washed away in Baptism*; which was 'there derided at, as Popery. In brief, to never '(so true Doctrines, the Chair-man saith, *they sit* 'not there to dispute. Up started Captain *Vern* '(a *Tradesman* of *London*) and ask'd it *Divine* '(justifying his Doctrine to be *True* and *Ortho-'dox*) did you preach these Doctrines? Answer 'I or *no*: Whether they be *true* or *false*, leave 'that to us to judge.' And very competent P. 32. Judges they were in their own Opinions; some of them declaring, that '*since they had* 'read the Scriptures (in English) *why should* 'they not be able to judge of Divinity, as well 'as the best Doctors?

Under these *Judges*, and with such *Evidences*, it seems in a manner *needless* to observe, that what *Persecutio Undecima* (with of those mentioned P. 15. in the *Century*, holds good of all such as were *Dispossessed* by *those Committees*; namely, that *not any one Person had any legal Trial at all*. I do not mean, what his Majesty observes in his *Proclamation* of *May* 15, 1643, (which will be mention'd by and by) that by *Magna Charta*, the Church was to be *preserved* in all its *Rights* and *Liberties*; and that by the known Laws of the Land, none but the *Ordinary* could remove *any Incumbent*, or *Sequester* his *Profits*, &c. And that there was not so much as the *Shadow* of *Law* (but on the contrary, the most open and manifest Violation of it imaginable) in the whole of their Proceedings; but that their Dealings with the Clergy before those *Committees*, were the most barefac'd and shameful Infringements of *common* and *natural Equity*, and even of those very Rules and Methods, which *themselves* pretended to *act* by: So that had they been vested with a *competent Authority*, and been bound to no Laws, but those of *Natural Justice* and *Reason*, their Treatment of the Clergy would have been the Abhorrence of all *sober Persons*.

For in the first Place (besides the other oppressive Circumstances of this Kind, already observed) they enquired after, and admitted of Charges against them; the very Memory of which, common *Humanity* (much more *Christianity*) had many Years before buried in Oblivion. * If the Persec. Undec. p. 26. 'Parish afforded no Evidence, nor their Old Ac-'quaintance' (for even those they stirred) 'down they sent (in some Mens Cases) to the 'University, to hunt out some Scandal in the 'Time of their Ministers Abode there; nor have 'some Clergymens Lives and Conversations from 'their Cradle been left unsearch'd (I cou'd Name 'Particulars) to get something wher'of to accuse 'a Clergyman at the Parliament; so that any 'Report of a Crime committed Twenty Years 'before this Parliament —— or *before taking of* 'Holy Orders, or *being possessed of a Church*, 'or any Crime which Justice had long since ta-'ken Cognizance of, and censured —— or any 'rash Words, never so privately spoken, have 'been now ripped up to make a Minister's Scan-

It is too well known that the same men that was taken by the Party without doors, with a Re-gular Clergy-man that was impea-ched before the Lords within these few Years.

* dal

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P. 149. 'dal, and the whole Ministry Scandalous.'

To the same purpose *Mercurius Rust.* informs us, That Mr. *Cheshlin's* Enemies 'examin'd his Conversation in the very Places where he lived, 'even *from his Childhood* to that Time, hoping to 'find something, whence to frame an Accusation 'against him.' And the Manuscript of the excellent Mr. *Stephens*, so often mention'd, affirms to the same Effect, that they searched Twenty or Thirty Years back into the Lives of the Clergy, to find Matter of Accusation, contrary, as he well observes, to their own Ordinance (meaning, as I presume, the Bill *for the Punishment of Scandalous Clergymen*, presented to the King at *Oxford*; but rejected by him) which provided only, that Enquiry should be made for such Crimes, as had been '*done or committed within Three Years now* 'last past'd, *before the first Day of this present Ses-* 'sion of Parliament.' Nor can I omit to observe, that this Proceeding was particularly Unreasonable in such, who, as this well known, will very hardly allow any one to be a true *Saint*, that hath not before been a very grievous *Sinner*.

Heth. Coll. Fol. p. 129.

The MS. indeed feits Two Years, and calls it an Ordinance (not a Bill) and in some other Circumstances seems to make it dif. ferent from this Bill presented to his Majesty: So that possibly there might be an Ordinance of that Kind, which I have not yet seen. Quere. Vnless these Things may be accounted for by a loose and uncorrect way of speaking.

To this must be added in the next Place, That notwithstanding the Laws of this Realm are so particularly tender of the Liberties and Freeholds, as well as of the Life of the Subject, that they always *incline* to favour the *Criminal*, and admit of nothing in these Cases for Proof, which doth not carry with it the plainest Evidence of Fact (insomuch that it is well known, an Offender is often dismissed without Censure, for want of a *legal and regular Proof*, when in the Consciences both of the Judge and Jury themselves, as well as of all that are present in the Court, he is verily believed to be Guilty) yet in the Case of the *Clergy* before these *Committees*, were the lightest and most groundless *Suspicions* allowed of, and thought abundantly sufficient, to make up part of a Charge against them. Mr. *White* indeed, in the Margin of his *Preface*, tells the World, that the *greatest Faults* (amongst which surely must be the *Adultery* and *Fornication* with which he charges them) *stand proved by many Witnesses, seldom less than Six*. But this alone is sufficient to over-turn the Credit of all the rest that he saith: For certainly those must be left to all Sense and Reason, as well as to any Sense of Religion (and be indeed what he there calls them, Priests of *Priapus*) who would take so many Witnesses to the Commission of such *Crimes* as these. However, he sufficiently contradicts himself, when he comes to recite the Particulars of the Allegations, on which they were Sequestred. And *Suspicion* of Incontinency, being in *Company* of *Women*, *suspected* of ‖ Incontinency, and being with *other* Women, who walk alone in the Streets in the *Dark* and *Twilight*, or going into a *Tavern* with a *Woman*, or into *dark Places* (when the House of the Person thus accused, stood in a *dark Alley*;) or being in *Company* with *Papists* which the very Laws require of a *Clergyman*, and that for the same Reasons, for which our Blessed Lord himself did eat with *Publicans* and *Sinners*:) I say, when such Allegations as these, make up some of the Accusations produced against them in that very Paper; and many more such will after occur in the Sequel of this History; insomuch that I need not scruple to assert, that of the worst and most vicious of all the Clergy, who were before them (for that there were *none* of them *criminal* in any Kind, is what I believe no Body will undertake to affirm) scarce any one of them had the least Crime made good against him by competent Evidence; much less was the twentieth part of their Accusations (either in *Number* or *Degree*) *sufficiently* proved; and that therefore allowing the *Committees* to have been vested with a *Legal Authority*, (which manifestly they had not) even the *worst Clergyman* they had before them, was *unjustly* sentenced and condemned, being not only punished *beyond* the Demerit of his Crime, but found Guilty also without a competent Proof of the very least Article: Nor was this all; for as the *most* and *most* perverted Interpretation was made of their *Actions*, and that *Gloss* thought sufficient Evidence against them; so were their *Words* still more shamefully distorted, and turn'd to a Sence directly opposite to what they plainly intended by them. 'Another Trick of false Accusing, (saith the Author so often cited) accounted a just way of charging *Clergymen*, was a fallacious wresting of Words. A Reverend Doctor (whom I could Name) was accused in Parliament, that he had preached about Fourteen *Years* before this Parliament, that the '*Bishops, when they took away the Mass, took away* 'all *Religion*. Upon Hearing, the Doctor produced the Sermon, and made it appear, that he preached at that Time (being the Publick 'Allizes at *York*) *that Men must not think that the* 'Bishops, *when they took away the Mass, took away* 'all *Religion*. Another Divine was accused of Popery, viz. That he had Preached, that the 'Intention of the Priest, was of the Essence of 'the Sacrament; when he preached it only 'Historick, and confuted the Opinion at the 'same.' That Mr. *Squire* was falsely accused in the same manner, and those *very Accusations* made the Ground of his *Sequestration* (as represented by the *Century* it self) I have already noted: I shall only add one Instance more to this Purpose, viz. That the excellent Dr. *Edward Masten* of *Queen's College* in *Cambridge*, is in the *Century* accused of 'praying openly for Saints, 'and People departed this Life'; which Mr. *Lloyd* allures us was no other, than his 'Blessing God for 'the Examples of Saints Departed': And indeed any one, who is acquainted with their Method of Proceeding in those Times, might easily have satisfied himself of this, from the Charge it self, without the Assistance of such an *express Testimony* in his Vindication.

P. 25.

P. 41, 42.

Mem. p. 115.

It is known to every body, that the *least Variation* of an Expression; or the *Alteration*, or *Omission* of a *single* Word, or even a *Particle*, *may*, and very often *doth* wholly change the Sence of what is Spoken; and Sometimes pervert it to a quite opposite Purpose. And it is no less known, how particularly exact, for that very reason, the Laws of this Kingdom are in *Cases* of *Indictments* for *Words*; not only requiring them first to be Specify'd, but to be *Attested likewise* in those very Terms that are laid in the *Accusations*. But such was often the *Malice*, and no less frequently the *Ignorance* of those, who *articled* against the *Clergy*, that nothing could be more *Loose*, or *less punctual*, than the Testimonies of this Kind, given in before those *Committees*; nor could it well be otherwise, when mere *Mechanicks*, Fellows of the *basest Callings*, as well as of the *meanest Stations* and *Capacities*, were admitted to accuse their Ministers in those Points of Doctrine, of which it was plain they were wholly Ignorant, (and upon Examination, sometimes appeared so in the Face of the *Committees*) and by *Consequence* it was impossible they could *at all*, much less *punctually* and *exactly* Represent it in their Testimonies. The Manuscript of Mr. *Stephens* hath a very noted Passage to this Purpose, speaking of the *Committees* in the *Country*, which transmitted

See Perfec. Under. p. 55, 56 Cent. P. 24. II Cent 7. Perf Under. P. 26.

Cent. p. 44.

Perf Under. p. 26, 27.

mitted their *Examinations* to some of these *Committees*, and particularly, if I mistake not, to that for Plunder'd Ministers. 'They admitted (saith the 'Manuscripts) of very mean People, and very 'poor Fellows, any Allegation, without Oath and 'Assertions; when the Witnesses were so Igno-'rant, and Stupid, that they could not speak 'Sence, or Reason, they accepted Papers written 'by others, and caused Copies to be *sent to M.* 'White, *who admitted all, as legal Depositions,* 'and good Proof.' And on these Accounts I be-lieve, it may be safely Affirmed, that scarce any one Clergyman out of a Century, who was ac-cused for Words (not even in the great and no-torious Case of Malignity, of which they were all undoubtedly *Guilty*) had the Allegations main-tained against him *in such a manner*, as would have been admitted for sufficient Proof, before any Regular Judicatory in the Kingdom. Nor must it be Omitted on this Occasion (tho' it hath been already suggested in other places) that generally speaking, the Clergy were Dispossessed of their Freeholds by these Committees, on the *Bare Words* of their Accusers, *without any Oath*. This just Complaint is so frequent in the Writers, who mention any thing of those Times, that I shall not need to produce any *Testimonies* of it; especially considering, it is known to every Body, that the House of Commons (and much less their Committees) are not a Court of Judica-ture, and therefore cannot exact an Oath; altho' it must be observed, that as they had broken through most of the other Laws, and particularly that of *Magna Charta* it self, in taking upon them to dissesse their Fellow-Subjects of their *Estates* by their own *single* (no) *Authority*: So for a *shew* of Justice at least, they might in the same Plenitude of their Power, have ordered, that no Evidence should be Admitted, but *on Oath*; tho' I must own, I cannot think it would have been of any great use to the Clergy; because the Witnesses being for the most part such profligate Wretches, they would on one hand have made very little Scruple of Swearing any Thing; or if on t'other they had Deposed but the least *Circum-stance*, or any ground of *Suspicion* for a Crime, the Minister was sure to be *turned out*; at least, it would have been no hard matter to have pro-ved *Malignity* and *Superstition*, (that is, what they called so, tho' they seldom took care to do even that sufficiently) and that would effectually have convicted him: Only if an Oath had been exacted, the Accusations and Articles against the Clergy would not perhaps have been so large, and very Foul, as they otherwise proved to be; because some, it may be, would have scrupled at *Perjury*, when it was needless; and they were sure to dispossess their Minister, the main Thing they intended, at a cheaper Rate; tho' they never stuck at plain *simple Lying*, and *Calumnia-ting*, to serve their farther Purposes of *exposing* and *blackening* the *Clergy*.) But I believe, scarce a single Clergyman would have been *Saved* by it, unless the bare Name of an *Oath* (tho' never so little was expected to be proved by it) might have deterr'd some from *Accusing* their Minister at all, whilst every one was forward to do it at such an easie rate, as that of a bare *Accusation*.

And this will still more fully appear in the next Circumstance of Outrage and Injustice, under which the *Clergy* Suffer'd before *those Inquisitors*; which was. That they were fre-quently condemned, without so much as be-ing ever heard; and often without so much as even hearing *themselves*, tho' they were *accu-sed*. I have already mention'd *something* of this matter, in the Case of Mr. *Reynolds*, and in the *distinct* Account of the *Committee for Plunder'd Ministers*. And this must be plainly the *Case* of all (or most of) *those*, who were *Sequester'd* for *Absence*, and *deserting of their Cures*; which was, as hath been already said, a very common Article against the *Clergy* in *those Times*: But perchance the Notoriety of *those Crimes* was thought to be *equal* to any *Regular Proof* and *Proceedings* against them. And so frequent were the Oppressions of this kind, that the Pe-tition presented to Sir. *Tho. Fairfax*, in the Names of *many Thousands* of the *Sequester'd Clergy*, in *July* 1647, complains of them in these Words: 'Divers were never call'd to *answer*; scarce one 'had any Articles prov'd by *Oath*, or other *legal* 'Process; and some put out on *private* Informa-'tion given to Mr. *White* the Chair-man.' The same thing is also taken notice of by Mr. *Ste-phens's* MSS. 'There were never any Bills in 'Chancery fuller of Untruths and Lies, than the 'Sentences of *Sequestration* made by *J. White*; 'as may be fully prov'd by *many Thousands of In-'stances*. He sent out Orders for Sequestration 'OFTENTIMES BEFORE HEARING OF 'THE CAUSE, AND BEFORE EXAMI-'NATIONS OF WITNESSES COULD BE 'DONE——,' dispatch'd Orders of *Sequestra-tion* 'presently, on VERBAL INFORMATI-'ON, and Letters from some of the *Coun-'try Committees*. Seldom, or never was any 'Cause in a legal way of Proceeding, heard and 'determin'd. —— *Execution* went first, and 'Indictment follow'd after.' *Empson* and *Dudley* were but Pettyfoggers to him; they had Juries (tho' pack'd ones) and kept the Outside of Jus-tice; but 'White kept neither the Half-side nor 'Outside: For he proceeded without Witnesses 'upon Oath, and without Juries,—— contrary 'to all the Laws of God and Man.' And to the same effect Dr. *Griffith Williams*, some time Bishop of *Ossery*, in his *Antichrist revealed*, shewing that this Persecution of the *Clergy* did in point of *Continuance*, *Numbers*, and the *va-rious methods of Oppression*, far exceed that un-der Q. *Mary*; saith, 'They were cited;——they 'had *Articles* exhibited against them, and time allow'd them for answer; and all the Proceed-'ings against them, were *in forma Juris*; 'they were more justly proceeded against, 'were fairly handled, and less cruelly dealt 'with:—— For I speak by the Experience of 'some that *I knew my self, to be thus handled*, 'and thus dealt withal BEFORE EVER THEY 'WERE CALLED IN QUESTION, OR 'CHARGED WITH ANY CRIME, OR 'ACCUSED FOR ANY FAULT, OR HAVE 'LEAVE TO ANSWER FOR THEM-'SELVES, OR BE SUFFERED TO SPEAK 'ONE WORD IN THEIR OWN BEHALF; 'and for the Relief and Support of their Wives 'and Families, to be adjudged, yea, and often-'times contrary to their own Articles and 'Engagements, to be deprived of all their 'Means, their Lands and their Livings, and 'all that they had, to be taken from them.' Such were the Proceedings of those *Keepers of the Liberties* of England, as some of them af-terwards called themselves, who clamour'd so loud against the Great Earl of *Strafford*, and the Excellent Arch-bishop, for subverting the Fun-damental Laws of the Realm; whilst themselves tore up from the very Roots, not the *Magna Charta* only, but the Laws of God, as well as Man; and proceeded in plain contradi-ction to the Constitutions of all Nations, whe-ther Christian or Heathen, to the natural Justice and common Sence of Mankind; and were a manifest Reproach to Human Nature.

Which they there also justly call'd 'Unheard of 'Proceedings,' not to be paralleld 'in any Age.'

Two, who made a Trade of Pro-secutions and Informati-ons in the Time of H. 7.

With an Eye, as I should guess, on the Committee I am now speak-king of.

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But neither doth this conclude the Oppressions of those *Committees*; for such base Methods were used to Countenance and help out those Vile and Ignorant Wretches, who appeared against the *Clergy* with a false and malicious Testimony, that it is not easy to determine which was the greater piece of Wickedness, to *dispossess* them of their *Freeholds without any Hearing, or on a Hearing*, managed by such *shameful Artifices* and *Contrivances*. 'When some of the honester Party (saith
P. 21. 24. '*Perse. Under.*) —— upon often Experience of 'such Slanders uncontrouled, moved, that according to Reason and common Justice, whoever brought a False Accusation against any Man, 'should, *lege Talionis*, be punished, as the Accused should have been, if Guilty; the Faction 'in the House rejected that just Motion, pretending, that such an Order would *discourage Petitioners*; and a Chairman being told by Dr. *Sterne*, 'Master of *Jesus*-College in *Cambridge*, upon the like Occasion, that the *Committee* were bound 'by God's Law not to Countenance a False Witness, according to the *9th Commandment*; replyed to the Doctor, that he should not teach 'them what to do.—— Nay, instead of Reproving False Witness, the Faction in *Committees* have found out Shifts, *to help out* a Reforming Lyer, or else to salve up the Business, with further Proof to be produced hereafter, or 'making *Consequences*, or *Inferences* upon a *false* 'or *doubtful* Testimony, left their good People, 'as they call their Agents) should be discouraged.'

I have done with these Outrages when I have added this one Word more, That sometimes they first put the Livings under Sequestration (and that often just before Harvest) and afterwards at their Pleasure proceeded to a Hearing, or at best, to a fuller Hearing of the *Cause*. The Author of
P. 28. *Perse. Under.* hath transmitted to us the Words of the Order for the Sequestration of St. *James Garlick-Hithe*, from Mr. *Freeman*, by the *Committee for Plundered Ministers*, to this purpose: 'It is this Day *ordered*, by the *Committee for* 'Plundered *Ministers*, that all the Profits of 'St. *James Garlick-Hithe* be Sequestered into the 'Hands of, &c. from Mr. *Freeman*, the present 'Incumbent, *till Cause be shew'd to the contrary*.' And this I find likewise to have been not only the
See the Ch. of Lincoln. *Case* of Mr. *Stephens*, so often mentioned (before one of these *Committees*) but of many others of the *Clergy* in the *County* of *Northampton*, whose Tithes were first secured, and put into the Hands of Sequestrators, and their *Causes* after heard at
Which were (at least some of them) before sent to or after of their Committees likewise, as I conjecture. such Times as the *Committee* thought fit, and perhaps sometimes not at all. And the same Injustice was no doubt practised on the *Clergy* of other *Counties* likewise.

I cannot forbear to suggest again in this Place, That since the several Charges of the *Century* are taken from the *Articles* and *Proceedings* of such *Accusers*, such *Judges* and *Witnesses*; the most prejudic'd Person living may be left to judge, whether any the least Credit ought to be given to them.

As to what concerns the Numbers ejected by these *Committees*, I have already said something of that Matter, under the separate Account of each of them; and must now add, that in general it is plain, they were very great. The whole *Century* of those, which are by *Mr. White* represented to the World to very *Scandalous*, as well as Malignant, were dispossessed by them; the Order for Printing that Paper, bearing Date
Title Page of the Century *November* 17, 1643; by which Time no other *Committee* for Sequestration had been erected, at least, not to any considerable Effect, as far as I am able to learn. Besides which, it appears, by a
P. 6. Marginal Note of the Preface to the *Century*, that several Hundreds *more* had been at that time *Sequester'd*, the Crimes of whom are there promised to be exposed to the World; but either *Shame* or *Death* (in the following Year) prevented the Execution of that Purpose. About one Hundred occur in the Parliament-Journals, by the End of 1643 (exclusive for the most part of those mentioned in the *Century*): Above one Hundred more appear in the List of the *London-Clergy* (recited by *Perse. Under.* p. 41, & *seq.* all of whom were, as I conjecture, Sequester'd by the *Committees* I am now speaking of, and far the greater part, by the End of 1643, likewise) most of these likewise Exclusive, both of those in the *Century*, and those now mentioned from the Parliament-Journals.

Which for the most part, [illegible] that all those who were dispossessed by them, are not noted in the Journals: To which agrees the Complaint of the Clergy in their Petition to the Commons, Feb. 28. 1643. Thus, Fair, 'That no Records, *and scarce any Notice* were kept of those, 'that were dispossessed thereby by those Committees. *Only some few of them* 'were not Sequester'd, but Harrass'd, Threaten'd, and forced to Resign.

And by *July*, 1647, the Numbers they had ejected, amounted to several Thousands (far the greater part of whom were, as I judge, turned out by the latter End of 1643; in which Year, and the two foregoing, I find these *Committees* more especially busie;) for in that Month and Year, Petitions were severally presented to his Majesty; and General *Fairfax*, in the Name of *MANY THOUSANDS* of the *poor Sequester'd Clergy*, who in that Address of theirs to the Latter, acquaint him, that the *greatest part* of them had been *turned out* by the *Committees* for *Scandalous*, and for *Plunder'd Ministers*.

Some of the chiefest of the *Clergy*, who were thus Sequester'd (all Exclusive of those particularly mentioned before in the *Separate* and *Distinct* Accounts of these *Committees*, and of most of those likewise already mentioned, as Imprisoned) were these which follow: Dr. *Read* of *Ffield* in *Essex*, Dr. *George Wilcocks*, Lecturer at *Newcastle*, Dr. *Chidersley* of *Shinfield* in *Essex*, Dr. *Meredith* of *Standford Rivers* in *Essex*, Dr. *Lud. Wemyss* of *Lambourn* in *Essex*, Dr. *Samuel Blake* of *Southweld* in *Essex*, Dr. *Peake* of St. *Mary-Magdalen Bermondsey* in *Surrey*, Dr. *Byon Walton* of St. *Martin's Orgars*, Mr. *Udal* of St. *Augustin's* in *London*, Dr. *Hinchman*, from a Living in the Isle of *Portland*, Dr. *Mussi* of St. *Dunstan's in the West*, Dr. *Seaton* of *Bushey* in *Hertfordshire*, Dr. *Fairfax* of St. *Peter's Cornhill*, Dr. *Mansford* of *Thorefield* in *Hertfordshire*, Dr. *Robert Coleford* of *Hadley* in *Suffolk*, Dr. *Augustine Wildbore* of *Lancaster*, Dr. *Richard Parr* of *Eccleston* in *Lancashire*, Dr. *William Oswaldston* of *Much-Parndon* in *Essex*, Mr. *Chillingworth*, from the Mastership of the Hospital in *Leicester*, Dr. *Michaelson* of *Chelmsford* in *Essex*, Dr. *Matthew Griffith* of St. *Mary Magdalen Old Fish-street*, Dr. *Mussi* of *Hilifax* in *Yorkshire*, Dr. *John Manby* of *Cottenham* in *Cambridgeshire*, Dr. *John Littleton* from the *Temple*, Dr. *Balcanqual* of the *Savoy*, Dr. *John Gorsuch* of *Walkeine* in *Hertfordshire*, Dr. *Nicholas Andrews* of *Guilford* in *Surrey*, Dr. *Jeffrys* of *Feversham* in *Kent*, Dr. *Nicholas Wright* of *Thrydon-Garnon* in *Essex*, Dr. *Groff. Ashersh* of *Hosmanden* in *Kent*, Dr. *Dan. Hosmanden* of *Olcombe* in *Kent*, Dr. *Edw. Martin* of *Dunnington* in *Cambridgeshire*, Dr. *Chambers* of St. *Andrew's Hubbard*, Dr. *Clement* of *Ann's Aldersgate*, Dr. *Grant* of St. *Bartholomew's by the Exchange*, Dr. *Brown* of St. *Faith's*, Dr. *Stiles* of St. *George's Botolph's Lane*, Dr. *Baker* of St. *Mary-Hill*, Dr. *Jermyn* of St. *Martin's Ludgate*, Dr. *Pierce* of St. *Martin's Outwich*, Dr. *Gifford* of St. *Michael's Bassishaw*, Dr. *Brough* of St. *Michael's Cornhil*, Dr. *Cheshire* of St. *Nicholas Olave's*, Dr. *Holi-*

See all the Particulars in the respective Counties and Places in the List.

Cent. p. 5, 8, 10, 12, 39, 41.

Perse. Under.

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Holdsworth of St. *Peter's Poor*, Dr. *Howel* of St. *Stephen's Walbrook*, Dr. *Hacket* of St. *Andrew's Holbourn*, Dr. *Swadlin* of St. *Botolph's Aldgate*, Dr. *Fuller* of St. *Giles's Cripplegate*, Dr. *Turner* of St. *Olave's Southwark*, Dr. *Bray* of St. *Martin's in the Fields*, Dr. *Johnson* of St. *Mary Whitechapel*, Dr. *Wimberly* of St. *Margarets Westminster*, and Dr. *Stamp* of *Stepney*; with many others of the like Note and Eminence, who will after occur to the Reader in the Liſt.

Only it is requiſite to obſerve to him in this Place, that when he meets with this Expreſſion, *By the Houſe*, (as he frequently will) he is to underſtand for the moſt part, if not always, that the Perſon ſaid to be Sequeſter'd in that manner, had paſſed through the Hands of ſome or other of theſe *Committees*, and that his Caſe was from them Reported to the Houſe.

To remedy theſe Miſeries of the Clergy, and put a ſtop to them for the future (if it had been poſſible) his moſt gracious Majeſty, with a peculiar Tenderneſs and Concern for the great Numbers, who had then already ſuffered, and daily continued to ſuffer for their Affection to him and the Church, iſſued two Proclamations; the one of *April* 7, 1643, (which I have not ſeen) and the other from *Oxford* (bearing Date the 15th following) '*againſt the Oppreſſion of* '*the Clergy by the Intruſion of Factious and Schiſ-* '*matical Perſons into their Cures, and detaining* '*their Tithes and Poſſeſſions, &c.*' In this laſt Proclamation his Majeſty takes Notice, how contrary theſe Proceedings againſt the Clergy were to *Magna Charta*, and the other known Laws of the Kingdom, which provide, 'That 'no Eccleſiaſtical Poſſeſſions may be Seized, &c. 'or Sequeſter'd, but by the *Ordinary*; that 'Churches may not be filled, or the Incum- 'bents removed, but by the *Ordinary*; that *Cu-* 'rates, *Lecturers*, &c. cannot be appointed, but 'by the *Ordinary*; that no Lay-Perſon is capa- 'ble of receiving Tithes, &c. unleſs ſuch as are 'made a *Lay-Fee*.' And again, forbids the invading of thoſe Rights, under the Penalties of the *former* Proclamation; and further ſets forth, That 'whereas divers of the Clergy, eminent 'for their Piety and Learning, becauſe they 'publiſhed his lawful and juſt Commands and 'Declarations, and would not, againſt the known 'Laws of the Land, and their own Conſciences, 'ſubmit to Contributions, nor publickly pray 'againſt us and our Aſſiſtants, but conform 'themſelves to the Book of *Common-Prayer* 'Eſtabliſhed by Law, and preach God's Word 'in the Purity thereof; and in their Sermons 'will not teach Sedition, nor will publiſh ille- 'gal Commands and Orders for ſomenting the 'Unnatural War, levied againſt his Majeſty; 'are ſome of them driven and forced from 'their Cures and Habitations, ſome others ſilen- 'ced and diſcharged from the Exerciſe of their 'Cures, and Perſecuted; and their Curates, if 'Orthodox, diſplaced; and others, who are 'Factious and Schiſmatical, intruded and put 'in, to ſow Sedition, and ſeduce his Majeſty's 'good Subjects from their Obedience, expreſly 'contrary to the Word of God, and the Laws 'of the Land; and the Glebes, Tithes, and 'other Emoluments of Right belonging to 'ſuch Incumbents, as will not conform to 'that Faction, are diverted in all Pariſhes where 'ſuch Arbitary Power prevails; and diſtribu- 'ted, part to ſuch Factious Curates, and the 'reſt to the Maintenance of this War againſt 'Law, and the Liberties of the Church:' and therefore his Majeſty declares, That his Royal Will and Pleaſure is, and he doth ſtraitly Command, That no one ſhall meddle in thus depriving the Clergy of their Means and Pulpit; and that the Dues be again paid to thoſe Diſpoſſeſſed, as lawful Incumbents; and all Officers and others are to be aſſiſting to the Regular Clergy, and to oppoſe the Intruders; but alas, this ſerved only to render the Authors of the Clergy's Miſeries more inexcuſable: And, as Dr. *Heylin* juſtly obſerves, *tended rather to declare his Majeſty's Piety, than to ſtop the Courſe of thoſe Proceedings*; being indeed a manifeſt Declaration of his *Goodneſs*, but withal, a Demonſtration of his great want of *Power*: 'For, notwithſtanding all this Care, his faithful 'Subjects of the Clergy, in all the Parts of 'the Realm, were Plunder'd, Sequeſter'd, and 'Ejected for the Crime of Loyalty; ſome of 'them never being Reſtored, and others un- 'juſtly keep from their Eſtates, till this pre- 'ſent Year, (*Anno*) 1660.'

Hitherto far the greater part of thoſe, who Suffered, were ſuch as had diſtinguiſh'd themſelves, and had been unfortunately Eminent for *Learning*, *Piety*, *Loyalty*, or ſome *High Station* in the *Church*; or elſe were unhappily ſettled in the Counties near *London*, as it were within *ſight* of the *Parliament*: But that no Remote Part of the Kingdom, nor any Clergyman, how *obſcure* ſoever, if *Loyal* and *Orthodox*, might *eſcape* them, beſides theſe *Superior Judicatories* at *London*, *Inferior Courts of Inquiſition* were likewiſe erected in all Counties, and moſt of the Cities and great Towns, both of *England* and *Wales*.

Theſe were *Committees* appointed in the Country, and were ſometimes called the *Committees of Parliament*; becauſe the Members of them were not only nominated by the Parliament, in the *Ordinance*, which firſt erected them; but a Power was expreſly reſerved to both Houſes, to name ſuch additional Members, as they thought fit, and to appoint new Sets of them, for Places now mentioned in the firſt *Ordinance*; both which they frequently did afterwards, from time to time, as their Occaſions required: They were alſo called the *Committees of*, or *for* ſuch a *Place*, or *County*, and the *Committees of Sequeſtration*. And ſome particular Sets of them, after they had by ſubſequent Orders and Ordinances new Powers given them, were called the *Standing* Committees for ſuch and ſuch a County.

They were actually ſitting in *Northamptonſhire* in *July* 1643, and the Year following were very buſie in that County. They were compleatly form'd, and enter'd upon Buſineſs in *Herefordſhire*, by the Beginning of *March* 1645. By ſeveral of their Original Orders, and Papers, which I have now before me, I find, they were ſitting in *Devon* and *Cornwall* in 1646, and continu'd acting in the former of theſe Counties through the Years 1648, 1650, 1651, 1652, and 1654: And in a word, there is ſcarce a conſiderable *Eſtate* or *Family* in the Kingdom, but can ſadly reſtifie, that they continu'd from the time of their Inſtitution, till towards the latter end of the Uſurpation, to Harraſs and Ruine their Fellow-Subjects in every Part and Corner of the Nation.

Ignorant, *and* Inſufficient Miniſters, *in* 1654, *ſaith*, *There was then no Authority in Being for that Purpoſe, ſo that publick* Committees *had then by ſome Orders or Ordinances, been put down, (or perhaps drop't of Courſe with the long Parliament) but I do not remember to have met with any Aſſent of it.* Scob. *Collect. Part* 2. *p.* 111.

Referred to in the Proclamation which follows.

Rush. *Collect.* Vol. *p.* 177. *See alſo* Heyl. Hiſt. Presb. (*Edit.* 2.) *p* 450. Hiſt. Laud. *p* 474.

Ubi ſupra, 433, 475.

Committees in the Country.

See Rush. *Collect.* Vol. *p.* 597.

The Preamble to this Ordinance for Eaſing Scandalous,

For

For it must be known, that the *Ordinance*, by which they were firſt Erected, was not peculiar to the Clergy, nor *Appropriated* to them in their Miniſterial Capacity; but was the monſtrous one of ‖ *April* 1643, for *ſequeſtring notorious Delinquents Eſtate*s, wherein the *Clergy* and *Laity* were blend.d together, under the *general* Notion of *Delinquents*, and each involved by it in one, common Ruin.

‖ Hubb. *Coll. Fol. p* 113. *Scob. Coll. Part* 1. *p.* 40. *ſaith Mar.* 31. *See an* Order *previous to this* Ordinance. *Hubb.* Collect. *Fol. p* 11.

This Ordinance, after having prefac'd its black Deſigns, with alledging it, how agreeable it was to *Natural Juſtice*, that the Eſtates of thoſe, who are *Inſtruments* of Publick Calamities, ſhould be apply'd towards the Support of the Common wealth; provides, that the *Eſtates as well Real as Perſonal*, of *William*, Arch biſhop of *Canterbury*, the Arch-biſhop of *York*, the Biſhops of *Durham*, *Coventry* and *Litcefield*, *Norwich*, *St. Aſaph*, *Oxford*, *Bath* and *Wells*, *Hereford*, *Ely*, *Glouceſter*, *Peterborough*, *Llandaff* and *Worceſter*; and of all Biſhops, Deans, Deans and Chapters, Prebends, Arch-deacons, and of all other Perſons, Eccleſiaſtical or Temporal, who ſhall, or ſhould raiſe Arms againſt the Parliament, or had, or ſhould be in actual War againſt them, or voluntarily contribute Money, Horſe, Plate, &c. or other Aid or Aſſiſtance to the maintenance of any Forces againſt them, *&c.* or join in any Oath, or Act of Aſſociation againſt them, or ſhould impoſe any Tax, *&c.* towards the maintenance of any Force againſt them, *&c.* 'ſhall be forth-'with Seized into the Hands of Sequeſtrators 'and Committees hereafter in this Ordinance 'named;' and of ſuch 'other Perſons, as ſhall 'at any other time be appointed and nominated 'by both Houſes of Parliament, for an, Coun-'ty, City or Place within the Realm of *En-'gland*, or Dominion of *Wales*:' After which the Ordinance Impowers the Committees to call to their Aſſiſtance the Train'd Bands, or any other of the Parliament Forces, and to *Impriſon* ſuch as are *Refractory*, *&c.* or to certifie their Names to a Commi tee of *Lords and Commons*, which were, it ſeems, appointed *for that Service*; and had Power to *ſend for*, and *Impriſon* thoſe *Refractory*, *&c.* Perſons. The Money thus raiſed, was to 'be imployed to the uſe, 'and for the maintenance of the Army, and 'Forces raiſed by the Parliament.'

Which is the reaſon that ſo many of the new Clergy were Inducted, as the Reader will ſee ſoon by Troops of Horſe.

The Ordinance it ſelf in the Cloſe, erects thoſe Committees, by Nominating the Commiſſioners for *all the Counties*, and moſt of the *Cities* and *County Towns* of *England*, ſave that the County of *Oxon* was left blank (doubtleſs as being to much under the Power of his Majeſty at that time.) Nor was there any County, or Place of *Wales* mentioned in that Ordinance, for the ſame Reaſon; but they were not unmindful of thoſe Parts of the Kingdom, when they had a nearer Proſpect of getting them into their own Hands; and accordingly, by an Ordinance of *June* 13, 1643. Sir *Thomas Middleton* was, among other things, impowered 'To 'name and appoint Commiſſioners, &c. for the' *put-'ting in Execution*,' this Order: 'For the *Seiſing* 'and *Sequeſtring the Eſtates*, *&c.*' of Delinquents, in the Counties of *Denbeigh*, *Montgomry*, *Flint*, *Merioneth*, *Carnarvan*, and *Anglſey*. *May* 10. 1644, a like Ordinance paſſed, appointing Commiſſioners for the ſame (and ſome other) Purpoſes, in the Counties of *Hereford*, *Monmouth*, *Glamorgan*, *Brecknock* and *Radnor*. The 8th of *June* following, Commiſſioners were likewiſe named for the Execution of this Ordinance, in the Counties of *Pembroke*, *Carmarthen* and *Cardigan*: And the 27th of the ſame Month, theſe Committees were nominated for the County of *Oxon*, in an Ordinance which ſerved likewiſe for other Purpoſes; ſome of which I ſhall have Occaſion to mention by and by.

See there and in all the following Ordinances Names of the Commiſſioners for the reſpective Counties, and other Places.

Hubb. *Coll. Fol. p.* 222, 432.

Hubb. *Ibid. and p.* 243. *See alſo an additional Ordinance to this, p.* 432. *See alſo* Scob. *Collect. Part* 1. *p.* 61.

Hubb. *Coll. Fol. p.* 439.

Ibid. p. 501.

Ibid. p. 311.

In the mean time, *Auguſt* 19, 1643, this Ordinance of *April* 1, was by an Additional one enlarged and explain.d; providing that in the Number of thoſe *Delinquents* and *Papiſts*, mentioned in the firſt Ordinance, ſhould be likewiſe deemed ſuch, as abſented themſelves from their uſual Places of Abode, *&c.* or betook themſelves to the King's Forces; and ſuch as ſhould imbezzle, or conceal, *&c.* any of their Effects, to avoid Payment of Taxes and Aſſeſments to the Parliament, or kept out of the way, ſo as no Tax could be levyed upon them, or that conceal or harbour the Goods or Perſons of *Delinquents*; or ſhould ſue or moleſt any Perſon, for Obeying or Executing any of the Parliament Ordinances, or Orders, *&c.* But added withal a Clauſe, impowering the Commiſſioners to allow to the Wives and Children of any Delinquents, for their Maintenance, any portion of his Goods and Eſtate, provided it did not exceed *one fifth Part*, of which I ſhall have Occaſion to ſay more hereafter.

Ibid. p. 316.

The general Powers given by the two Grand Ordinances now mentioned, to theſe Committees, over the Eſtates, as well Perſonal, as Real, of all Perſons, whether *Temporal*, or *Eccleſiaſtical*, whom they had thus marked out for Delinquents, was, no doubt, abundantly ſufficient (without ſpecifying any thing peculiar to the *Clergy*) to bring under Sequeſtration every one of them, who had hitherto diſcovered, or ſhould continue to retain any ſence of Duty to his Majeſty: And it will be eaſily imagined, that thoſe who fought all Occaſions againſt them, and conſtantly dealt with them, by the moſt Arbitrary and Oppreſſive Methods, were not wanting to execute the Powers and Authority here given them, in a very Diſtinguiſhed manner, againſt the *Delinquent* Miniſters; as I doubt not, it would in Fact appear, could a perfect Account of their Proceedings be recovered.

However, care was ſoon taken, to provide even yet more effectually, for the Diſpoſſeſſing of the Clergy by theſe Committees: And therefore *September* 6, 1643, as I have before ſaid on another Occaſion, the Commons Or-*dered*, that the Deputy-Lieutenants, and theſe Committees in any County, or any Five of them, ſhould 'have Power to take the Ex-'aminations of Witneſſes againſt any Miniſters, that are Scandalous either in *Life* or *Doctrine*; or any others that have Deſerred 'their *Cures*, and joyned themſelves actually 'with, or are Aſſiſtant unto the Forces raiſed 'againſt the Parliament, *&c.*' and ſend them to the *Committee for Plundered Miniſters*: And purſuant to this Order, it was, as I conjecture, that the Committee of *Northampton* were ſitting upon the Clergy, as I have before noted in that County, in 1643. and 1644: For unleſs I very much miſtake, although theſe Committees ſeiz'd the Revenues of the Clergy, examined Witneſſes againſt them, and on thoſe Examinations proceeded to ſeiure them; yet by their Letters and Certificates, they tranſmitted the Caſe to the *Committee for Plundered Miniſters*, who proceeded finally to determine upon it, and to compleat the Sequeſtration. What was done in other Counties, purſuant to this Order of *September* 6, I cannot expreſly ſay; ſave that I find ſeveral Footſteps of the *Committee for Plundered Miniſters*,

Ibid. p. 311.

in-

intermedling in them; and that it seems highly probable, since no Opportunity was neglected againſt the Clergy, this of enquiring into their *Scandal, &c.* as well as *Delinquency*, was by no means omitted; at leaſt, until the further Powers of that kind (of which I am now going to ſpeak) were ſpecified to theſe Committees; and in thoſe Counties, if any ſuch there were, where ſuch Powers, or ſome others of the like nature, were not at all given.

It muſt be further known therefore, that as the Houſes often did on ſeveral Occaſions (purſuant to the Powers particularly reſerved in the firſt Ordinance) nominate *additional Commiſſioners* for many Places, diſcharge ſome, alter others, erect new ones, where there had been none before, give ſeveral new Powers; as well to the old ones, as to thoſe they had new model'd, or a freſh erected, after the firſt Nominations, for ſome further Purpoſes; and iſſue Inſtructions for their better Proceedings (ſometimes *general Ones* which concern all of them; at other times *ſpecial Ones*, peculiar to ſome particular *Sets* and *Aſſociations* of them;) fo did they likewiſe from time to time, make theſe Committees their *grand Executioners* for the ſubſequent *Ordinances* of Levying their *numberleſs Aſſeſſments* and *Impoſitions*, raiſing Horſe and Foot, aſſociating ſome Counties, and providing for the Security of others: And in ſeveral of theſe Ordinances were ſpecial Clauſes inſerted, relating to the Clergy.

Rush. Coll. Fol. paſſim.

The firſt of this kind, that I have obſerv'd, is that of *March* 26, 1644. to *enable* Sir *William Brereton* to execute *ſeveral Ordinances, &c.* which not only Recognizes, as it were, his former Nomination, and places him at the Head of theſe *Committees for the County*, and City and County of *Cheſter*; but among ſeveral other things, provides, 'That the ſaid Sir *William Brereton*, together with the *Deputy-Lieutenants* and *Committees*, as aforeſaid, ſhall have 'Power to call before them all *Miniſters*, and *School-maſters*, within the County of *Cheſter*, 'and the County of the City of *Cheſter*, that 'are Scandalous in their Lives, or ill affected to the 'Parliament, or Fomenters of this unnatural 'War, or ſhall wilfully refuſe Obedience to the 'Ordinances of Parliament, or ſhall have deſerted their ordinary Place of Reſidence, not 'being employed in the Service of the King 'and Parliament; and they ſhall have Power to 'ſend for any Witneſſes, and examine any Complaint or Teſtimony againſt them, upon 'Oaths of ſuch Perſons as ſhall, and may be 'produced to give Evidence againſt them: 'And upon ſuch Proofs of the aforeſaid Crimes, 'the ſaid Sir *William Brereton*, together with 'the *Deputy-Lieutenants*, and *Committees* aforeſaid, have hereby Power to Remove and Eject all ſuch *Scandalous Miniſters*, and *School-maſters*; and in their Places to nominate, and appoint ſuch Learned, Able, Godly and Fit Perſons, as they (with the Advice and Conſent of Three, or more, Godly and Learned Divines of the ſaid County of *Cheſter*, 'which they ſhall call unto them for that Purpoſe, 'ſhall think fit; and ſhall cauſe all ſuch *Miniſters* 'and *School-maſters* ſo Nominated, and Appointed, and Placed, to be put in Poſſeſſion of the 'ſaid *Churches*, and *Schools*, &c'

Ibid. p. 469.

P. 472.

The ſame Powers, almoſt *verbatim*, were given to the *Committees* of the County of *Glouceſter*, the County and City of *Glouceſter*, the Counties of *Hereford*, *Monmouth*, *Glamorgan*, *Brecknock* and *Radnor*, by a Clauſe in a like Ordinance of *May* 10, 1644; to the *Committee* for the County of *Salop*, by a *Clauſe* in a like Ordinance of *June* 13, the ſame year; to the *Committees* of *Berks*, *Buckingham* and *Oxford*, by a *Clauſe* in a like Ordinance of the 27th of the ſame Month (which, as I have before ſaid, firſt appointed the *Commiſſioners* for the laſt of theſe *Counties*;) to the *Committees* of the *County* of *Wilts*, by a *Clauſe* in a like Ordinance of *July* 15, following; renew'd to the *Committees* of the ſame *County* again, and added to thoſe of *Dorſet*, *Somerſet*, *Devon*, *Cornwall*, *Briſtol*, *Exeter* and *Pool*, by a *Clauſe* in a like Ordinance of *Auguſt* 19, 1644; and to the *Committees* of the County of *Worceſter*, in a *Clauſe* of the like Ordinance of * *September* 23, in the ſame Year. And, I gueſs, that a Power of the like Nature was given to the *Committees* of the County of *York*, and of the County and City of *York*, and of *Kingſton* upon *Hull*, and the *Counties* of *Lancaſter*, *Nottingham*, *Durham*, *Northumberland*, *Cumberland* and *Weſtmorland*; which I take to be the Places within the Verge of the *Northern Committees*, to whom, Mr. *Whitlock* informs us, a Power was given *July* 18, 1645, to *Sequeſter* Malignant Miniſters.

Ibid. p. 510, 512.

Ibid. p. 526, 528.

Ibid. p. 537, 541. See alſo the Ordin. of July 1, Ibid. p. 514.

* Ibid. p. 548, 550.

Ibid. p. 866.

Mem. p. 155.

Alſo Sir Tho. Fairfax had a Power to do ſomething of that nature before in Yorkſhire; and another Ordinance for the like purpoſe, was order'd to be brought in Mar. 27, 1649, for the ſame County: Of both which, I ſhall ſay ſomething hereafter.

As to the Seven Aſſociated Counties of *Eſſex*, *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Hertford*, *Cambridge*, *Huntingdon* and *Lincoln*, The Charge of Purging them, as likewiſe of Reforming the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, being committed to the Earl of *Manchester*, by a particular Ordinance (tho' founded in a good Meaſure, on the Foot of theſe *Committees*,) I ſhall ſpeak of them at large in another Place. But as for the other remaining *Counties* whether the *Committees* proceeded by vertue only of the general Powers given them in the firſt Ordinances, or by the general Order for taking Examinations, and tranſmitting them to the *Committee for Plundered Miniſters*; or whether the like Powers were granted them in the * *Clauſes* of ſome other Ordinances, which have hitherto eſcaped my Enquiry, I cannot ſay: But that theſe Committees did proceed againſt the Clergy in ſome other Counties, beſides theſe here named (particularly in *Kent* and *Leiceſterſhire*) I am very well aſſured; and have ſome Reaſon to think the ſame of the other Counties of *South-Wales*, which are here omitted. And whoever reflects on the Temper of the Times, will eaſily believe the Clergy were not undiſturbed in any one part of the Nation.

* Perhaps 'tis very ſhort, and general ones; ſaying only in a Line or two, that ſuch a Committee ſhould have the ſame Powers as were given to ſuch or ſuch a Committee, by ſuch or ſuch an Ordinance, and ſo I muſt have overlook'd them: For I find ſuch Clauſes in ſome of their Ordinances for other Matters.

Although the Committees at *London*, had, as hath been ſhewn at large, exerciſed all the Arts of Malice and Oppreſſion, that could eaſily be Invented, towards ſuch Miniſters, as were brought before them; yet the Miſeries of the Clergy in general were very much increaſed, by the Erecting thoſe other Committees, in the ſeveral Parts of the Kingdom, and ſpreading as it were, the Contagion over the whole Nation, which as yet had raged chiefly in and about the great City only: For beſides, that the Calamity was hereby render'd Univerſal in point of Place, and the *deſtroying Angel* was *Commiſſioned* to ſpare no Family, which had not the Blood of the *Covenant* ſprinkled on the Poſts of the Doors: So the Goods, Monies and Temporal Eſtates likewiſe, as well as their Spiritual Promotions, were by theſe Ordinances put into the Hands of the *Plunderers*; the Remoreleſs and Privacy, as it were, of ſeveral

Ibid. p. 489, 492.

Ibid. p. 504, 508.

Which ſtark began to be urged.

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Counties, administred Opportunities of *Oppreſſion* with his *Shame* and *Clamour* than thoſe could do it, who acted in the more Publick View of the Kingdom at *London*; and thoſe poor deſpicable Wretches, who could not be at the Expence of a Journey to the *Metropolis*, in order to vent their Spleen and Malice on their Miniſters, had a Tribunal brought Home to their Doors, which render'd it now as eaſie to *diſpoſſeſs*, as it was to *invent an Accuſation* againſt their innocent Paſtors: Nor were the greater Part of thoſe, whom their Patterns as well as Maſters at *London*, had nominated for that wicked Purpoſe, leſs ready for ſuch an Undertaking, than themſelves had been, and ſtill continu'd to be.

See the Preambles to the Ordinance of Jan 20. 1643. for Regulating the University of Cambridge, &c. Hobb. 1 vol. fol. p. 415; and to the ſame Purpoſe, the Earl of Manchester in his Inſtructions to the Superintendants under him in the Aſſociated Counties of Eſſex, &c (of which I ſhall ſpeak hereafter) recommended to them the diſquieting themſelves into the ſeveral Parts of the Country, that the People might be thereby the more encouraged to apply to them, when they were enabled to do ſo much for much Eaſe.

Dr Rogers, *See Herebord* Cathedral.

Whether theſe *Committees* kept any better Journals againſt the Proceedings of the Clergy, than thoſe at *Weſtminſter* had done; or if they did, whether they might not afterwards deſtroy them, to conceal their Shame, on the Proſpect of the Return of his Majeſty, I cannot tell: But after the beſt Enquiries I could make, I have not yet met with any more, than an Account of their Proceedings in *Hereford* for one Year. The *Characters*, and ſome few other Things of the Commiſſioners at *Northampton*; ſome of their looſe Orders, chiefly relating to the County of *Devon*; ſome few other ſtraggling Notices and Hints; and very lately, the Accuſations and Anſwers of ſome of the Clergy of *Leiceſterſhire*; which, tho' far from being enough to compleat a tolerable Account of any one of theſe *Committees*, (for had their Papers been remaining, many Volumes could not have accounted for all of them) yet are ſufficient to ſhew, that the ſelf-ſame Spirit of Injuſtice and Oppreſſion was predominant in the Country, as in the Town, and that the one exactly copied after the other.

Theſe Courts of Injuſtice were erected at *Hereford*, ſoon after that City fell into their Hands, in *December* 1643, with a Salary of Four Shillings *per Diem* at firſt, (and afterwards Five Shillings) for each acting Member; and their firſt Work was to turn out the *Cathedral Clergy*, whom they ſoon diſpatch'd; placing in ſome Preachers of their own, and ſeizing the Revenues and Houſes of the Dignitaries and Prebendaries (and forbidding ſome of them to Remove their Goods) out of the Former of which, they Rewarded their Teachers of Sedition, and pay'd their own Salaries; and into the Latter they thruſt both their New Chaplains, and themſelves, as they thought good. The Palace fell to the ſhare of Colonel *Birch*; Dr. *Nath. Wright* (one of the Members of the *Committee*) had the Deanery; and the Temporal Eſtate, as well as the Spiritual, of the Biſhop was put under Sequeſtration. The firſt Act, that occurs in that Extract of their Proceedings, which I have receiv'd, was of *March* 7, 1643; the firſt Sequeſtration of any Tithes, was that of *Kinnaſby*, from Mr. *Vyner*, *June* 13, 1646. The 23d of the ſame Month they likewiſe Sequeſter'd thoſe of *Streeten* from Dr. *Wright*; and the laſt Date in that Extract, is of *March* 22, 1646. The only Order for Sequeſtration, that is at large recited in it, is that of Dr. *Wright*, now mentioned; the Reaſons aſſigned for which are, that he was of a '*Scandalous Life*' in general, without mentioning any one Particular) '*Incendium againſt the Parliament*,' and had '*abſented himſelf from his Cure*.' But if the Extracts be exact, they do in the Caſe of another Perſon fully interpret themſelves, and inform us, what we are to underſtand by *Scandal*: For tho' nothing more was alledg'd and prov'd againſt him, (as appears by their very Order it ſelf) than his being "*ill Affected to the Parliament, and a Fomenter of the War*;" yet for *that* they voted him *Scandalous*, as well as a *Delinquent*, and accordingly aſſign that Reaſon for his Sequeſtration. Nor could other than the vileſt Oppreſſions be expected from them, if the reſt were Men of ſuch Characters, as thoſe who compos'd the Committees of *Cumberland* and *Northampton*. There were indeed ſome conſiderable Eſtates and Families nominated in the Ordinances for theſe Purpoſes; but ſeveral of them did in all probability refuſe to join in that diſhonourable Employment; and others, I believe, let a very ſparing Hand to it; nor did they perchance proceed ſo *far*, but to *ſeveen themſelves*; and became Judges in theſe Courts, to prevent being cited thither as *Criminals*. This, at leaſt, is ſure, that the Committees in the firſt of the Counties now mentioned, were '*moſtly made of Tradeſmen*,' who were always moſt forward in Buſineſs, and more active in their wicked Employment; than either the few Gentry, or even thoſe of the Soldiery, that were mixed with them: Nor was there ſo much as one *Gentleman* appeared with thoſe at *Northampton*, at ſome of their firſt Sittings, and hardly any after, that could claim that Title, either by '*Blood or Armour*;' much leſs did any of them underſtand either *Divinity* or *Law*, (whether *Civil*, *Canon* or *Common*) nor ſcarcely any of them even *the Latin Tongue*: Inſomuch that when Mr *Jer. Stephens* of *Wootton* (ſo frequently mentioned) had occaſion to alledge a Sentence of *Law-Latin* out of *Bracton*, they took it as an Affront, and Rebuked him for it; telling him themſelves, '*They did not underſtand Latin*.' This general Account of the *Committee of Northampton*, I find in the Papers of the excellent Perſon laſt mentioned; beſides which, theſe Papers proceed likewiſe to the Detail of the Characters of moſt of the Commiſſioners, an Extract of which (for they are too long to be all inſerted) here follows.

See the Cath. of Lincoln.

See an Ordinance' Hobb. Coll. Vol. p. 870, and ſome others in that Collection.

See him in that County.

See the Cath. of Worceſter

'Sir *R. S*——*l* (ſay they) was a Perſon never 'noted for Religion, Goodneſs, Piety, *&c.* his 'Grandfather lived upon an Impropriate Parſonage near *Northampton*, and thruſt the poor 'Vicar out of his Houſe (which of Right belonged to him, into another) and worſe one, 'and uſurped alſo the Glebe *Land*. Sir *W.* his 'Son, by griping, ſelling of Deer, and Graſing, 'got an Eſtate of ſeveral Thouſand Pounds, and 'was Knighted by King *James*, amongſt the 'glut of Knights made by that Prince, tho' it 'never appeared that he had a Coat of Arms, or 'was a Gentleman: This Sir *R.* his Son, ſucceeded his Father in Covetouſneſs, Gripping 'and Niggardlineſs; was a noted and perverſe 'Wrangler, hated to pay Tithes; was on that 'Score particularly Troubleſome to the *Clergy*; 'and had been in the *High Commiſſion-Court* for 'Moleſting of them: He had been thrown out 'of the Commiſſion of the Peace by the Lord 'Keeper *Coventry*, for this troubleſome, obſtinate, 'wilful and Stubborn Diſpoſition; and was 'overthrown in Eight Points in Law by his Mi'niſter, to his no ſmall Diſgrace; for which he 'was after quit with him, by a Proſecution in 'Parliament; he was utterly unlearned; underſtood not ſo much as *Latin*; was a *bitter Enemy* to the *Loyal and Learned Clergy*, a 'perpetual Babler, and would talk till he forgot 'what he had ſaid laſt: His Carriage, whilſt a 'Committee-man, was ſo Inſolent, Violent and

'Un-

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* From the Committee.

'Unjuſt, that he was not only odious to all 'the Country, but diſmiſs'd * for a meer Wrang- 'ler: He became at length indeed aſhamed him- 'ſelf of what he had done; diſavowed his Acti- 'ons, and put them on others of the Committee; 'and at laſt ſuffering ſometimes himſelf from the 'Soldiers, was unpitied by every one: He never 'pay'd any Taxes whilſt he was in Power.'

'His Son *R.* was alſo another of the Com- 'mittee, (for he could not be called a *Committee-* 'man) being a *Swawling Snotty Noſe*; under- 'ſtanding neither *Law*, nor ſo much as *Latins* 'nor any thing elſe but *Dogs* and *Hogs*; and was 'fit only for a *Grazier*, as his Father had been.'

'E——d F——r of *Daventry*: His Father was 'a Pewterer; he was himſelf, neither Gentle- 'man, Scholar nor Lawyer; was an 'ignorant Fellow, who underſtood not a Word 'of *Latin*; but a very violent *Presbyterian*; 'a moſt violent Perſecuter of the *Clergy*; and 'had caſt out many, to the utter Undoing of 'their Families. He was alſo a noted Whore- 'maſter and Fornicator; us'd to hunt on *Chriſt-* 'mas, and feaſt on *Aſh-Wednesday*; turned af- 'terwards (with the Times) an *Independent*, 'and was at laſt forc'd to ſell his *Eſtate* for 'Debt.'

'T——P——n was indeed the Son of a *Clergy-* 'man but no other ways a Gentleman: Nor was 'he either Lawyer or Scholar, or knew ſo much 'as *Latin*; was from Town-Captain, advanced 'to the *Committee*, and the Bench; had got- 'ten what he had, by *Carting*, *Ploughing*, *Gri-* 'ping and *Graſping*: And tho' at firſt, for * 'fetring up Chriſt in his Kingdom, Might 'and Main; yet at laſt turned *Independent*.

* The Preſbyterian way.

'J——n N——n: His Father ſold Skins: He got Money by Plundering, and Sequeſtring, and then purchas'd the *College* of *Cotheſtoke* 'near *Oundle*, conſiſting formerly of a War- 'den and Twelve Fellows.'

'E——d H——y: He liv'd in *Church-Lands*; 'and was a Gentleman of the *New Erection* on 'thoſe Lands, which he had almoſt doubl'd by 'Oppreſſion. He was a Wet Saint; and once 'with a Company, having drunk a Cellar dry, 'befrid the Barrels, and ſung Pſalms.' A very fit *Aſſeſſor* on thoſe Tribunals, before which, Frequenting of Taverns (tho' without Excels) was ſo Common and Fatal an Article.'

'J——n B——n: He was indeed a Com- 'mittee-man; but all that he was capable of, 'was, *to tell the Clock, and empty the Pot and* 'Pipe. Good part of his Hatred to the *Clergy*, 'was, his having been ſued for Tythes by 'his Miniſter,' and it may be, that was the Qua- lification, which Recommended him for a *Committee-man*.

'Sir *R——d S——n*: He was one, who 'had long carried two Faces under one Hood: 'For he came not into the Party, till he ſaw the 'King's Cauſe decline; and then heartily con- 'tributed to haſten the Fall of it. He was in- 'deed a Gentleman of a good (but at that time 'decayed) Family; and had about Three 'Hundred Pounds *per Annum*, of *Church-Lands* '(*viz.* ſome of thoſe belonging to the Cathe- 'dral of St. *Paul*,) for his ſhare of the Booty: 'He was earneſt in Sequeſtring the *Clergy*, and 'notorious for Gaming at *Cards* and *Dice*; 'Tho' it is well known, that once playing at *Cards*, was ſufficient to get any *Clergyman* diſ- miſſed from his Living.

'*R——d O——y*: His Father was one of 'the poor Knights made at *Calais* by the Lord '*Eſſex*, when the Queen told him, he ſhould *firſt have built an Hoſpital* for them. This '*R——d* had ſold all the little Land he was 'Poſſeſs'd of, and would *do any thing for a Mor-* 'ſel of Bread.'

'J—— T——n was a young Man juſt 'come to an *Eſtate*, and lived ſometimes on the 'Parſonage of *Newnham*.'

'Sir *G——t P——n* had an Un- 'cle, whoſe Ears were cropt for a *Libel* on Arch- biſhop *Whitgift*: Was firſt a *Preſbyterian*, 'then an *Independent*, then a *Brownift* and af- 'terwards an *Anabaptiſt*: He was a moſt furi- 'ous, fiery, implacable Man; was the principal 'Agent in caſting out moſt of the Learned 'Clergy; a great Oppreſſor of the County; 'got a good Manner for his Booty of the E. of '*R.*; and a conſiderable Purſe of Gold, by a 'Plunder at *Lyn* in *Norfolk*.'

'Sir *J—— D——n* was never noted 'for Ability or Diſcretion; was a *Puritan* by 'Tenure; his Houſe being an ancient College, 'and his Lands the Revenues of that College; 'where he Poſſeſſed the Church, and abuſed 'moſt part of it to prophane Uſes; the *Chancel* 'to a Barn, the Body of it to a Corn-Chamber 'and Store-Houſe; reſerving one Side-Iſle of 'it only for the publick Service of Prayers, '*&c.* He was noted for Weakneſs and Sim- 'plicity; and never put on any Buſineſs of 'Moment; but was very furious againſt the 'Clergy.'

'*Z——h T——e*: His Grand-father was 'born of poor Parents in *Weſtmorland*; but 'advancing himſelf by ſome means or other, 'got the *Nunnery* of —— near *Northampton*, 'for his Booty, in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign: 'After which, his Son (Father to this *Z——h*) 'married a Daughter of the Lord *Zouch*, who 'was with Child before Marriage, or elſe ſhe 'had never fallen to his Lot. This *Z——* 'built on the Scite of the *Nunnery*, and Part of 'the Church; turned other Parts of it to 'prophane Uſes, particularly, the *Chancel*, 'to a Dairy, Buttery and other ſuch Offices. 'In digging and altering, he Violated the Aſhes 'of many great Perſonages; and among them, 'thoſe of *Simon*, ſometime Earl of *Northamp-* 'ton, the Founder of the *Nunnery*, who lay 'interr'd there in a Vault: He had likewiſe 'other Church-Lands, and *no Bread to Eat*, 'but of that kind: He was ſo vile an Uſurper 'of the *Church's* and *Clergy's* Rights and *Tithes*, 'that his Miniſter Mr. *Percival*, had been forced 'to Petition the King againſt him: He wrote 'Notes on his Majeſty's Letters taken at *Naſeby*; 'and among them, hath frequently theſe mo- 'deſt and dutiful Interjections; Here's a fine 'King! Here's a fine King!

'Major *B——r*, who was at laſt Major-Ge- 'neral of four *Counties*; among which, this of '*Northampton*, was one; had been a broken 'Attorney's *Clerk*, and wrote for a Farthing a 'Sheet to Eat. He was a moſt notorious Plun- 'derer whilſt in the Army; and after, a Proud, 'Inſolent, Domineering, *Turkiſh Baſſa*, keeping 'all Mankind in awe; and diſpoſſeſs'd very 'many of the *Clergy*, without ſo much as a 'Shew or Pretence of any Proceedings.'

'*J——n*

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'*J*——*n R*——*g* was firſt, a Clerk to an 'Attorney; after which, as it was ſaid, going 'to *London*, there undertook ſuch Paultry and 'Knaviſh Buſineſs, that he was forced to ab'ſcond, and keep in a Privileg'd Place of the 'Temple. In the beginning of the *Rebellion*, 'the Parliament had threatned to hang him, 'and other his Aſſociates for wicked Practi'ces that they had been guilty of; but keep'ing himſelf out of the way, until ſome o'ther Buſineſs had diverted the Parliament; 'and at length approving himſelf a fit Perſon 'for ſuch wicked Deſigns, as they had them'ſelves in Hand; he got ſo much into their 'Favour, as to have the Office under them, 'of making *Tickets for Paſſengers*; from thence 'was promoted to ſome Office in *Goldſmith's* 'and *Haberdaſher's Stalls*; and on the Sale of 'the *Church-Lands*, got good Bargains, and ſo 'became a Worſhipful Eſquire, forſooth, and 'a Member of *theſe Committees*.'

It ſeems needleſs to obſerve on theſe Characters of the moſt buſie and forward Members of the Committee at *Northampton*, that it is more than probable, the greater part of the Acting Sequeſtrators in all the other Counties, were of the ſame Sort; for the Abhorrence wherewith every one bears the Name of *Sequeſtrator*, even at this Diſtance of Time, and the Ignominy that attends the Poſterity of ſuch of them (who have any left) ſufficiently ſhews, how vile their Perſons, as well as their Proceedings had been: And as little neceſſary it is to Remark, how truly Miſerable the Clergy muſt needs have been under them, when the moſt Diſtant and Remote Corners of the Kingdom were not without theſe Plunderers, and any Two (or at moſt Three) of them had in their Hands the abſolute Power of the Livelihoods (and often the Liberties) of every Clergyman whom they thought fit to call a *Delinquent*.

As to what concerns their Proceedings, it muſt be known, that the Spirit of the Times being perfectly uniform and the ſame, the *Commiſſioners in the Country* copied exactly after the Pattern ſet them by the Committees at *London*; of which having ſpoken ſo largely already, it would be tedious to repeat the Particulars of them; eſpecially ſince they will appear ſo plentifully, when I come to mention the Sufferings of Particular Perſons in their proper Place; the Ignorance, Malice, poor Conditions and profligate Wickedneſs of thoſe, who were the Accuſers and Witneſſes againſt the Clergy, throughout the ſeveral Counties; the Occaſions of their Enmity againſt them; the Matter (ſave that the *Covenant* was now ſet on Foot, and the *refuſing* of *that* made a very frequent Article againſt them), the Falſhood and the Ridiculouſneſs of their Accuſations; the manner of their Proof; the plain and ſhameful Diſtortion both of their Words and Actions; and the Variety of Oppreſſions exerciſ'd *pro re natâ* by their wicked Judges, render the Practices of theſe Committees altogether the ſame with thoſe already accounted for, and they varied only in the Two Circumſtances of the Perſons that *Acted*, and the Perſons that *Suffer'd* under them.

However, I cannot forbear alledging ſome Particulars, in Proof of what I have now ſaid: The Manuſcript Papers of Mr *Stephens*, out of which I have recited the *Characters* of the *Sequeſtrators* at *Northampton*, affirm, That the Witneſſes againſt the Clergy there, were '*Vile*, '*Refuſe*, *Contemptible People*, *not fit to be placed with the Dogs of the Flock*; *much leſs to* '*Evidence againſt the chief Paſtors of it*.' And in another Place, they inform us, That the Committees '*took the Examinations of Witneſſes*; *received from very poor People, and very poor Fellows, any Allegation without Oath and Juries*.' And again, That '*they admitted of very mean* '*People, and very poor Fellows, any Allegation,* '*without Oath and Affections*; *when the Witneſſes were ſo ignorant and ſtupid, that they* '*could not ſpeak Sence or Reaſon, they accepted* '*Papers written by others, and cauſed Copies to* '*be ſent to Mr.* White, *&c.*' And it appears thro' the whole Courſe of thoſe Papers, that any poor Wretch, who wanted to get Money, or any the vileſt Fellows of a Pariſh, who had a Pique or Quarrel againſt their Miniſter, would keep him in continual Fears; and whenever they thought fit to attend the Committees, they were not only heard, but countenanced, alſo and encourag'd, and had frequently Intereſt enough to get their Miniſter and his whole Family turned a ſtarving: Nor could there be a more compleat Evidence than Mr. *Stephens* was, of theſe ſad Truths; becauſe they were fully exemplified in his own Caſe: For one of his Accuſers was the Jaylor at *Northampton*, who (beſides that he was a notorious Whore-maſter) uſed to let out the Priſoners in the Night to Rob and Steal, and was at laſt Hanged at *Nottingham* for Robbing on the High-way: Another was a Bayliff; a Third was an Infamous Ale-Houſe-keeper, his Wife a Bawd, (and at length killed by a Soldier in a Quarrel) and his Daughters ſo very Lewd, that they were commonly known by the Name of the *Ammunition Whores*; the Fourth was a profligate Fellow, who lived moſtly in this Ale-houſe, notorious for Drunkenneſs and all manner of Diſorders. Mr. *Stephens* recounts particularly, no leſs than Eight ſeveral Baſtards that he had; and is forced at laſt to add, *And divers others*; he had been Diſ-inherited for Lewdneſs; was Outlaw'd for curing off the Hand of a Man, who found him ſtealing of Deer; had been Indicted at one Quarter-Seſſions in Twelve ſeveral Indictments; had ſtabb'd and wounded ſeveral Perſons; diſobey'd all Orders; nor could any Juſtice in the Country rule him; he ſtood Excommunicated; and was thrown at laſt into *Northampton*-Jayl (for ſtabbing one *Braybrook*) where he had like to have murther'd ſeveral of the Priſoners; for which, being thruſt down into the Dungeon, he died there in a miſerable Condition; and the Proſecution of him by Mr. *Stephens* in the *Eccleſiaſtical Court*, for ſome of theſe Crimes, was the whole occaſion of his Enmity againſt him: And yet, tho' all this was known, he had a favourable Ear from the *Committees*, was countenanc'd and encourag'd by them; and admitted againſt Mr. *Stephens*, not only as the chief *Proſecutor*, but as an *Evidence* likewiſe, and that too without Oath, The Fifth was a Fellow who having gotten his Maid with Child, contrived to drown it in a Well, which was accordingly done, and the Wench after hanged for it at *Northampton*. The laſt was a Groom, who had been Diſ-inherited by his Father for ſome vile Practices, and was inferior to no Cut-Purſe in *Newgate* for Cheating, Lying, Couſining and Falſhood; the very Peſt of the whole Country; for wherever he heard of a Miniſter and his Pariſhioners at Variance, he would go and threaten the Miniſter to joyn with the Pariſhioners; and by that means got Money from ſome; from others an Horſe, or a parcel of Sheep; by others he was kept in a Yearly Penſion; but from others, nothing would content him, beſides the Livings themſelves; and he had accordingly ſeveral good ones in that County, Sequeſter'd into his Hands by the Committees, who always countenanced and encouraged

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Encouraged him, notwithstanding they well knew, that he thus made a Trade of *Informations*.

I am satisfied, I need add nothing more in this kind, to what I have now said; save that to these plentiful Instances of the Malice and profligate Wickedness of the Witnesses against the Clergy, I shall beg leave to subjoyn one, of their profound Ignorance in the Case of Mr. *Gibson* of *Horn-Castle*, in *Lincolnshire*; who was Articled against by some of his Parishioners (before the Sequestrators under the Earl of *Manchester*,) for *Ormanism*; by which the poor Wretches meant *Arminianism*; and abundantly discover'd what competent Judges they were of the Doctrine of their Minister, and how fit to determine upon the *Thing*, when they were ignorant of the very *Name*, by which it was call'd.

See him in that County.

However, their Meaning was good; and the thing they *intended* to accuse him of, they well knew, was *Capital* in those Times. The *Century* hath several Articles of that kind against the Clergy; and not only in this Particular, but in all others, the matter of the Accusations before these *Committees* in the Country (as I now said) as well as the *Quality* of the *Witnesses*, &c. was so perfectly the same, with those exhibited to the *Committees* at *London*, that one would be tempted to think, they had made this wicked use among others, of the Pamphlet last mentioned, to furnish themselves out of it with the Forms of accusing any Minister, whom they had pitch'd upon for Sequestration. 'Assisting his 'Majesty, Being in some of his *Garrisons*, Discountenancing the *Rebellion*, Obeying the Orders and Injunctions of the Church, Bowing 'at the Name of Jesus, towards the *Altar*, 'Railing of it in, Requiring People to come 'up to the Rails to receive the *Communion*,' and the like, fill'd up much the greater part of these Articles, which were preferr'd against them: So that, in a Word, the Representation, that I have already given of these Matters out of the *Century*, is likewise a just Account of their *Accusations* before the *Committees* in the several *Counties*; only the *Covenant* being but in its Infancy, when that *Pamphlet* was Published, the Allegation of *refusing that*, appears more seldom in the Accusations of it, than in those before the *Country-Sequestrators*. To which must be added, that the *Common-Prayer* also being afterwards abolished, and the *Directory* established in the room of it, the *continuing to Officiate* by the *One*, and *refusing the Use* of the *Other*, were two new *Crimes* wholly unknown to the *Century*, and the more Early Times of the *London-Committees*. I must farther take notice likewise, that the Accusations of *Scandal* and *Superstition*, seem to have been dealt, with a more sparing Hand, by the *Country-Informers*, than by those, who first accused the *Clergy* in *Parliament*; or at least, they seem to have been less *particular* in their Charges of that Nature: The Reasons of which might possibly be, that the *Clamours* of that kind dispersed throughout the whole Kingdom, by the Proceedings of the *Committee of Religion*, and those of *Scandalous and Plundered Ministers*, had so far obtain'd their desir'd Effect, that the whole Body of the *Regular Clergy* were supposed Guilty of those, without an *Accusation*; or else *Delinquency* being now made *Criminal*, by a *Standing Ordinance* (and not by the *Arbitrary Vote* of a *Committee* only) and the taking of the *Covenant* being enjoyned, there was less need of troubling themselves with any other *Articles*: Insomuch, that of all the Divines *Sequester'd* in *Northamptonshire* about 1644, I do not find by Mr. *Stephens's* Papers, any one of them was even *accused* for a vicious Life (and in truth, they were, generally speaking, Men of *Excellent Lives* and *Learning*;) but they were turned out, '*either for refusing the Covenant, or upon some Displeasure of their Neighbours about paying their Tithes; or refusing to pay the Taxes*,' or some other Allegations of the like Nature.

However, the Charges of *Immorality* were by no means, wholly dropt in other Places; they still continued to be more *frequent* than *true*; but I must repeat, as proper to the *Committees* likewise, what I have formerly remark'd of those at *London*; that tho' many of the *Articles* fram'd against the *Clergy*, were made up wholly of *Superstition*, or *Malignancy* or *both*; yet I do not at present remember to have seen any one Sett of them, presented to any of the *Committees* of the *Country*, which consisted altogether of *Immorality*: But as something or other of the former kind was always intermix'd in the *Accusation*; so, I am well satisfied, that generally speaking, it served as the chiefest *Proof* and *Evidence* of the *Scandal*.

The Particulars of what is here said, relating to the Matter of their Accusations (as well as the many other Methods of *Oppression*, made use of to dispossess them of their *Livelyhood*; of which I shall presently likewise subjoyn a Word or two) are, as hath been already noted, too many to be recounted in this Place; and will appear hereafter dilperled up and down in the *Life*: But I cannot forbear preventing my self, by producing an Instance or two at present, of the *trifling* and *ridiculous Things*, that were alledged against some of them. In Cumberland a *Gentleman was avowedly ejected for Hunting, and going to a Publick House*. The *Crime* against another, was, *Walking in his Garden on a* Sunday-Evening: And against a Third, was alledged, *the Fault of his Servant*, which it was impossible for him to have prevented. A Reverend *Clergyman* of *Gloucestershire* had this *Accusation* against him, '*That he Courted a Hare of a Sabbath-Day*;' which was no other, *than his Greyhounds pursuing, and killing an Hare that accidentally came before him*: And Mr. *Pully* of *Fordham* in *Essex*, was Sequester'd, *because that was a better Living than* Wakefield: For it being necessary that a certain *New-England Teacher* should be provided for, two Livings were taken under Consideration for that end; and *Fordham* appearing the better of the two, Mr. *Pully* was accordingly pitch'd upon to be dispossess'd; altho' it is not to be question'd, but other Reasons were provided to be exhibited to the *Committee*. The *Committee in Shropshire* were inclined to have spar'd a Gentleman, that appeared to be a Person of excellent Learning, until one of the Members stood up, and said, *The Jesuits and Priests were Learned, and therefore did the more harm*; and accordingly the poor *Clergyman* was *Sequester'd*, as may be justly affirmed, for being a *Learned Man*. A *Clergyman's* suffering his *Children* to play at *Cards* for *Pins*, hath helped, as is affirmed, to make up one of the *Crimes* against him; and it is said, that the Reverend Mr *Lionel Playters* of *Ugshall* in *Suffolk*, was accused of '*eating of Custard after a Scandalous Manner*;' not that he was, as I suppose, accused in these Words; but probably something of his *eating*, was produced in Maintenance of some matter of *Scandal* alledged against him; which in effect, amounted to what is here affirm'd; and gave occasion to that Saying. This, at least, may be gathered

Mildy, as I think, before these Committees; as Ludd, before some other Sequestrators

See him in that County.

See him in that County, and what is more further said of that matter.

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from these, and many such like Reports which go up and down of these Times; that the Articles against the Clergy were very ridiculous, and that they were as truly scandalous to the *Informers*, as they themselves intended them to the Persons whom they *accused*.

As to what concerns the Injustice of these *Committees*, and the Oppressions exercis'd upon the *Clergy*, by the more immediate Hands of the *Committee-Members* themselves; it hath been already suggested, that at *Northampton* (in defiance of *natural Justice*, and the very Laws of Nations, as well as *Magna Charta*, and all the Laws of this Kingdom) *'they did not examine 'one Witness against any Minister, upon Oath;'* tho' it must be own'd, that if they acted there, as I guess they did, by virtue of the Order of *Sept.* 6, 1643, that Piece of Oppression was rather owing to the *Order* it self (which mention'd nothing of an *Oath*) than to those who executed it. In the mean time, the Papers so often mention'd (which were mostly, unless I very much mistake, drawn up, on a personal Knowledge of the Matters contain'd in them) affirm, and several times *repeat it*, that *none* of the Clergy in that County were *legally* Ejected by these Committees, even on the foot of their own *Ordinances*: Such was the *Liberty and Property* of those Times. Nor did the *Clergy* reap any great Advantage from the *Administration* of an *Oath* in those Places, where they had that Favour allow'd them, and even where the Witnesses confin'd themselves to *Truth*; because any the least Shew or Pretence, either of *Accusation* or *Evidence*, was sufficient to displace them; as abundantly appears in the Case of the very worthy Mr. *Newte* of *Tiverton* in *Devon*; against * whom a Witness of more than common Note, depos'd (and that Deposition was admitted, and had its Weight) to this Effect; *'That he heard a Gentle-'man say, that he heard another Gentleman say, 'that Mr. Newte, when in* France, *promoted the 'King's Interest.'* And of the same kind was what hath been already noted also; that they accepted Papers *written by others*, and transmitted even *Copies* of these to the *Committee for Plunder'd Ministers*, as sufficient Grounds on which to proceed to the divesting of their Freeholds and Livelihoods; and dispossess'd others, even without so much as a Shew or Pretence of *any Proceedings at all* against them.

See Hist. Collect. Fol. P. 111.

See him in that county.

* *As I have been informed by his own Son, the Reverend and Worthy Mr.* John Newte *of* Tiverton, *one of the Clerks in Convocation for the Diocese of* Exeter.

Nor is it easie to determine, whether the Injustice of their Mock-Tryals, or that of dispossessing them without any Hearing at all, was the greater; since those Tryals were perfectly Matter of Form, and no other; for they frequently began with Condemnation (seizing the Incomes and Revenues of the Clergy, and that too just before Harvest) and then proceeded to a Hearing of the Cause at their Leisure; if at least, it may be called a Hearing, when sometimes they were not allowed to know, either their *Accusers*, or the Particulars of their *Accusations*; nor permitted to make any Defence; but on the other hand, were driven from their Committees with *Taunts* and *Threats*, when they desired Liberty to do it; yea, when some had obtained their Peace, as the Chief Captain *Lysias* did the Freedom of *Rome*, with a *great Sum*, (and that too more than once) it hath proved but a very short one, for the *Committees* have afterwards harrassed and perplexed, and sometimes proceeded to Sequester them; and if I do not very much mistake, they Sequester'd several in *Leicestershire*, (and probably in other Counties also) after they had so far wrought upon their Fears or Necessities, as to compel them to take the *Covenant*; which is not altogether unlike the exquisite Wickedness of the *Italian*, who promised his Enemy his Life, if he would Renounce *Jesus Christ*; but as soon as he had done it, told him, *Now he was sure to destroy both Soul and Body*, and immediately *plunged him to the Heart*. Nor was the Wickedness of driving the Clergy from their Cures to preserve their Life or Liberty, and then Sequestring them for Absence (which they call'd *Desertion*) peculiar to the Ravagers at *London*; for I find several Instances of it before these *Committees* likewise; and sometimes they even Sequester'd those for being absent, who had leave from themselves to be so. I must add, before I dismiss this Head, that a Gentleman of unquestionable Credit and Reputation hath assured me, that one of the *Cornish* Sequestrators (whose Name he mention'd, and who died not many Years since) would make no Scruple to divert Company with the Stories of the Management in those Times; and did, in his hearing, very frankly tell one to this Effect, *That there was an honest old Clergyman in that Country, of an unblameable and unexceptionable Life (and of a Living as good) whom they could get no Body to Accuse; or if they had, no one would have believ'd them, should they have said any ill of him. However, himself and a Brother Sequestrator so contrived the Matter, that they got him Suspended* (à Beneficio *at least*) *and secur'd the Profits of his Living in their own Hands, till they had shared an Hundred Pounds a piece out of it, and then suffered the Old Gentleman to have it again.* Nor is this so much to be wonder'd at, seeing it is more than probable, that they did not let so many good Livings, as they had the Disposal of, slip through their Fingers, without being able to tick some Sweet from them afterwards; and I have now before me three Original Receipts given by Mr. *G. Vinter* (the *Chair-man* of one of the Sequestrating *Committees* in *Suff.x*) to Mr. * *John Tredcroft* (who succeeded in the *Sequester'd* Living of *West-Grinsted* in that County) for an *Annuity* of Twenty four Pounds *per Annum*, paid him by that Gentleman; and a Worshipful Person of that *County*, now living, very well remembers, that it was 'a common Suspicion in those Days, that 'there were Underhand Dealings with them they 'put in, and that Mr. *Vinter* was compar'd to 'the *Lord of the Manner*, and they to his *Copy-'Holders*, paying *Fine* and *Quit-Rent*.' In a word, to very shameful were their Practices, that the House it self could not but take some Notice of them, having under Debate *Jan.* 17, 1647, the *Partiality of Committees*: But what was the Result of that Debate, I do not find.

See the Case of Mr. Jay in the County of Northampton.

See the Case of Mr. Blake of Barnstaple in the County of Devon, and of Mr. Blake in the same County.

* *One of those mentioned in the Abridgm. p. 290.*

See likewise that of Mr. Blake of Barnstaple in the County of Devon.

* *Others for him.*

Whitl. Mem. p. 289.

I forbear any further to prevent my self, by producing in this place, more Accounts of the numberless Oppressions practis'd by the Committees in the Country; which will appear so plentifully, when I come to speak distinctly of the *Sufferings* of *particular Clergymen*, in their proper place: Only, pursuant to the Method which I have hitherto taken in the like Cases, I shall here lay before the Reader, the most *perfect Account* that I have of the *Sufferings* of any *one Person* before *these Committees* that he may be thereby enabl'd to form to himself yet more perfect Notions and Apprehensions of them, than any of the *foregoing Observations* can furnish him with. The Case that I shall thus produce, is That of the Excellent Dr. *William Peterson*, then Dean of * *Exeter*, and Rector of *St. Breock* in *Cornwal*; several *Original Papers* having been preserv'd, and communicated to me; and among them, one, containing a Summary of his Usage and Treatment, drawn up (in those very Times) and, as I conceive, either by himself, or by one Mr. *Thomas* † *Wright*, a Gentleman of his Parish, and his Friend, in these Words:

† He was afterwards Rector of Lanteglos by Fowey in Cornwall.

‡ That

him in his Troubles, and in whose Hands the Papers, Depositions, &c. are written.

'That during all the late Troubles, and at 'such time as the Lord *Fairfax* came with his 'Army into the County of *Cornwall*, Dr. *Peter-*'*son*, Rector of *Breock* in the said County, kept 'the Poſſeſſion of his Houſe there, and in the 'diligent Execution of his Miniſterial Fun-'ction.

'Within a ſhort time after the *Standing Com-*'*mittee* for *Sequeſtrations* ſettled themſelves in 'the ſaid County, to receive Informations a-'gainſt *Delinquents*; but becauſe (for the ſpace 'of Six Months, and more) *none came voluntarily in* to inform againſt the ſaid Dr. *the Committee aforeſaid* do by *ſpecial Warrant appoint two looſe and diſorderly Fellows to pick up matter againſt him.* Theſe Promoters came into the Pariſh; and putting themſelves into the Com-pany of three or four of the moſt *unworthy, and looſer ſort of People*, they are much inqui-ſitive after his Carriage; and to invite them the ſooner to ſay ſomewhat againſt him, *the Sheaf of the Pariſh is promiſed to be left them at a ſmall Value*; and ſome others of the Pa-riſh, that were better diſpoſ'd, were threaten'd, that *if they will not give in ſome Matter a-gainſt him, they ſhould not be left worth a Groat, and yet he made at laſt to ſwear againſt him whether they would or no.* Some of them are wrought at length to ſpeak ſome things concerning the Doctor's Affection to the King, and Diſaffection to the Parliament: Whereupon the Promoters aforeſaid, deliver in ſome Infor-mations againſt him; and preſently after, theſe *Looſe and Unworthy* People are call'd before the *Committee, to give in their Evidence*, and are *privately examin'd, without acquainting the Dr. therewith*; to the end he might either by him-ſelf, or ſome other, have been preſent at their Examinations, and have croſs-examin'd them, as Need requir'd.

'Shortly after, the Doctor himſelf is ſummon'd to appear; and thoſe private Examinations be-ing read unto him, he deſired that the Witneſſes might have been *brought before him Face to Face*, or that he might have ſome *time to croſs-examine them*, but *could not be heard*; but he is put to make his *preſent Defence, Viva Voce*, having thereby (as was verily thought by all the Standers by) cleared himſelf of thoſe falſe Allegations, he preſented them with a *Certifi-cate* of his whole Pariſh, together with a *Pro-teſtation* under his own Hand, ſetting forth his moderate and peaceable Carriage, during all the time of thoſe Unhappy Differences; and then he is commanded to withdraw.

Both which Papers were ſo before me. The former of them is ſign'd by a-bout 140 of his Pariſhio-ners; who ſet forth in it, that to 'their great Comfort and Benefit,' he had ever ſince he had been their Miniſter, 'been very diligent and frequent in Preaching, 'and Opening the Word of God to them;' made uſe always of ſuch Matters, as 'tended to Edification;' and was moſt ſuitable to the Time, viz. 'Love, Peace 'and Unity.' That he was of a 'moſt Exemplary Life, Hoſpitable and Chari-'table,' and moſt ready to do any good Office for his Parishioners. That 'he never 'uſed any Invectives againſt the Parliament;' but always preached for 'Peace, 'and a good Underſtanding betwixt his Majeſty and his People;' and That they believed 'his great Worth is ſpread thro-ghout the Kingdom;' and That he was 'the greateſt Comfort they had enjoyed ſince their Being.'

In the other Paper, he ſets himſelf moſt ſolemnly proteſt (and confirmes it with his own Hand) 'in the Preſence of Almighty God,' that he 'made no inve-'ctives againſt the Parliament;' That he uſed 'all Means & words as 'might 'Union and Agreement betwixt the Counties of Devon and Cornwall,' and al-ſo ſhewed the Commiſſioners of the Two Counties to that end, with 'all Earneſtneſs, That he never 'lent forth Man or Horſe againſt the Parliament;' That he never took the Covenant, or 'Proteſtation on either ſide;' That he had diverſ good Offices to ſeveral of the 'Parliament ſide, ſaved the Lives of ſome of them, and had 'relieved their Priſoners, and obtained Proteſtions for others, by his Intereſt in the Lord Hopton, and Sir Richard Greenville: All which, he ſaith, he can confirme in the Life, 'On his Salvation, and as he hopes for Mercy at the Hands of 'God. And in another Paper, Publiſhed himſelf with his own Hand, he ſets forth his moderate Proceedings in Convocation, having diſſuaded to be excuſed fa-ſting dayes, and made an Intereſt to have that Reaſon granted. But the Adverſe Party would not allow him to be abſent, having diſlik'd the New Oath, and en-deavoured to get it rejected, and having at laſt never taken it, and being very wary and cautious in the Matter of the Remembrance. All which Teſtimonies of his good Behaviour ſome Acquaintance have ſince ſhewed me, and well approved of by them, and Recorded in their Books, to which he appeals for the Truth of them.

Moſt of the Contents of the Proteſtation are likewiſe confirmed by a Petition (a Copy of which is now likewiſe before me) to the Committee of Lords and Com-mons for Sequeſtration, from the High Sheriff of Cornwall, and about Thirty Parliament Men, Juſtices of the Peace, Captains, &c. who alſo add, that 'he is 'endowed with great abilities of Learning, laborious in his Calling, of a 'moſt exemplary Life;' That he hath 'gained from the whole County a Reve-'rend and Worthy Eſteem.' They teſtifie likewiſe his great Endeavours for 'Peace, 'his great 'Moderation, 'and that he never 'fomented Diviſions;' and at the Bottom of that Petition, Mr. Peter Pollard, a Lieutenant in the Parliament Ser-vice, ſubſcribes a ſeparate Certificate, that he was himſelf one of thoſe 'many 'Priſoners, (taken at Stratton) 'whom Dr Peterſon relieved Weekly, when they were in great Extremity, whileſt under Confinement at Bodmyn.

'The *Committee* now enter into a great Diſpute, whether any matter of Fact were either prov'd upon him, or confeſſed by him, that might bring him within the compaſs of any of the Ordinances of Sequeſtrations: Two of the *Com-mittee* (to wit, Mr. *Treſaſis* the Elder, and Mr. *Eriſſey*) were of opinion, there was not; but the other three, viz. Mr. *Gewen*, Mr. *Chi-verſon* and Mr. *Wills*, carry'd it in the Affirma-tive, by the Majority of one Voice only; ſo they Pronounced him Suſpended from the Exe-cution of his Miniſterial Function within that County; but they did all agree, and openly de-clare, that he ſhould receive no Moleſtation in his Eſtate; and accordingly, for that Year he did enjoy it, and was made to believe, that he ſhould be preſently reſtored.

'*But the next Year, ſome other Gentlemen of the Committee, that never heard him make his Defence, and were Ignorant (as themſelves con-feſs'd) of the leaſt Article againſt him, and al-together unacquainted with the Reaſons of the Suſpenſion of the Sequeſtration aforeſaid, theſe (at the Solicitation of the Solicitor) iſſue forth a Sequeſtration againſt him, and plac'd all upon thoſe very unworthy Perſons, that were In-formers and Witneſſes againſt him.*

'*Theſe Men behave themſelves towards him in a moſt Inſolent Manner, entring into his Houſe, commanding him, his Wife and Family, inſtant-ly to depart, bringing with them at one time, Soldiers with their Pieces ready Charg'd, requi-ring them to Shoot, Shoot, and they would bear them out in it; ſaying, all things in and about the Houſe, were theirs; and at an another time; they came between Eight or Nine a Clock at Night, with about Thirty in their Company, with Clubs and Staves, to draw him out of Doors; but the Importunity of his Sick Wife prevailed with ſome of the Company to ſuffer him to continue the Poſſeſſion that Night.*

'*The Inſolencies of theſe Mens Carriages being proved upon Oath before the Committee, and the Doctor acquainting them, how unduly the Sequeſ-tration iſſued forth, contrary to the Promiſe and Agreement of thoſe Gentlemen that heard him, the Sequeſtration is for that time taken out of the Hands of theſe Unworthy Perſons, and he again reſtored unto the Living.*

'But ſhortly after, at the Sollicitation again of *Rule* the Sollicitor (and for his own Hands) he prevailed ſo far with ſome other Gentlemen of the *Committee* (who were likewiſe meer Strangers to all the Proceedings) as to get them to iſſue forth a Sequeſtration of his Living; and to place it again in the ſame Unworthy Hands as formerly; who behaved themſelves in the like Inſolent Manner, or worſe; being ſo far forth Countenanced by the *Committee*, as they came aſſiſted by a *Troop of Horſe*, and had Authority to caſt all his Goods out of Doors; and ſome of thoſe Gentlemen, who were of the *Committee*, did afterwards confeſs, that they were heartily ſorry for what they had done; and would not have done it, but that they were drawn to it, and threatned by *ule*, and ſome others of the *Committee*, whoſe Names are ready to be produced on all occaſi-ons: And all this was done to Introduce into

They word more, as I find about 10 diſſeiſſes him of (good a Title ſimbrick was after-wards done) parrity, as I gueſs, Tem-porals, and parrily, Spi-rituals.

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'the

See Abridg. *p* 305.

'the Living one *Innis*, a *Scotchman*; who being 'a Stranger to the Place, got into the Living 'by vertue of a *forg'd Petition*, (ready to be 'produced) which he laid he had from the Pa- 'riſh; Whereas in truth, *thoſe, whoſe Names were 'ſubſcribed, utterly deny'd, that ever they put their 'Hands to the ſaid Petition*; and *not one of them 'did live in the Pariſh*; The truth whereof is 'certified by the *Committee* of the County, to 'whom it was referr'd; and by Vertue thereof, 'the ſaid *Innis* took up the whole Profits of the 'Living for ſome Years, without allowing ei- 'ther to the Doctor, or his Wife, any thing to- 'wards their Subſiſtence; nor ſo much as a 'Fifth Part, which is allow'd by *Ordinance* of 'Parliament, notwithſtanding many Orders have 'been granted by the *Committee for Plunder'd 'Miniſters*, commanding the ſame to be paid; 'but after the taking up the Profits as aforeſaid, 'he left the Living, and whither he is gone, is 'not known; ſo that now, and ever ſince, the 'Living doth lye in the Hands of the *Commit- 'tee* of the County, who have, and do receive 'the full Profits thereof, allowing nothing to 'the Doctor or his Wife.'

I ſhall not venture to Subjoyn any Obſervaiions to this Account of the Sufferings of this Excellent Perſon, which doth of it ſelf ſo fully and clearly explain the Outrages of thoſe Times, and confirm moſt of the Oppreſſions before mention'd (with the addition of ſeveral others) as practiſed by theſe *Committees*, and their Profligate Inſtruments: Only I muſt add (what I have already, and ſhall hereafter do, on the like occaſions) That I have not ſingled out this Inſtance (from among many others) to ſee before the Reader, as the moſt Inhumane and Oppreſſive of any that I have met with, (for I had no ſuch Variety of Choice) but have produc'd it at large, for no other Reaſons than that it was the moſt *Perfect*, and the moſt *Authentick Account*, that I had of the Proceedings of theſe *Committees* againſt any ſingle Clergyman; and therefore the ſeveral Outrages of it are not to be lookt on as particular, and peculiar; but as the Common and Ordinary Practices of their *Plunderers*: And I have met with ſeveral Hints, and Intimations, of many that were Uſed *much worſe*: Nor muſt I by any means omit to obſerve to the Reader, from this Inſtance, the Treatment the Party gave to that *Moderation*, which they ſo much *celebrate*: For it appears, that of all Perſons whatſoever, this Right worthy Dean (deeply as he Suffer'd under them) had notwithſtanding exceeded in that Virtue.

As to the Numbers ejected by theſe *Committees*, it will readily be thought they were very great, when it is confider'd, that the Limits of their *Juriſdiction* were the ſame, with thoſe of the whole Kingdom; that their *Continuance* were ſo long; and that the *Complaints* of their Ravages, even at this Day, in moſt of the Counties of *England*, are ſo many: But it is Impoſſible, our of the few Looſe and Scatter'd Notices that I have received of their Proceedings, to make any tolerable Computation of that kind. At *Hereford*, in the Courſe of a ſingle Year, they had diſpoſſeſs'd about Threeſcore of the moſt worthy *Clergymen* in that Dioceſs, including the *Cathedral Clergy*; and in the little County of *Leiceſter*, I find about Thirty Seven of the *Clergy* of that County (all of whom were, as I gueſs, afterwards Sequeſter'd) Articled againſt, from *April.* to *November* 1645; and no leſs than a Hundred were Sequeſter'd in *Northamptonſhire*, and about the ſame Number in *Hampſhire*; moſths, if I conjecture aright, by theſe *Committees* likewiſe: And therefore ſhould we ſay, that in the Train of their many Years Ravages, they turned out (excluſive of the *Cathedrals*) but Forty in a County, one with another (and I ſhould think, that is no extravagant Demand, purſuant to theſe Hints) the whole would amount to above Two Thouſand: But I lay no Streſs on a Computation, where the Proper Notices for making it, are ſo very Scanty; and proceed to the laſt thing, which I have to ſay of theſe *Committees*; which concerns their ſhameful *Neglect* of many of thoſe Pariſhes, from which they had *Ejected* the *Loyal Clergy*; and the more ſhameful *Succeſſors* who fill'd the Pulpits of not a few among them.

1646.

See the Liſt of Hampſh.

In order to which, it muſt be known, that upon the *Sequeſtration* of a Living (whether by the *Committees* above, as hath been already noted, or by theſe in the Country, of which I am now ſpeaking) the Profits and Incomes of it were not preſently put into the Hands of the Perſon, who was to ſucceed in the *Cure*, but moſt commonly into the Hands of ſome other Perſons (frequently ſome of the *Promoters*, *Proſecutors* and *Evidences*, againſt the *Ejected Loyaliſt*) whom the *Committees* thought fit to Name, with an Order to pay either the whole, or ſuch part of *it*, as they were Pleaſed to appoint, to thoſe of their own Practicers, that were ſubſtituted in the vacant Places: But as in the Caſe of *Epiſcopacy*, they were ſo impatient to Reform, that they could not delay their Satisfaction, whilſt they might give themſelves time to prepare another Form of Government, which ſhould ſucceed in the Room of it: So did their *Zeal* to turn out *Scandalous Miniſters*, ſo much exceed that of providing ſuch as were *Godly*, *Learned* and *Orthodox*, to ſupply their *Cures*, that in many Places they appointed no Succeſſors at all; for a Conſiderable time; but put the Revenues of the Livings into their own Pockets, or ſhared them with the *Sequeſtrators*, or ſometimes accounted to the Publick for as much of them, as they thought convenient.

See his Majeſty's Declarat. of Aug. 12, 1642; who complains, that the Incomes of the Clergy were partly employed to maintain the Intruders, and partly to maintain the War againſt himſelf.

This hath in ſome part appear'd already in the Caſe of Dr. *Peterſon*, laſt mentioned; as it will more fully hereafter, in many more ſuch Inſtances: and the *Commiſſioners for propagating the Goſpel in South-Wales*, were ſo very ſhameful in this kind, that Complaint of it was made to the Parliament, as I ſhall ſay in another Place; and, what I cannot but think is ſtill worſe, they often Appointed, and at other times Permitted, at leaſt, on the *Sequeſtration*, or *Death*, of an Incumbent, or other Vacancy in a Pariſh, ſuch Perſons to fill the Pulpits, as are by no means ſufficiently accounted for; when it is only ſaid, that they were a '*Reproach and* '*Scandal to Chriſtianity*:' Altho' it muſt be owned, this was not wholly their own Faults; for they made ſuch a thorough Reformation among the *Malignant Clergy*; and ſo many of them were not only brought unders but really merited that Denomination, that it was plainly impoſſible for them to ſupply their Places at all with Men of *Learning and Univerſity Education*; much leſs could the whole World at that time have fill'd their Pulpits, with Men of *Learning and Piety*, Equal to that of great Numbers among thoſe, who were Ejected.

I do not mean Such Scurrilous Phraſes as occaſionally Preached, or Set in Print by ſome of theſe very Miniſters, but ſuch as were often Settled in Pariſhes, or permitted, at leaſt, to enter the Countries, &c.

Even in *London*, where the Proviſion generally ſpeaking, is ſuch, that a Godly Man may venture to *accept of it*; where the Souls were ſo Numerous, and where they lay ſo open to the View of the whole Nation, at their very firſt ſetting out, when they had great plenty of their Preachers unprovided for, and when it was ſo very need-

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needful to pass their *Pretence* of setting up '*Jesus Christ in his Kingdom*,' for a *Reality*, there 'were about *Forty Churches void, having no conformist Minister in them*;' and yet at that very time, the Earl of *Northumberland*, discouring with a Leading Minister of the *Faction*, about the Supplying of these Churches, and saying, they 'must *supply some of the Sequester'd Clergy* of London,' he was solemnly Answer'd, *God forbid!* Not to repeat what hath been already Hinted, that the Vacancies which were at length supply'd by those *Committees at London*, were in good Measure filled with a Sett of *Factious Lecturers* from *New England*, and even with '*Tradesmen*, 'and *Ignorant Fellows* of all Sorts,' who were appointed 'to be Ministers,' then thrust 'into the best Livings in the Kingdom,' as hath been already remember'd.

Perfec. Und. *p.* 42.

Ibid p. 19. *was there falsly, where more above so said at that time.*

And how well the Want of *Gospel Ordinances*, was supply'd, and the *Ignorance* and *Insufficiency*, of those *Dumb Dogs*, that were cast out, was remedy'd in other Places, by the *Commissioners* we are now speaking of, will be sufficiently guess'd at, if not from this Instance of *London*, yet at least, from those many *Testimonies* and *Instances* to this purpose, which here follow.

The' possibly some few of these Instances may belong to some other Sorts of Sequestrators, as I find many others do, which I have for that reason, omitted to mention in this Place.

In *Cornwall* I find a sort of *Unsettled Itinerants* appointed, as they were in *South-Wales*: And in *Cumberland*, a very Learned Gentleman of that County hath assur'd me, 'tho' they Ejected the *Episcopal* 'Clergy, and so left many Cures vacant, yet they 'did not care to supply them, nor could do it presently with *particular Incumbents*;' but it was done for some time, in the *Itinerant* way. How miserably several Places in *Lincolnshire* were provided for, I have laid already, when I spoke of the *Classes* of that County. In *Hereford* likewise, I find, they ran to and fro, and seldom settled in *one* Living, longer than until a *better* was Sequester'd from some *Malignant* or other: And Dr. *Fuller*, who never Labour'd under any Imputation of Partiality in Favour, of the Church, 'for tho' he was a Sufferer under the *Faction*, yet his Pains were not Pungent, or his Senses not quick enough to rouse him out of his *Lethargy*) could not but see, when he open'd his Eyes, that 'many young * Students, whose Orders got the Speed of their 'Degrees,' were put into Livings; and that other Ministers of the Times were *Dualists* and *Pluralists*, notwithstanding the Clamours they had made against the Corruption; and that 'many 'Vicarages of *great Cure*, but *small Value*, were 'without Ministers; which was often complain'd 'of, seldom redress'd; it passing for a current '*Maxim*, that it was *safer for People to fast, than* 'to feed on the *Poyson of Malignant Pastors*.'

The' he seems to speak chiefly indeed of the Isle, and more easily Times of the Sequestrators.

*Ch. Hist Cent 17. *Lib.* 11 *p.* 208.

But to alledge a few Particulars: At *Gorran* in *Cornwall*, he *Incumbent* dying in 1646, no one was put in for Ten Years together; but the *Sequestrators* (as every one was well satisfied) '*put the Profits into their own Pockets*.' The *Rectory* of *Burrington* in *Devon*, lay void a considerable time, after the Excellent Mr. *Harvey* was Sequester'd from it; and there were neither *Prayers* nor *Preaching*, more than once in a Month or Five Weeks. No one was Placed in, at *Headcorn* in *Kent*, (after they had drove Mr. *Brett* from thence) as a *Settled Minister*; but sometimes they had one, and at other times they had no Minister. After the Sequestration of Mr. *Goodwin* from the Vicaridge of *Cransford* in *Suffolk*, there was no *Settled Minister* in some Years; but only *Curates* who did not tarry any while; and among them was one Mr *Swine*, who had no less than *Seven* or *Eight Curacies or Livings*, *besides*. There was no *Settled Minister* at *Tavistock* (a great *Market-Town*) in *Devon*, from 1642, till 1648; but various People Preach'd there. There were no less than Five in as many Years, at *Cadbury* in the same County; and some of them never administred the *Sacrament*; and in other Places of that County, there was such a Succession of Ministers, that the Old People who lived thro' the Times, cannot enumerate them. There was no one Settled in the small Vicaridge of *Nasington* in *Northamptonshire*, for a long time, after the Ejectment of the Excellent Mr. *Wilcox*, until at length there came a vile Debauched Fellow, who after ran away for Debt. At St. *Ives* in *Huntingdonshire*, no Minister appears on the Parish-Book, from 1642, (when Mr. *Downhall* and his *Curate* were driven away) until 1650. The little Vicaridge of *Ninehead* in *Somersetshire*, after the *Incumbent* had quitted it, and the *small Tithes* were seized, had no one Settled upon it; but became a sort of resting Place for the wandring *Loyalists*, for some time; who were, however, hunted out one after another; and at last, that no more of them might find a piece of Bread there, they supply'd it by a *Club* of their own *Preachers*. It appears by some of the Original Accounts, of the *Sequestrators* for one part of *Cornwall*, now before me, that the following Places were unsupply'd with *Settled Ministers* respectively, either in part of, or the whole Years 1646, 1647 and 1648; for I find Salaries paid to those, who Officiated in them, being *destitute of Ministers*, viz. *Bodmyn*, *Launceston*, St. *Austel*, *Lanteglos* by *Cambleford*, *Linkenborne*, *Stratton*, St. *Buryan*, *Sennen-Levan*, *Warbistow*, St. *Cleer*, St. *Malyn*, *Kellington*, St. *Creed*, St. *Stephens* in *Branwell*, *Saltash*, *Camborn*, *Gwinnear*, *Feock*, *Peranuthno*, *Mawer*, *Blissland*, *Germo*, St. *Germans*, St. *Ives*, *Southhill*, *Tintagel*, *Ladock*, St. *Earth*, St. *Clements*, *Minhinet*, *Mullian* and *Ruan*, St. *Mevrin*, *Sithney*, *Brock*, *Lanvake*, *Gwinnop*, and St. *Cue*. And it also appears in the same Accounts, that *Stipends* were issued to about Fourteen other Persons, who are said to Officiate at *divers Places*; besides which, I find, that at *Withel* in the same County, there was no *Settled Minister*, for Five Years, after the Sequestration of Mr. *Frobock*. The Vacancy of *Colan* in the same County, was never filled, after the Death of the Minister, till 1661. St. *Columb Minor*, and another Impropriation in that County likewise, were kept in the Commissioners Hands; and there was hardly any Service at all performed at them. There was no one Settled at St. *Issy* in that County, after the Sequestration in in 1651, until 1658; and then one *Rule* held that Living and 3 or 4 more: Nor was any one Settled in Little St. *Petherick* in the same County, after the Sequestration of Mr. *Berry* in 1652, until 1657. The Parish of *Hittesleigh* in *Devon*, was unprovided with a *Settled Minister*, for some time after the Sequestration of Mr. *Baker*; and a *Pestilential Distemper*, breaking out at *Barnstaple* in that County, soon after the Suspension of the Excellent Mr. *Blake* of that Place, the Committee neither sent any one thither, nor would they permit Mr. *Blake* to return, tho' they were earnestly Petition'd for that Purpose.

But several of them Daughter-Churches. To another Part of those Accounts, some other Places are mentioned to a like Purpose; and many that officiated in divers Places likewise.

And Happier were these Places without Ministers, than many of those Parishes, where Care was taken (if it may be call'd by that Name) to provide for the Supply of the Cure, as will fully appear from what follows. The Learned Person just now mention'd further assures me, from *Cumberland*, that those who Succeeded the Ejected Clergy of that Diocese, were Inferiour Illiterate, Bold, Rude Persons, and several Exercised their Gifts in the *Independant* and *Anabaptistical* Way. The Manuscript Papers of Mr. *Jer. Stephens*, so frequently alledged, inform us, that as a Hundred worthy Men (generally Speaking) were Sequester'd in that County; so 'vile, undeserving, poor Curates, poor School-

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'masters, poor Lecturers, poor Vicars, poor 'New Lights, were Substituted in their Places; 'hardly one that had been Fellow of a College, 'or had been any Time in the University; but 'poor Scholars, Servitors, and Curates.' And again, speaking of the whole Kingdom, tho' they called them *Orthodox* and *Learned Divines*, 'In 'Truth they were scandalous for their Igno-'rance and want of Learning, and alfo for their 'Lives and Conditions, as may be proved by 'many Thousand Instances.'

A few of this kind I shall here subjoyn: The Learned Mr. *Riland*, who had been Fellow of *Magdalen-College* in *Oxford*, and after the *Restoration* became a *Deacon* of *Coventry*, was succeeded on the Sequestration of his Living in *Warwickshire*, by a *Jesuit-Gomber*: The Living of *Dunsford* in *Devon*, was fill'd for several Years by one *Pearse*, who had been a Trooper at *Worcester-Fight*, and carried a Token of that good Service by a Cut over his Hand; he was wretchedly Illiterate, was never of any University, nor in any *Orders*, as far as can be learned; not at least, in *Episcopal Orders*: The excellent Mr. *Tongood* and Mr. *Standfast* of *Bristol*, were succeeded by '*Taylors, and others*; *who, some were Baptists*; *others*, *in* 1653. *turn'd Quakers and Ranters*.' One Taylor's Name in Particular, was *Emens*; and he succeeded Mr. *Standfast* in the *Rectory* of *Christ-Church* in that City; and the Vicaridge of St. *Philip's* was supply'd by one *Hancock*, who had been *Butler* to Sir *George Horner*; and both these (to note that by the way) are mentioned among the ejected *Nonconformists* in the *Abridgment*: One *Becket* a *Baker*, was put into the *Rectory* of *Buckland* in *Gloucestershire*; and one *Finch* a *Cobler*, was put into *Lemington* in the same County; and is likewise the Person mentioned by the *Abridgment*, as ejected thence. Two of Mr. *Tylor's* Successors at *Depden* in *Suffolk*, were 'Illiterate Mechanicks, as appears from the Parish 'Register-Book, where they have under their 'own Hands left lasting Monuments of their Insufficiency, by writing *Nonfence* and *False Grammar*, as often as they had occasion to write at 'all: The Lady *Eden's* Coachman (whose Name was *Ongue*) succeeded in the Sequestr'd Living of *Kelden* in *Essex*; and it may be, he was the Coachman (tho' 'tis not impossible, that two of that Employment might go into the Pulpit, as well as the Coach-Box, in those Days, and no doubt, drove on furiously) who preach'd some time at *Hempstead* in *Herefordshire*: One *Bagley* a meer Layman, succeeded the worthy Mr. *Gen. Benson*, in the Sequestr'd Rectory of *Cheston* in *Shropshire*; and Mr. *J Elmhurst*, B. D. who was Sequester'd from *Aston-Ingham* in *Herefordshire*, was succeeded by a *Justice of the Peace's Clerk*: The Learned Mr. *Gam. Chase*, B. D. (Tutor to the incomparable Dr. *Pocock*) was succeeded at *Tarcombe* in *Devon*, by two Persons; the one of whom, could 'hardly read a Penny Sermon,' and the other was said to have been '*Apprentice with an Apothecary*': One of the Successors of the worthy Mr. *Forbiss*, in the Vicaridge of *Bovey-Tracy* in the same County, was a *Weaver*, who used to preach with a Sword by his side: Mr. *Vaudry*, the Sequester'd Minister of *Elmore* in *Bucks*, had for his Successor, a *Bodice-Maker*: Mr. *Ingham*, who filled the Living of *Ribchester* in *Lancashire*, on the Sequestration of the very worthy Mr. *Hindle*, was never at any University, and could hardly write his Name: *Coven*, who succeeded Mr. *Collins* (one of the Suffering Prebendaries of *Exeter*) in the Sequester'd Rectory of *Sampford-Peverell* in *Devon*, had been a *Ship Joyner*, and left behind him at the Parsonage, a Table-Board of his own making, which was all that Mr. *Collins* had for Fifths: One *Pearse*, reported to have been a *Pedler*, was one of the Successors to Dr. *Arrway*, in the Sequester'd Rectory of *Hodnet* in *Shropshire*: One *Churchton*, said to have been a Gentleman's *Butler*, succeeded Mr. *Orpe* on his Sequestration from the *Vicaridge* of *Staunton* in the same County; as did one *Hopkins* a *Glover* (or *Skinner*) in the Living of *High-Ercal* in that County, on the Sequestration of Mr. *Fowler*; and both of these last are recounted among the Sufferers in the *Abridgment*: Mr. *Cherry* of *Much-Holland* in *Essex*, is said on his Sequestration to have been succeeded by a *Weaver*: Mr. *Aunsham*, on his Sequestration from *Hopesey* in *Shropshire*, was succeeded by one *Stone*, a Trooper: One *Lloyd* was sent from *Eton*-School, to succeed Mr. *Ch. Hall*, Sequester'd from * *Cainham*. When Mr. *Heywood* was driven from *Foresham* in *Cheshire*, one of his Successors (who tarried longest on the Parish, was an *Anabaptist*; and at the Return of his Majesty, most of the Parish were *Anabaptists* or *Quakers*.

At *Grinstead*, in *Essex*, was one *Lillburn*, a Weaver, who after the Restoration, returned to his Calling; and at *Westmerse*, in the same County, the worthy Incumbent not being able so much as to write his Name, used to make the *Mark of* Arthur Okely, *Rector of* Westmerse: The excellent Mr. *Canon*, B. D. of *Brampton*, near *Northampton*, was succeeded on his Sequestration, by a Boy, (Son to a poor Alehouse-Keeper,) who had been but one Year at *Cambridge*; and Mr. *Haywood* of *Badbey*, in the same County, had, for his Successor, on his Sequestration, '*a Fellow* '*that made Nails at* Bittmingham, *and went up* '*and down the Country with a Bag to his Back to* 'sell them:' Mr. *Foliot*, (Son to Sir——*Foliot*,) who was sequestred from the Rectory of *Alderton*, in that County, was succeeded by one *Ii*——, 'a *Squint-Ey'd Fellow, that used to sing an old* 'Ballads:' The worthy Mr. *John Woolford* of *Afston*, in the same County (worth 140 *l. per Annum*) was, on his Sequestration, succeeded by '*a Boy lately at Grammar-School, scarce* 18 *Years* '*of Age, and had hardly ever seen the University*') In and about *Southampton*, was one *Rout*, who on the Restoration, appeared to be a Papist: One *Say*, a *Weaver* (before whom, in Contempt, they once hung up a Shuttle) and one *Byles* a Sadler, who had an old Saddle set before him instead of a Cushion, officiated at *Itound Chureh* near *Southampton*: And it is well known that at *Over-Wallop*, in that County, (the Sequestred Rectory of the very learned and pious Dr. *Young*, the suffering Dean of *Winchester*,) one of the * Successors was a *Tinker*. I could Name a great many more of the like kind; but I forbear to do it, partly, because some of them belong to other Sorts of Sequestrators; and partly, because I judge these abundantly sufficient to let the Reader see the *Hypocrisie* of these *Committees*, who dispossessed such great Numbers of the Regular Clergy, under Pretence of their being an Hindrance to the *Power of Godliness*; and yet frequently left the Parishes void of all Religious Offices; or placed in such to Officiate, as effectually promoted the *Mystery of Iniquity*. I have but this one Word more to add, viz. That the Reader will by hereby enabled to judge with how much Truth the generality of those who succeeded the *Sequestred Clergy*, are by the *Abridgment* characterized for Persons who '*set themselves laboriously to seek the saving* '*of Souls*.' (See p. 87.)

P. 320.

P. 327.

Dugd. Vicm. P. 369.

P. 116.

* In Shropshire, if I mistake not.

* I have been informed, that he was not the Successor, but think in an Assistant or Lecturer, I suppose, to preach in the Afternoon; when he used Prayers: I cannot tell what that Man learned and ever so able Dr. had preached up in the Morning. And sometimes when the Lot came out of the Parish, would begin a Dispute with him in the Church, but paffed off the Doctor's Sequestration, he was made his Successor.

In the Ordinance of the 19th of *August*, 1643. Fifth (Additional to, and Explanatory of that of *April*, foregoing, which laid the Foundation of the Committees I have been now speaking of,) was a Clause, *Empowering* these Committees to *allow* the *Wives* and *Children* of *Delinquents* the Fifth Part

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P. 488. Part of the *Estate* and *Goods* which should be seised. This the *Abridgment* mentions as an Instance of the Clemency of those Times, far exceeding what was shewn to the Nonconformists in 1662: and I find it insisted on by others of the same Sentiments with Dr. *Calamy*, long before he abridg'd Mr. *Baxter*'s Life: For which Reasons I intended at first to have spoken to it, when I should come to consider those Reflections and Observations, among which Dr. *Calamy* hath inserted it, in the close of his 9th Chap. But this Piece of Clemency was so great an Addition to the *other Misseries of the Clergy*, that I shall be oblig'd to consider it as *such*; and for that End to speak to it in this Place. Nor can I readily think of any Thing that gives so vile a Representation of the usurping Clergy of those Times, as this matter of the Fifths appears to do: For as *Wood* justly observes, (speaking of the considerable Annuity, which Dr. *Gunning* allowed Dr. *Tuckney*, after the Restoration,) 'no *Presbyterian* 'or *Independent* was ever known to allow any 'Loyalist, whose Places they had occupied for 'several Years, the least Farthing, but rather 'rejected and avoided them, vilified, scorned, 'and exposed them to the Plebeians, as *empty*, '*formal*, and *sketch'd* Nothings. Those Things I 'have known, and do remember them as *done in* '*this University*; and the like without all doubt, 'was used at *Cambridge*.' And I add, that they were so far from making them any voluntary Allowance, that it was very rare they ever paid them this Allowance of the Fifths, tho' oblig'd to it (after the Committees and Commissioners had issued their Orders for that Purpose,) by that very Authority, in virtue of which they possessed the Livings themselves.

Ath. Vol. II. p. 378.

Hist. Collect. Vol. p. 599. The Clause in the *Ordinance* before mentioned, was in these Words: 'It is farther declared and ordained, that after the Apportioning 'and setting out of some necessary Maintenance '(if it be desir'd) for the *Wives* and *Children* of 'such Delinquents, whose Goods and Estates 'are, and shall be Seiz'd (which Allowance or 'Maintenance, the said several and respective 'Committees, or any two, or more of them 'respectively, shall hereby have Power to make, 'so as they allow not the Wife and Children of 'one Delinquent, above *one Fifth Part* of his 'Goods, and Estate so seiz'd) they shall authorize the Collectors and *Agents* to Sell the Residue, *&c.* And in the Ordinance of *Jan.* 22, 1643, Empowering the Earl of *Manchester* to Regulate the University of *Cambridge*, and remove Scandalous Ministers in the Seven Associated Counties of *Essex*, &c. it was also 'Ordain'd, that the said Earl of *Manchester* shall Ibid. p. 415. '*have Power* to dispose of a *Fifth* Part of all 'such Estates, as * they shall Sequester, for the 'Benefit of the Wives and Children, *&c.*' But because '*Clergymen were not expressed by Name*' in the *Former* of these Ordinances (for the *Latter* concern'd the Clergy *only*, and the *Members* of the *University of Cambridge*) '*such as* '*enjoy'd their Sequestrations, refus'd to contribute* '*any thing to them.*' Whereupon, saith *Fuller* (but more probably, because no Provision was as yet made for these *Great Numbers*, which had been *before* Sequester'd by the *Other* Committees at *London*, &c.) the Commons Nov. 11, 1647, Ordered, 'that the *Wives and Children* of all such 'Persons as *are*, or *have been*, or *shall be* Sequester'd by Order of either Houses of Parliament, shall be comprehended within the 'Ordinance that alloweth a *Fifth Part* for *Wives* '*and Children*; and *shall have* their Fifth Part 'allowed unto them; and the Committee of 'Lords and Commons for Sequestration, and 'the *Committee for Plunder'd Ministers*, and all 'other Committees, are requir'd to take notice 'hereof, and yield Obedience hereunto accordingly.' And in the Ordinance of *Cromwell*, and his Council, pass'd *Aug.* 28. 1654, for Ejecting Scandalous, Ignorant and Insufficient Ministers, *&c.* it was provided, that in case the Commissioners for that purpose 'shall find, that 'such Minister so displac'd, hath no other 'Temporal Estate, sufficient to maintain his 'Wife or Children (if he have any;) and in case 'such Minister so displaced, shall, by the time 'limited by the said Commissioners, leave the 'quiet and peaceable Possession of the Houses, 'Glebe, or any other Lands belonging to such 'Place, and remove his Habitation out of such 'Parish. —— then the said Commissioners, or 'any Five of them, shall allow unto the Wife 'and Children of such Minister, so Ejected, or 'Displac'd, for their Maintenance, a Proportion, not exceeding the Fifth Part of the 'Profits of such Benefice, with Cure (all Parish-Charges, Publick Taxes and other Duties, 'being first deducted out of the whole') which 'the Commissioners are Authoriz'd to cause to be 'paid, *&c.* and to the like effect, in the *Act* (for so they term'd the Appointments of their Parliaments, after *Cromwell* was declar'd Protector) of 1656, for the quiet enjoying of Sequester'd Parsonages, *&c.* it was Provided and Enacted, 'That where the Sequester'd, or Ejected Minister is not Seised of, to his own Use, or others 'in Trust for him, or his Wife, of the Real Estate of 30 *l. per annum*, or possessed of a 'Personal Estate to the Value of Five Hundred 'Pounds, the Commissioners that are, or shall 'be appointed for the Ejection of Scandalous, 'Ignorant and Insufficient Ministers and School-masters, or any Five of them, shall within 'their Limits make unto the Sequester'd Minister during his Life, Allowance out of the Profits of the said Parsonage, or Vicaridge, not exceeding a Fifth Part of the Profits thereof,' which by this Act they were now not only impower'd, but required, to pay the Sequester'd Ministers, with such Arrears thereof, likewise, as they should think fit.

Scob. Coll. Part 2. p. 224. Ibid. p. 331.

Whether there were any other Ordinances, or Clauses, *&c.* touching this Matter; and Particularly, whether there were any Instructions, or Orders of this kind, provided for particular Committees, among the Special Powers, granted to some of them, which concerned the Clergy, I know not; and therefore proceed in the next Place, to consider, what Advantages might accrue to the Clergy, and what Benefit they did in Fact reap from the *Provisions* now mentioned. To which Purpose it must be observed in the first Place, that (setting aside many Abatements and Allowances to be made) those Fifths plainly appear to have been nothing less, than what, at first, they seem to promise: For the Allowance of them did not Commence, until some Years after the Sequestrations were begun; and then did not look back on what had been already done: So that the Families of those many Hundreds of Clergy, who had been Plundered, and Dispossessed before that time, must of Necessity, until then (had it afterwards afforded their Case) have been destitute of all manner of Support, and Assistance from it; but in truth, as it must be further remarked, by the first Ordinances, none were to have the Advantage of this Allowance, but such as the Committees in the Country (and at length the Earl of *Manchester*) should afterwards Dispossess: Nor was there any other Provision made, until *November* 1647, (which was near Seven Years from the Beginning of the Sequestrations, an ample time for Starving;) and yet all that while, the Houses, and the Committees in *London*, did, as I have before shewn, continue to turn out some Thousands; and I believe

no

* The Sequestrators under him.

Full. Ch. Hist. Cent. 17. Lett. p. 229.

For even this Order doth not express the Clergy by Name, and plainly contradicteth, what had been ordered to be Practised by the Committees at London, or the three immediate Orders of the Houses.

no one will think, much leſs venture to ſay, that by virtue of that Order, any of them recover'd their Arrears: Beſides, it muſt be alſo obſerved, that they did, as far as Ordinances could do it, Starve the *Delinquent Himſelf*; tho' they offer'd at ſupporting the Innocent Wife and Children: For the Allowance was expreſly confined to them only until the Act of 1656, which was for the Space of well near Sixteen Years. To this muſt be Added alſo, that the Ordinances did not, until 1654, oblige; but only allow, and Impower the Commiſſioners, to ſet out this *Fifth Part*, for the Support of the Wives and Children; by which means it became a Matter of pure Grace and Favour: And ſurely there was little hopes of Mercy, where there was no Juſtice; nor will any one believe, that any Compaſſion was ſhewn by thoſe, who appear to have Exerciſ'd the greateſt Oppreſſions and Inhumanities. The Order of the Commons indeed, *November* 11, 1647, is Expreſs, that all Sequeſter'd Perſons *ſhall have their Fifth Part allowed, &c.* But of what Validity a bare Order of one of the Houſes might be with thoſe, who ſo frequently broke thro' that, which carried the Face of greater Authority, (Namely, the joynt Ordinances of both Houſes, the Laws of thoſe Times) I leave any one to Judge: Or ſuppoſing that Order to have had the Force of a Law, it only put them (as I apprehend it) on the Level with thoſe mention'd in the Firſt Ordinance; who 'tis plain, were to depend on the Favour and good Pleaſure of the Committees only for their Portion; or, if it was a Peremptory Command, what Succeſs a Sequeſter'd *Malignant* or his Family, could have met with in a Suit againſt a *Sequeſtraing Committee*, is very eaſie to perceive: And no leſs Evident is it, how unfit a poor Diſtreſſed Woman (for the Man was often forced to fly for the Preſervation of his Life, or Liberty) muſt needs be, to Sollicit an Order for her Fifths, and much more, to carry on a Suit in thoſe Times of Oppreſſion, againſt the Oppreſſors themſelves; eſpecially when they were often Plunder'd to the laſt Penny (where it could be diſcovered) which might enable them to maintain the Proſecution, and were to undergo a tedious and expenſive Journey, and a more tedious Attendance on the *Committees* at *London*, for their Orders; by which in the Beginning, far the greater Part had been Sequeſter'd: And much more Miſerable ſtill muſt the Caſe needs be, where the Children were Deſtitute of a Mother, and the Father durſt not venture to appear in the Behalf of them; and once more, in many Places there were no Succeſſors appointed for a Conſiderable time; and tho' the Commiſſioners were indeed Impower'd to allot the Fifths without the Nomination of a Succeſſor, yet as far as I can gueſs, they were generally Speaking, turned over to thoſe Intruders for them, and that muſt at leaſt have created many Delays, if not have been an Occaſion of wholly diſappointing ſeveral Families from Receiving any thing at all: Nor is this yet the worſt of the Caſe; for upon the Death of the Sequeſter'd Perſon, ſuch Fifths as Iſſued from the Livings, were immediately to ceaſe; and ſurely, where generally ſpeaking, they could not enable the Family to Eat, nothing could be laid up out of them for Futurity: So that thoſe Families, which might have been comfortably taken care of, had the Fathers of them been permitted to Enjoy their own, muſt for that time forward be utterly unprovided for. And if thoſe Ordinances, *&c.* did not Include the Cathedral Revenues (as I think, I can be pretty ſure, they did not; for none are ſo much as pretended to be paid out of the Revenues of that kind, in the Accompts of the *Welch Sequeſtrators*; tho' they are often charged to the *Parochial* Clergy,) nor any of the * Heads and Fellows of Houſes in the Univerſities (to which I think I can be very certain,) then thoſe Perſons whoſe Incomes Iſſued wholly from them, muſt have been left alogether *deſtitute*. In this at leaſt, I believe, I may be poſitive, that none of the Biſhops had any manner of Benefit † from them; nor did I ever hear that any *Dean*, or other conſiderable *Dignitary*, had it.

See to this purpoſe alſo the Hiſt. of Engl. and Scots Preſb.

For I underſtand the ſaid Clauſe 'to be confirm'ed by what is foreſeeing,' 'ſhall be included in the Ordinance, *&c.*

The Lands of all Biſhops, Deans and Chapters, having at laſt been aſſigned to the Service of the Publick, by other Acts and Ordinances, which made no Provijion for Faiths

* *'Tis, all before ſaid, the Clauſe in the Ordinance of the Earl of Mancheſter, ſeems to have included, as well the Heads and Fellows, &c. of Houſes, as the Parochial Clergy: But I do not remember to have met with a Single Inſtance, to intimate, that a Farthing was ever paid to (or indeed, ſo much as claimed by) any of them.*

† *As a Fifth of the Income of the Biſhoprick, but eſpecially as a Fifth of their Temporals, or other Incomes, they might; of which kind I underſtand the Fifths mentioned in the Account of Biſhop Hall. (See the Cathedral of Worceſter.) However, quere.*

To this muſt be added, the *Qualifications* and *Exceptions* made by ſome Subſequent Ordinances themſelves, to the General Orders for allowing of the Fifths: For *Sept.* 8, 1645, they provided by an *Ordinance* on purpoſe, 'That no Wife, 'Child or Children of any Delinquent, who 'ſhall come from their own Habitation, into 'the Parliament Quarters, with, or without their 'Fathers or Husbands, from the King's Quarters, ſhall have, hold and enjoy any Fifth 'Part, *&c.*' And by the Clauſes of the Ordinance of *Aug.* 28, 1654, before recited, it appears, That if a Clergyman had an Eſtate ſufficient to ſupport his Family; or if he ſhould not leave the Intruder the quiet Poſſeſſion of his Houſe, Glebe, *&c.* *and remove his Habitation out of the Pariſh*, he was not entitul'd to the Allowance: And more fully yet, in the Act of 1656, care was then taken, 'That no 'Ejected, or Sequeſter'd Miniſter, ſhall have, or 'receive any Benefit or Advantage (*viz.* of the 'Fifths) by virtue of this Act, who *reſides, or remains in the Pariſh, or Place*, out of which 'he is Ejected, or Sequeſter'd, *during ſuch Reſidence*;' which (to obſerve that by the way) is abundantly ſufficient to ſilence the Clamours that have been made about the Severity of the *Five Mile Act*. A Precedent for that Clauſe of it which (if I am not miſtaken) was moſt complain'd of, being ſo plainly made by the Party themſelves in this Clauſe, and the correſpondng one of the Ordinance of *Aug.* 8, 1654: Whilſt thoſe Ordinances of their own ſuffer'd not a Loyal Clergyman to continue in any the moſt remote and private Pariſh, to which he had born the Relation of a Miniſter, if he expected to be kept from ſtarving. And in the laſt place, let it be conſider'd, That if the Miniſter had no Wife and Children, he was not entituled to any Thing at all, (until 1656,) but ſent to beg his Bread, and that too, God knoweth, out of Deſolate Places; ſince thoſe who alone were *willing* to relieve him, lay at that Time under the ſame Circumſtances of Ruin and Plunder.

Hob. Caſes. Folio, p. 216.

Which in the Act of 1656, was ameriorated to 30l. per annum, or 100l. in Money.

Scob. Caſes. Part 2 p. 111.

To which, if I miſtake not, ſome of the Committees added ſeveral other, and more ſevere Reſtrictions of not doing any thing contrary to the Orders of the Parliament.

It appears by what hath been already ſaid, that for ſome Years, no one Family of any Clergyman had any manner of Preference to this *Allowance*; that for the *firſt Seven Years* (which was alſo the *hotteſt* Time of the Sequeſtrations,) the Families of Inch only as had been ejected by the *County Committees*, and the Earl of *Manchester* (who were as yet by far the leaſt Part of the Suffering Clergy) were inſtructed to ask them; that neither could there demand them as a *Right*; that the firſt afterwards had nothing but a looſe *Order* of the Houſe of Commons (till 1654,) ſo much as to intitle them to prefer the ſame Petition; that when Allowances are made for the

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the unmarried Clergy, or such of them as might be Widowers, (until 1656,) and for those who were excluded by the other Restrictions mentioned, many will appear to have been debarr'd from so much as a *Right* to that *Request*; and if to these we add such as were discouraged from asking at all, by the little prospect of Success, it must be concluded that very few did, or could in *Fact* reap any Benefit by these *Orders* and *Ordinances*.

But that which most effectually defeated the Intent of them (if this Favour was at all really intended the Clergy,) was the cruel and inhumane *Denyal* of these *Fifths*, (the pursuit of which likewise occasioned unspeakable Trouble, Harrassings and Charges to such as endeavoured after them, and very much added to the Miseries of the Clergy,) sometimes by the *Committees*; but more frequently by those *usurping Intruders*, who devoured the Bread of those miserable and perishing Families; and that too, not only in defiance of many, and repeated *Orders* of the *Committees*, but sometimes with such other monstrous Circumstances of Barbarity, as are hardly to be credited.

I have before observed, that little Mercy could be expected by the Clergy from those Committees which had been the Authors of all their other Miseries; and accordingly, I sometimes find several distressed Families in pursuit of an Order for their *Fifths*, for some Years together, but all in vain: And the Author of *Persecut. Undec.* a sad Witness of these Calamities, acquaints us with this Truth in the observable Words which here follow: 'Just such a Cheat doth the *Committe for plunder'd Ministers* put upon the afflicted Wives and Children of the *sequestred Clergy*, in their suing for the fifth Part of their 'Husbands Living, which an Ordinance of Parliamen: pretended to allow them: If their Husband or Father hath two Livings, their first 'Trick is to tell them, that they will allow them the fifth Part of but one of them; the next is, 'that tho' the Ordinance run generally without 'any Limitation, yet they have their *secret Instructions*, whereby they grant Orders for a fifth 'Part, with this *Proviso, That if the Sequestrator* (or Cut-Purse) *show not good Cause to the contrary.* 'This draweth on much Travel and Charges on 'Lawyers, and Solicitors, and Committee-Officers; and the Parliament Minister upon hearing, 'pretending that the Living is of Value little 'enough to maintain him, or any frivolous Plea, 'breeds a Demurrer: And altho' they grant Order after Order, yet all is to no purpose; for, 'say the Committee, we must not displease our 'Friends; they mean their Masters, who, under 'Pretence of long Prayers, can devour whole 'Houses, and starve other Mens Wives and Children, by invading their Possessions, kept from 'the right Owners by Club-Law: And truly 'their Ordinance for the fifth Part, *doth generally prove but a meer Mockery* to the Wives and Children of the Clergy, in the midst of their heavy 'Persecution, and a Snare to draw them into *Expence of their last Groat*, in hopes to get their 'so fairly promis'd Mirsel, that, as I have 'known very few obtain it effectually; so have 'many of them after some Years of chargeable 'and vexatious Attendance, been wearied out, 'buying at too dear a Rate their Repentance of 'believing or hoping for any Justice or Mercy 'from the Puritan Faction.' And in the Margin he adds, 'The Wife of Dr. *P.* hath been 'Three Years, to the Expence of almost One 'Hundred Pounds, to obtain her fifth Part, but 'could not prevail.'

'What is here said of the *Committee for Plunder'd Ministers*, will be easily believed of the Committees in the Country; and 'tis very sure that if there had not been an Understanding between the Committees and the Intruders, they would have made their Orders for the *Fifths* prove more effectual; for I would willingly be satisfy'd whether if one of these Usurpers had complain'd against a *Delinquent Clergyman* for Matter contrary to the Ordinances of the Times, the Committees would not have taken speedy and sufficient Care that the Ordinance should have its full Effect; but so far were they from doing any Thing of that Kind, in the matter of the *Fifths*, that, as is before said, they were generally, and almoft universally, as well as inhumanly deny'd, and unpaid, by the *usurping Intruders*. The late right Reverend Author of the *Friendly Debate* (if common Fame * rightly Points him out,) was, as well as the Writer of *Persecut. Undec.* a Witness of the Miseries of those Times; and he assures us to this Purpose, that some of the Clergy 'not only went without the Allowance, but had better been without the Vote too, 'which cost them dear, and proved to them the greateft Cruelty; for they spent what they had 'left for a feeble Support, in suing for that which 'they could never get.' In confirmation of which, he likewise cites the Hiftory of the *English* and *Scots Presbytery*, in these Words; 'The new 'Incumbents refuse to obey the Ordinance, constraining them to plead before Judges, their Adversaries, who instead of speedily Relieving them, 'delay them with length of Time, and make 'them consume in Suits that which they borrowed to plead their Cause. By this Expence 'and Delays, these poor desolate Persons, are 'constrained to desist their Prosecution; and 'many being ejected out of small Benefices, dare 'not present their Petitions for the *Fifths*, because 'the Expences will amount higher than the Principal.' After which, the *Friendly Debate* proceeds to speak of their Evasions, 'by which, (saith 'that Author,) the Intention of the Parliament 'was deluded, and most of the poor Souls who 'were in want, received no Benefit of that Ordinance; but rather, as I said, a great deal of 'Mischief, while they were shuffled off with litigious and crafty Tricks, and oppressed with 'Charges; some of which were so notorious and 'shameful, that *Fuller*, (who was no implacable 'Enemy to the Party, tho' a Sufferer under them,) could not but leave them on Record in his *Ch. Hiftory*: 'Many, (saith he,) were the Evasions 'whereby such Clergymen possessed of their 'Livings, do frustrate and defeat the effectual 'Payment of the fifth Part to the aforesaid 'Wives and Children. First, they plead their 'Taxes being first deducted; Tithes are so badly 'paid, they cannot live and maintain themselves, 'if they must still pay a fifth Part out of the Remainder. Such consider not, if themselves cannot live on the whole Grift, how shall the Families of such sequester'd Ministers subsist on the Toll. *Secondly*, if the aforesaid Minister hath 'a Wife without Children, or Children without 'a Wife, or but one Child, they deny Payment, 'as not within the Letter (tho' the Equity) of the 'Order; tho' one Child is as unable to live; on 'nothing, as if there were many more. *Thirdly*, 'if the sequester'd Minister hath any Temporal 'Means of his own, or since his Sequestration 'hath acquired any Place wherein he officiateth, '(though short of a comfortable Subsistence,) they 'deny Payment of a fifth Part unto him. *Fourthly*, 'they affright the said sequester'd Minister, threatning to new Article against him for his former 'Faults; whereas had he not been reputed a 'Malignant, nor a fifth Part, but all the five 'Parts were due unto him. *Fifthly*, many who

See also the Hift. of Engl. and Scots Presbytery, p. 313, & seqq.

L. 2. p. 228.

* *Though I have not on the other Hand, heard, that he disowned that Piece.*

P. 69, 70.

L. 19. Cent. 17. p. 219.

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have Livings in great Towns (especially Vicaridges) disclaim the receiving any Benefits in the Nature of *Tithes*, and accept them only in the notion of Benevolence. Then they plead nothing Due to the Sequester'd Minister out of the free Gratuities, which only are Bestow'd upon them. *Sixthly*, they plead, that nothing can be demanded by Virtue of the said Ordinance, longer than the Sitting of the Parliament, which made it; which long since is Dissolv'd. Now tho' this be but a Dilatory Plea (themselves Enjoying the Four Parts by Virtue of the same Order) yet tho' it doth not finally blast, it doth much set back the Fifth Part; and whilst the same groweth, the Ministers Wives and Children Starve. *Lastly, of late, since the Setting Forth of the Proclamations, that all, who disquiet their Peaceable Possession who are put into Livings by the Parliament's Order, shall be beheld as Enemies to the State; such Sequester'd Ministers who only Sue the Refusers to pay the* Fifth Part, *unblameable in all things else, are Threatned (tho' they humbly conceive contrary to the true intent of the Proclamation) with the forefaid Penalty if they desist not in their Suit; many more are their* Subterfuges (*besides vexing their Wives with the tedious Attendance to get Orders on Orders*;) *so that as one truly and sadly said, the* Fifths *are even paid as Sixes and Sevens*;' which however, is *True* only in the *Proverbial*, and not in the *Literal Sence* (as bad as that would have been;) for I shall by and by shew, that in these very Few Instances, where I find them paid, it was for the most Part, after the Rate of Tens and Twelves.

Nor were some, who did not pay the *Fifths*, content to Exercise that Barbarous Injustice themselves, without perfuading others to do the like: For Mr. *John Ley*, who had Succeeded Dr. *Edward Hyde*, in the Rich Sequester'd Living of *Brightwell* in *Berks*., wrote two *Treatises* against the paying of *Fifths* under these *Memorable Titles*; '*General Reasons grounded on Equity, Piety, Charity and Justice, against the payment of a Fifth Part to the Sequester'd Ministers Wives and Children*;' And '*an Acquittance, or Discharge from Dr.* Edward Hyde *his Demand of a Fifth Part of the Rectory of* Brightwell *in* Berks, *pleaded, as in a Court of Equity and Conscience.*' But it hath not been as yet, my good Fortune to get a Sight of either of these *Performances*; and therefore I cannot give the Reader any account of them, who will possibly be as desirous, as I my self am, to see how the *Robbing* a Family of their *whole Livelihood*, after *Disobeying* of those *Laws* (which could be the *only Pretence*, even in their *own Sence*, for that *Robbery* can be argued from *Equity, Piety, Charity* and *Justice*; since I must own, it appears to me as, yet, a greater *Paradox*, than any in *Tully*.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. f. 150.

Ibid. 194.

The Reader will find these general Accounts exemplify'd in many Cases, when I come to speak of the Sufferings of particular Clergymen, in their proper Place: And indeed, to say, that the Instances of those who never could obtain the Allowance, (tho' several of them by long, tedious and expensive Journies and Applications, Su'd for it,) are *very Frequent*, doth by no means sufficiently account for this Matter; since it should rather on t'other Hand, be said, that the Instances of such as got it, are, comparatively speaking, rare, and hardly to be met with.

The Accompts of the Sequestrations and Agents, under the Act for the *Propagating the Gospel in South Wales* (of which I shall speak at large hereafter;) and an Accompt of the *Treasurer* to the *Sequestrators*, for the greater Part of the County of *Cornwall*, (which hath been Communicated to me by the Reverend Mr. *Ruddle* of that County,) will afford some Grounds for guessing at that proportion of the Clergy, which receiv'd that Bounty. By the Former of those Accompts I find, that in *Monmouthshire*, they are not so much as *charged* to more, than Eleven Persons, for the Years 1650, and 1651; altho' about 70 or 80 Parishes appear to have been in the *Sequestrators* Hands in these Years. In *Brecknockshire*, they are *charged* to Twelve for the Former of those Years, out of about Twenty Four Sequester'd Livings; in *Glamorganshire*, to not one Person in 1651, (and but Four or Five in the next Year,) out of about Thirty Nine Parishes, then under Sequestration, in the Five *Eastern Hundreds* of that County; and to but Eight in the whole County, out of about 70 Livings (and perhaps more, but to many appear in their own Accounts to have been Sequester'd by the Year 1650,) for the 1655, 1656, and 1657, as I find by some other Informations; and but one of these had them for the whole Three Years; the rest but for Two Years only. And in *Pembrokeshire*, they are *charged* to the Accompt of Seven or Eight Persons only, for the Year 1650, out of about Thirty Nine Livings, then in their Hands: Although in the *other Counties*, indeed, and even in these *Counties*, in the *other Years*, they are *Charged* to many more: And what proportion these *Fifths* bore to the whole Revenues of the *Clergy*, which they had seiz'd, will also further appear, by the *Sum Total* of these Accompts, which in *Monmouthshire*, for the Year 1650, was 312*l*. and the *Fifths* that Year 63 *l*. in *Pembrokeshire*, for the same Year 106*l*. and the *Fifths* 34 *l*. and in the only remaining Years of these Accompts (which were 1651, and 1652) when the most *Fifths* were paid in this *County*; the *Sum Total* of the Two Years was 2633 *l*. and the *Fifths* but 183 *l*. And when it is consider'd, that these Accompts were given in, according to those Rates, at which the Livings were *Let* to their *Godly Friends*, or perchance *taken* by the *Sequestrators themselves*, in *other* Names; let any one Judge, whether these Sums amounted to the *Fifths* of the *Real Value* of the Livings, as they might have been Rented out to Honest Tenants; much less, whether the *Clergy* reaped the *Fifth Part* of that Benefit from their Livings, which they might have made, had they Occupied them themselves. Besides which, it must be farther known also, that these Commissioners were at that time Accompting, by Virtue of an *Ordinance* from *Cromwell*, and his *Council* for the *Incomes* of the *Clergy*, which they had so Diametrically (for several Years) put into their own Pockets, and of which publick Complaint had been made; and therefore were to Discharge them by any means, and in any manner they could: And this Article of *Fifths* (tho' haply very seldom paid) was doubtless of great Use and Service to them: And I am the more confirm'd in this Opinion, not only from the other vile Practices of these *Commissioners* (of which more hereafter in another Place) but because in the County of *Cardigan*, the *Fifths* are charg'd to all but Two Persons; and it will hardly be thought that among so many Restraints and Requisites (which I have before shewn, their Ordinances provided) but Two Persons of all the *Clergy* in that County should be Disqualify'd; besides that, I am otherwise assur'd, several *Intruders* in these Counties of *South Wales* poss'd'd the Livings from 1646, to 1660, without ever paying any Fifths at all: But these, I suppose were such, as *Succeeded* in the Livings of those, who were Ejected by other *Committees* before the

But possibly some Few of these Livings might be put under Sequestration to the Dutch of an Income, and some of the Members sitted out of them, might not after their Restoration, agree with some of the Livings before those Years.

Including, however, one of the Cathedrals.

Of which more anon.

See it in Scobell. Part 2. f. 147.

In which I am the more confirm'd by what I find suggested of the Commissioners in N. Wales; namely, that they gave some of their Intercessors Annuities out of the Profits of the Livings, that they might charge much more in their Accompts, than really they Received.

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the *Propagators* were on Foot in that Country (of which I find conſiderable Numbers) and belong not to their Accompts until 1650; at which time theſe Livings, as well as the Livings which themſelves ſhould Sequeſter, were by the *Act of Propagation*, put into their Hands.

But to put this matter out of all queſtion, with Relation to *Wales*, let one who wrote in theſe Times, and ſpoke from his own Knowledge, declare for all the reſt in theſe words; 'Their 'very Fifths were deny'd them, tho' allowed by the 'Act for Propagation; which being accounted ac- 'cording to the Undervaluations made by the Se- 'queſtrators, and their Agents, will appear to be ſo 'ſmall an Allowance to maintain a Family, that 'it will not find them Bread and Water; and yet 'this pitiful Pittance cannot be Receiv'd or Ob- 'tain'd, without many a tedious tireſome Journey, 'and much Expence and Hazard of Mens Lives; as, 'ſome have Periſhed in the Waters, by going to Pe- 'tition, and ſeek Relief for their Periſhing Fami- 'lies; and others being Wearied out with Fruitleſs 'Journeys, and Dilatory Anſwers, have given over 'all Addreſſes to theſe Unmerciful Sequeſtrators, 'and other Officers, to pour out their Complaints 'before the All ſeeing God.'

Petition of So. Wales, &c. p. 17 printed in 1652.

As to the Accompt of the *Treaſurer* to the * *Sequeſtrators* in *Cornwall*, it doth not wholly concern the *Clergy*, as thoſe of the *Propagators* did; but is intermixed with the *Lay* Sequeſtrations, and with ſome thing of the Weekly *Aſſeſſments*. It is current for the Years 1646, 1647, 1648, and part, at leaſt, of 1649; and takes in *Five* of the *Nine Hundreds* of that County (with relation to the *Lay Sequeſtrations* at leaſt;) but the *Weekly Aſſeſſments* include the whole County; and the Payments to the *Itinerant Miniſters*, ſeem to do the *ſame*, as I have already ſaid in *another Place*: For it muſt be known, that County was in great part like thoſe in *South Wales* (which will be noted *hereafter*) ſupply'd by a ſort of *Travelling*, and *Unſettled Clergy*.

* Namely, the Committees in the County, of which I ſpoke laſt.

It is not a Fair Accompt drawn out to be delivered in, and examined (as thoſe of the Welch Propagators are) but ſome only to be the private, rough and imperfect Memorandums of the Receipts and Diſburſements. And Livings, and Inhabitants, and

I am under ſome doubt, whether the Receipts from the Sequeſter'd the Payment of the Fifths, may not be for the whole County not to confined to thoſe Five Hundreds only.

In this Accompt about Sixteen ſeveral Perſons only appear to have the *Fifths* ſo much as *Charged* to them, in all that time, and theſe not altogether; but Seven in the Year 1646, Eight (Inclusive of ſome of thoſe of the Foregoing Year, and ſo in the following Years) in 1647; Six in the Year 1648, and Three only in part of 1649; unleſs Two of theſe laſt might belong to 1648; for the Accompt is confus'd (and I doubt, Imperfect) enough, and particularly, in what is moſt requiſite to be known, in the next place to ſettle the Proportion; Namely, how many Livings the Sequeſtrators might in thoſe Years *have in their own Hands*: That they had a great many (tho' poſſibly ſome of them on the *Death* of the *Incumbents*) ſeems plainly Suggeſted, by the great Number of Pariſhes (recounted by Name in another Place) which were ſupply'd by theſe *Itinerants*; befides that a great many of them were alſo ſaid in general to have *Preached* in diverſ Places. However, it doth not appear by that Accompt, that more than 25 Livings were in the *Sequeſtrators* Hands, in theſe Years: But the great Defect of it in this Particular, is *Evident* from hence, that the *Treaſurer* doth not give the *Sequeſtrators Credit* for the *Incomes* of ſeveral of *thoſe very Livings*, for the *Fifths* of which he makes them *Debtors*, in other Parts of that Accompt it ſelf; but I find by other Informations, that about 70 at leaſt, of the *Clergy* of this County, were put under *Sequeſtration*, and moſtly, as I *Conjecture*, by theſe *Sequeſtrators*. Now, if we ſhould ſay for the Purpoſe, that there were but 40 of theſe Livings under *Sequeſtration* in the Year 1648, and ſhould we add the Two abovemention'd as *Donbted* of, to the Six that certainly appear charg'd with the *Fifths* in that *Year*; but One in *Five*, by that Computation, will be found to have *receiv'd them*: Nor can it be thought, that many might *receive* them from *the Intruders themſelves*, and not from the *Commiſſioners*; becauſe ſo *few* of the Livings in this County were, as is *before noted*, ſupply'd with *ſettled Miniſters*. But I muſt own, ſince on *one hand*, it is not certain, that *all the Fifths* charged, were duly paid; and ſince on the *other hand*, it doth not appear how many Livings were *then* in the *Sequeſtrators* hands; nor whether *theſe* were the *Fifths* for the *whole County*, or not, that this is a *very imperfect Computation*: And for the *firſt* of *theſe Reaſons* likewiſe, no *certain Judgment* can be made of the *Numbers* of the *Clergy*, who *receiv'd them* in the *Welch Counties*; but according to the *beſt Conjecture* I can make, as well from *theſe*, as from *other* Informations, I am, in my own Mind, fully ſatisfy'd, that taking the *whole Body* of the *Sequeſter'd Clergy together*, throughout the Kingdom, incluſive of the *Cathedrals*, not *one* in *five* (for ought I know, ſcarce *one* in *ten*, eſpecially if we ſhould add to the Accompt, the *Ejected Fellows* and *Scholars* of *Houſes* in the *Univerſities*) ever *received* any *Fifths* at all; and poſſibly not *Ten* in the *whole Number* ever had them, *without Trouble*, *regularly paid*, from the time of the *Sequeſtration*, and to *the full Value*: And ſome of the *Uſurping Clergy* were ſo *tenacious*, and ſo far from being *ready* to pay them under the *Lawleſs Times* of *Confuſion* and *Uſurpation*, that they even ſtood a *Suit at Law* for them *after* the *more ſettled Times* of the *Reſtoration*; and *then* (tho' ſore againſt their Wills) were *conſtrained* to *produce them*.

On ſuppoſition that theſe were the Fifths of the whole County at that time; of which, however, quaere.

Nor were they content barely to *refuſe* the *Payment* of them, but *often* did it (as I *before* ſaid, with the Addition of ſuch *inhumane Circumſtances*, as can hardly be parallell'd. Many with *numerous Families* of *Children*, were deny'd their *Fifths* (and *ſometimes* had nothing elſe to ſupport them.) Mr. *Seddon* of *Eaſtham* in *Cheſhire*, particularly, with *Nine Children*; and Mr. *Helloway* of *Kiſlingbury* in *Northamptonſhire*, with *Ten*; the *Intruder* on the laſt of theſe Livings, diſobeying all *Orders* that had been procur'd for the *Payment* of them. And the Manuſcript Papers of Mr. *Stephens* mention one *Ringſtead* (if I read the Name right) a *Sequeſter'd Miniſter* ſomewhere in the *Weſt*, who had obtain'd no leſs than *Thirty ſeveral Orders* for his *Fifths*; and yet could *never* get one Farthing; which *broke his Heart*. When Mr. *Gooden*, the *Sequeſter'd Rector* of *Lidyard-St. Lawrence* in *Somerſetſhire* (then worth betwixt 2 and 300 *l. per annum*) apply'd to Mr. *Wakely* the *Intruder* (and the *Bartholomew Sufferer* at this Place) for ſomething at leaſt, to keep his Family (*then* in *extream want*) from Starving; Mr. *Wakely's* 'Wife took 'upon her to return *this Anſwer*, That he had 'nothing to do *there*; and *if he wanted*, he 'muſt take his *Payl and threſh*.' 'Tis agreed on 'all hands, that this barbarous Uſage *haſten'd* 'his Death.' And the Caſe of Mr. *Douch* of *Stalbridge* in *Doſetſhire* (valu'd at 300 *l. per Annum*) was juſt *the ſame*: He had a *Wife* and five *ſmall Children*; and when they wanted *Neceſſaries*, and he came and *knocked at his own Door for a Piece of Bread* (as his own Son, who ſeads me the Information, *rightly expreſſes* his demanding

See him in that County.

See him likewiſe in that County.

Abridgm. p. 320.

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† Quare whether either of the two of this Name who are mention'd in the Abridg. Comp. 2. 232, 233. For in the town way, if I mistake not. See him in that County.

ding of his Fifths) the *Intruder*, Mr. † *Sam. Fairclough* would take him by the Shoulders, and ' *bid* ' *him go thresh for his Living.*' When the Wife of Dr. *Jones* of *Offwell* in *Devon*, came to the Intruder's House for the *Fifths*, the Lexute pretended for refusing the Payment of them, was, that her Husband might be *Dead*; in return to which the good afflicted Woman alledged, *they might be all well enough satisfy'd he was Living, for that she had a Letter from him dated at* Rotterdam, (whither he had been forced to fly;) but the only Answer she could get, was to this Effect, That *Rotterdam Rogues* was a common Saying, and so she might *go about her Business*, for she *should have nothing there. Nor is it this to be* wonder'd at, when they could evade much *fuller Evidence* than this, of a Man's being alive, as will appear in the Case of Dr. *Locket*, the *sequester'd* Rector of *Westminster* in *Somersetshire*; who, sending to Mr. *Elford* (the Person that had ' *usurped his Livings,*) *to demand* ' *his* Fifths, Elford *refused to pay them, alledging,* ' *that the* Dr. *was Dead*; *whereupon the* Dr. *went* ' *in Person to demand them; but* Elford *persisted in* ' *his Refusal, and told the* Dr. *tho' he was natu-* ' *rally alive, yet he was dead in Trespasses and Sins,* ' *and therefore there was nothing due to him.*' Mr. *William Bispham*, Rector of *Eccleston* in *Chesshire*, being sequester'd, ' *either thro' Fear or Mena-* ' *ces, or thro' great Want, or indeed thro' both,* (*as* ' *it's thought,*) *quitted the Kingdom, and went be-* ' *yond-Seas, leaving his poor Wife to the Charity* ' *of some well-disposed Neighbours*; *and being at* ' *last exposed to extream Poverty, she came to Mr.* ' Gelbourn, *who then was possess'd of her Husband's* ' *Living, to ask for some of his Charity; and begg'd* ' *of him in particular to give her so much Money* ' *as would buy her a Pair of Shoes, but he refused it,* ' *and would not give her one Penny, tho' she came* ' *to him in the most humble and suppliant way of a* ' Beggar.' When Mrs. *Pierce*, (the Wife of the excellent Mr. *Pierce*, sequester'd from the *Rich Portion* of *Pit* at *Tiverton*, in *Devon*,) ' *one time* ' *applied herself to* Mr. Chilhull, *the Intruder into* ' *her Husband's House and Benefice, for her* Fifths, ' *or for something to supply the Necessities of her* ' *Family, pleading with him the number of her* ' *Children, which were Six at that Time, and all* ' *very young and helpless, and wanted Relief; he* ' *insultingly repls'd*, That he had a Pair of Geldings in the Stable, and a Groom too, which ' must be maintain'd, and were more chargeable ' than all her Children. *So that she never receiv'd,* ' *or could get any Part of her* Fifths, *nor her Hus-* ' *band any of his Arrears during the whole time of* ' *his Sequestration, which was above* 14 *Years*; *a* ' *great part of which they and their whole Family* ' *lived mostly upon Charity.*' And on the Restoration, Mr. *Pierce* was forced to quit Claim to them, before he could get quiet Possession of his Rectory: To these I must subjoyn the Case of Mr. *Barnes*, the sequester'd Rector of *East Hsley* in *Berkshire*; ' on whose presenting a Petition in ' behalf of his Wife and Seven Children, to the ' Commissioners, they granted a Fifth for the ' Maintenance of her and her Children, provided ' Mr. *Barnes* and all his Family left the Parish, ' which accordingly was done; but when his ' Wife supplicated to the then present Incumbent, ' Mr. *John Francis*, for it was deny'd; then sent ' his little Daughter, hoping her Innocence might ' move him; but deny'd again, the Child said, ' *we must all starve if not reliev'd.* Mr. *Francis*'s ' Answer was, *Starving is as near a way to Heaven as any.* —— He was forced to leave the Country, left he should be *Sued* for the *Fifths*, ' after the *Bartholomew-Act*; for he *did not pay* ' *them.*' Nor must I omit the Answer returned by *Valentine Powell*, (one of the *Commissioners* for *Propagation of the Gospel* in *Wales*, and the *Archpolitan* of the *Itinerants* there,) to ' a Gentleman in *Radcastle*, that Petitioned him for Re- ' lief and Maintenance for the poor Children of ' the ejected Ministers; namely, *That their Heads* ' *should be dasht against the Walls, as Babylonish* ' *Brats, and so their Portions would be paid.*'

See him in the Ch. of Chester.

See him there. Another of the Bartholomew Sufferers, Abr. p. 309, the Time there falls Sept. Tavertun.

Where see him.

One of the Sufferers of the Abridg. Liberavit p. 247.

These Histories need no Comment: And therefore here when I have said, that many more *in-humane Denials* of the *Fifths* will occur in the *Accounts* of the *particular Sufferers*, I must, in the last Place, observe, that supposing the *Fifths* had been *duly*, *regularly* and *constantly* paid, the utmost Extent of the boasted Lenity in appointing them, after they had, *contrary to all Law*, and by the *Power of a successful Rebellion* only, *plunder'd* the rightful Possessors of the other *Four Parts*, doth not exceed that of a Highwayman, who *Robs* to a *considerable Value*, and leaves the Person just enough to defray his Travelling Expences: Or, as a Gentleman pleasantly expresses it, was no other than *sticking up a Feather when she had stript the Goose.* But alas, as they were utterly deny'd in most Places: So even in those Cases where they were paid, they proved, generally speaking, of very little Use and Benefit to such as received them, and that on many Accounts; for in the first Place, since so frequent and so just are the Complaints that the Incomes of but too many Places, God knoweth, are so very small, that the whole of them falls much short of a tolerable Provision for the Minister; what could the *fifth Part* of such *poor Parishes* amount to, especially under so many *Abatements* and *Deductions*, as reduced the best Livings to an Inconsiderable Value. For the *Ordinance of August*, 1654, provided, that it should be only a *fifth Part* of the clear Produce of the Benefice, ' all Parish Charges, publick Taxes, and other ' Duties being first deducted,' which they very well knew how to do: And every one knows what heavy Burthens were in those Times of *Liberty* and *Property*, lain on the Subjects. *Taxes, weekly Abatements, Contributions, twentieth Parts*, and I know not what other *Impositions* without Number, were then on Foot; such as the Nation never knew *before* nor *since*; until of late some of the same Party had got the *fleecing and plundering* of the Kingdom again. And had not Her Majesty been graciously pleased to interpole, would, in all probability, have continued to do so, till no one besides themselves had been worth a Groat: Besides, it is well known, that great Numbers of the Godly, (and, doubtless, many of the Ungodly were soon Converted to such a thriving Opinion,) decry'd Tithes as *Antichristian*, and utterly refused to pay them at all, or at best, paid what they thought fit; which, to be sure, was little enough: Nor was that a Season to disoblige these Friends; or, if it had been so, they were no Times to compel them, when every one (but the Friends of his Majesty and the Church) did what was right in his own Eyes. Add to this, that the Livings were often set out to their own Friends at a very *low Rate*, and sometimes perhaps farmed by the *Sequestrators*, or *Commissioners themselves*, in the *Names of other People*; and there is but little Reason to think they would overburthen themselves in the Rent: Or, if the Livings were some time taken by *others*, the *precarious Title* (which was the only one the Plunderers could give,) and the *little Reputation* there was in Farming the *plundered Incomes of a starving Family*, did, no doubt, make the Tenants accept the more *easy Bargains*. Nor was this all; for the *Commissioners* themselves, their *Agents*, their *Solicitors*, their *Clerks*, their *Messengers* and *Door-keepers*, and I know not what other *Officers*, were all to be paid their *Salaries* (as I find, both by the *Welch* and *Cornish Accounts*,)

See more particularly what will be after said of this Matter in the Account of Propagation of the Gospel in Wales.

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I shall intend, at the end of this Account, to frame a Computation of what is meant by the Words [many] and [few] in the Articles, how many of them are set down in specifical and uncertain Terms, that it may not be done.

* Narrative, p. 249, 250. *See more in* Wiltshire; *and for the Account of the Commissioners for ejecting Scandalous Ignorant and Insufficient Ministers and Schoolmasters.*

compts,) out of the *sequester'd* Revenues; besides an hundred other *occasional* Articles, together with private *Fees and Gratuities* to the Commissioners for Orders; the Sequestrators for Payments, and the *Attendants* for Dispatch, (over and above the common and ordinary *Fees,)* and the Expences in *Journies*, and tedious *Attendance*, and even sometimes the doubled *Charges* of the Intruder's *Admission* and *Continuance*; which, there is no Question to be made, the poor *sequester'd Clergyman paid* for out of his *Allowance*, when the *Accompt* came to be *Balanc'd*; and that this is more than Conjecture, is undeniable, from the Case of Mr. *Busfnell*, (of whom more hereafter,) the sequester'd Vicar of *Box*, in *Wiltshire*; who when he lent to demand his Fifths, the *Intruder* expected of him that he should *allow his Fifth Part* of 15*l.* which he (the *Intruder*,) laid was demanded of him by the *Commissioners*, as their *Incidents Charges*, in dispossessing Mr. *Busfnell*; and which, as himself observes, is not unlike the Story of *Phocion*, 'who being unjustly condemned to Death, was afterwards enforced to buy 'his Poyson, and be at the Charges of his own 'Execution.' And probably there were, besides these, a thousand other Defalcations, which, it is not easie to think of, nor at present to Mention, That some of those who received their *Fifths* had been *kept out* of them for *several Years*, and some who had them for a *Year or Two*, at first, were continually dunn'd them *over after*.

And now, after all these *Discounts*, what could the *Fifths* of a *small*, yea, what could the *Fifths* of a *considerable* Living amount to? For the most Part, I am well satisfied, little more than a *Tenth*, (and sometimes, I believe, not more than the *Fifth of a Fifth*, which is *a five and twentieth*,) of which I have met with several Complaints, and shall here (that these Computations may not seem Groundless,) subjoyn some Instances.

The Cornish Accompts are so confused, that I cannot certainly determine by them the yearly Value the Livings were let at, and consequently cannot guess what proportion the Fifths laid to be paid, bore to it; but what I have here laid of the Low Rates, at which some of the Livings were let, (as for as I have heard any Thing of what they are now valued at,) as likewise of the Disproportion of the Fifths even at that Low Rate, is, if I conjecture Right, in great Part confirmed from those Accompts themselves, without those other Deductions not mentioned, which, to before, are not to be met with there.

I am wholly unacquainted with the Value of the Livings in *Wales*, and therefore cannot Guess by the Accounts of the Propagators, at what Rate they farmed them out: However, as to the *Fifth* of that Value, which they appear in those Accompts to have been Rented at, they are pretty exact in computing it; but then how much of that which they Charged, was in fact Paid; and the particular Shares that any of the Clergy of those Parts bore in the other Defalcations, is more than I can Determine; only that those Deductions were very great, is Evident from hence, that the generality of the *Fifths* on those *Accompts* of the *Propagators*, run at 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5*l. a Year*; *and some there are even under Twenty Shillings*: However, I have met with some particular Accounts from other Places, which will in some Measure help the Reader to form a Judgment of those Matters. The *Fifths* paid for the Vicaridge of *Chebsey* in *Hertfordshire*, were but 10*l. per Annum*; and the Glebe alone is valued at 40*l.* a Year. By the Act, (saith Mr. *Busfnell*, before mention'd,) they were 'to allow me a *Fifth*; *and yet, all* 'Tolings consider'd, they did not allow me * a Tenth,' and that not till some Years after, and then only till *further Order*; and yet, (saith he,) 'this, *till* 'further Order, cost me and my Friends, (considering how many Journies we made, how great Expences we were at,) even as much as 'the *Fifths* came to:' Yea, when he had obtain'd the *Order*, and the Clerk demanded 2*s.* and 6*d.* for it, Mr. *Busfnell* plainly told him, it was 'more than he should make of it.' Nor is this the only Complaint of that Kind that I have met with. But to go on, Mr. *Ward* of *Berradon*, in *Rutlandshire*, had but 15*l. per Ann.* of the *Fifths* of that Living, which was then worth 120*l.* a Year. The Rectory of *Stockley-Pomeroy*, in the County of *Devon*, was Let to one of their own Party, for little more than half the Value; and the *Fifths* were paid to Mr. *Bowbere*, the sequestered Rector; but after that Rate which was but little more than a *Tenth*. And Mr. *Firsler* of *Bolam*, in *Northumberland*, had but 4*l.* 6*s.* and 8*d.* a Year for that Vicaridge, (and that *badly* paid,) and this they were pleas'd to call a *Fifth* of it.

See him in that County.

See him in Devon.

In fine then, since scarce a Fifth of the Clergy had any *Fifths* at all, and by Consequence four Times more went without them than had them; since those who did receive what was *called* by that *Name*, hardly receiv'd more than a *Tenth*; and neither that, generally speaking, until after a considerable Time, and not without a Trouble and Charge that was often more than an overBalance for them; since those who purchased them at so *dear a Rate*, and those who after many tedious Journies, and very great Expences and Vexations, were at last altogether defeated of them, were haply more than those to whom they were orderly and regularly Paid; since the Writers of those Times expressly call the *Fifths a Mockery* on the Clergy, a *Snare* to draw them to the Expence of their *last Groat*, and in expreſs Words, the *greatest Cruelty*; and since it must be no small Aggravation to their Sufferings, to be lookt on as *gently* dealt with, and as it were, well at Ease, even when they were under the *worst Oppression*: I say, confidering all this, I presume, I am with the Reader in thinking, that the *Appointment* of the *Fifths* proved a very great *Addition to the Miseries of the Clergy* (as it is sure it did to to very many of them) and that the *Tender Mercies* of some Men *are Cruel*.

The Presence of Immorality, and the Reality of what they called Superstition and Delinquency, (that is, Obedience to the Orders of the Church, and Affection to his Majesty,) had hitherto made great Havock among the Clergy; and would have continued, no doubt, to perfect the intended Reformation, had they met with no other Assistance; but so it happen'd, that the Famous *Covenant* being now set on Foot, they had thereby a *Shibboleth*, a new *Test*, which would with great Effect, and very little Trouble, mark out every Honest and Orthodox Clergyman, and at once *Arraign*, *Convict* and *Dispatch* him. The unspeakable Mischiefs which this *Horrible Combination* did to his Majesty, and his Affairs, have so Interwoven the Account of it with the Histories of those Times (and the great Infamy of this Bond of Iniquity hath made it so well known to, and so much the Abhorrence of every one,) that I shall need say the less of it.

The Covenant.

See Clarend. Hist. Vol. I. p. 89. Vol. II. p. 234, 235, 286, 287, 288, 289. See also Whitl. Mem. *p.* 70.

Let it suffice therefore to take Notice, that as the Faction could not at that Time when it pass'd, be without the Assistance of their Brethren from *Scotland*: And this *Solemn League* being propos'd, and peremptorily insisted on, as the Condition of that Assistance; so it was readily Embraced by the Two Houses, had a quick and speedy Passage thro' them, and in Two Days Time the full Approbation of the *Assembly* likewise, Two only of that whole Body (and they again soon Confessing that they had received full Satisfaction to their Doubts) making any Pause or Scruple at it. After this, it was solemnly taken at St. *Margaret's Westminster*, by the respective Members of each House, and by that Junto of Divines, *Sept.* 25, 1643, at which Time several

Narrative, p. 248.

* Vit. 12*l.* a Year for a Living, which was offered to be taken at 100*l.*

P. 247.

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of th. Matter were very Profuse in their Gifts of Prayer and Preaching on the Occasion, saying such extravagant things of it, as are not easily to be conceiv'd.

My present Purpose requires me to Transcribe no more, than a Clause or two of it, which shew how particularly Odious and Detestable it must have been to such of the Clergy, as had a just Value for the Ecclesiastical Government, or any Duty to his Majesty; and therefore how impossible it was for any of them, with a good Conscience to submit to it; especially considering, that his Majesty, by his Proclamation

Heyl. Hist. Presb. Ed. 2. p. 431. a. *October* 9, 1643, did 'straightly Charge and 'Command all his Loving Subjects of what Degree or Quality soever, upon their Allegiance, 'that they presumed not to take the said Seditious and Traiterous *Covenant*;' which his Majesty justly Terms 'a Traiterous and Seditious 'Combination against himself, and against the 'Established *Religion*, and *Laws* of the Kingdom.' The Persons who took it, were to oblige themselves, to 'Endeavour in their several 'Places and Callings, the Preservation of the *Reformed Religion* in the Church of *Scotland*, in *Doctrine*, *Worship*, *Discipline* and *Government*, against their Common Enemies; the Reformation of *Religion* in the Kingdom of *England* and *Ireland*, in *Doctrine*, *Worship*, *Discipline* and *Government*, according to the Word of *God*, and the Example of the best *Reformed Churches*; and to endeavour to bring the Churches of *God* in the Three Kingdoms to the nearest Conjunction and Uniformity in *Religion*, *Confession of Faith*, *Form of Church Government*, *Directory for Worship*, and *Catechizing* ——And 'that they would in like manner, without respect 'of Persons, endeavour the Extirpation of 'Popery, *Prelacy* (that is, *Church Government* by 'Arch-bishops, *Bishops*, their *Chancellours*, and 'Commissaries, *Deans*, *Deans and Chapters*, Archdeacons and all other *Ecclesiastical Officers*, depending on that *Hierarchy*) *Superstition*; —— and 'with all *Faithfulness*, endeavour the Discovery 'of all such, as have been, or shall be *Incendiaries*, *Malignants*, or *Evil Instruments*, by hindering the *Reformation of Religion*, dividing the 'King from his *People*, or one of the *Kingdoms* 'from another, or making any *Factions* or *Parties* 'among the *People*, contrary to this *League and* 'Covenant, that they may be Brought to *publick* 'Tryal, and receive *condign Punishment*, &c.'

These, and such others, were the Terms of this deep Conspiracy against his Majesty, and the *Ecclesiastical Government*; and as it was afterwards *order'd* to be *hung up in Churches*; so I have often thought with my self, that such of their Brethren, who defac'd the Churches, and sometimes tore down (among other things) the *Creed*, the *Lord's Prayer*, the *Commandments*, and his *Majesty's Arms*, did thereby make very fit Preparations for the Reception of it; since *these*, and *this Covenant*, must of necessity have *confronted* and *reproached* one another.

But their pulling down the *Commandments*, and Setting up their *more Sacred Covenant* in the *Churches* (which they Worshipp'd with more *Superstition* and *Idolatry*, than any whom they accused, did these *Altars* that the *Fashion* first defac'd, and thus anew Prophan'd) was not the only Use they made of it: For the *House of Commons* ordered it to be taken, the next *Lord's Day* after themselves had taken it, 'by all Persons in their 'respective Parishes, and the Ministers to exhort 'them to it.' And *November* 30, order'd, that the Ministers within the *Bills of Mortality*, do the *Lord's Day* following, tender it to such, as have not taken it; and return to the Houses the Names of such as do refuse it; and that such *Ministers*, *Lecturers* and *Curates*, as have not taken it themselves, do then also *take it*: And in Case of refusal, the *Church-wardens*, were to return the Names of such *Ministers*, &c. to the House; and by a joynt *Ordinance* of both Houses, *February* 2, 1643, provid'd, that it should 'be 'solemnly taken in all Places throughout the 'Kingdom of *England*, and Dominion of *Wales*,' by *all above the Age of Eighteen*; subjoyning *Instructions* and *Directions* for the more *regular* and *solemn* Performance of it: Among which, are these relating to the Clergy; 'that the several '*Ministers* be required to read the said *Covenant* 'publickly unto their People, the next *Lord's Day* 'after they receive it; and prepare their People 'for it;' and that the *Committees of Parliament* (viz. those *Country Committees*, of which I have before spoken at large) do disperse themselves through the Countries, and *Summon all the Ministers*, &c. and 'after a Sermon Preach'd by one 'appointed by the *Committee* for that Purpole, 'they cause the same *Minister* to tender the 'League and *Covenant* unto all such *Ministers*, &c. —— that the said *Committees* do withal 'give the said *Ministers* in Charge, to tender it 'to all the rest of their Parishioners, the next 'Lord's Day; making then unto their said Parishioners some solemn Exhortation, concerning 'taking and observing thereof, &c. —— that if 'any Minister do refuse to take, or tender the 'Covenant,' his Name be by the *Committees* returned to the *House of Commons*.

Ibid. p. 431.

As these *Committees* were dispersed throughout the whole Kingdom; so nothing more was needful, than the *Ordinance* now mention'd, to make the *Calamity* Universal, and to bring every single Clergyman, in the most remote Corner of the Nation, under the blackest *Conspiracy of Treason and Rebellion*; or to Endanger the loss of all he had in the World. However, on some special Occasions, particular *Orders* and *Ordinances* were likewise Issued, relating to this Matter; as namely, in the *Instructions* now mention'd, it was to 'be recommended to the Earl of *Manchester*, 'to take special care, that the *Covenant* be tendered and taken in the *University* of *Cambridge*:' And in the *Ordinance* passed *January* 22, foregoing, for regulating that *University*, and removing *Scandalous Ministers in the Assiciated Counties* of *Essex*, &c. the said Earl was impower'd to *Administer the Covenant*; and the *Oxford Visitors* were afterwards 'to *Enquire by Oath*, *viva* 'Voce —— concerning those, that neglect to take 'the *Solemn League and Covenant*,' &c. and in the subsequent additional *Ordinance*, they were impower'd to administer it; but the *Oxford* Gentlemen never suffer'd it to come to that *Tryal*; but flatly Deny'd, and strenuously Opposed the Authority of the *Visitation* it self; and were for that *previous Crime* Ejected, and Expell'd the University; as will appear more fully hereafter. There were also several other Orders and Causes of the like kind, which, it is needless to produce: Only it may not be amiss to Observe, that the *Committee for Plunder'd Ministers* likewise took Cognizance of this Crime of neglecting the *Covenant* (whether by an express Order of the House for that Purpose, which may have escaped me; or wh ther the House referr'd to them such Ministers, as were returned for that Refusal, I know not; as appears by the Petition of those many Thousands of Sequester'd Ministers, that addres'd Sir *Thomas Fairfax* in 1647, who complain, that as they had been mostly turned out by that *Committee* (and the *Committee to Scandalous Ministers*) for their not 'taking the *Covenant*,' or be'ng in Affection to his Majesty and th Establishment: And I find that by an Order of *March* 15, 1645, the House expressly Enjoyn'd that

Whitl. *Mem.* p. 70. *See also* Chas. Hist. Ed. 1. p. 189.

Ibid. p. 431.

In the Orders of May 9. 1643. Scob. Collect. Part 2. Hist. Acc. p. 187.

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that Committee to take Care, that none be Admitted to any Living by their Order, but such as had enter'd into that Horrible *Bond* and *Obligation*.

By these Ordinances, and in this Manner, it was, that so much Havock was made among the Clergy, throughout the whole Kingdom, with this wicked Engine; for it must be known, that there were not any new Committees directed on purpose to enforce it on the Clergy (or any others) and dispossels them of their Livings in case of refusal; but it was only a new Weapon put into the Hands of the Old Committees then on Foot (and of such Committees, or particular Sects of them as were appointed for other Purposes) which enabled them with more Ease and Readinels, as well to discover, as to dispatch Malignants of all Kinds, and especially, Malignant Ministers.

And that very great Numbers of them Suffer'd under it; or rather, that more Suffer'd by the *Covenant*, than by any one Invention of the Times besides, seems in a manner needless to say; since I have before observ'd, how Universally the *Contagion* of it was spread throughout the *Kingdom*, by the *Committees in the Country*: And every common Person knows, that this was the *great Engine*, wherby the Ruin both of the *Clergy* and *Layity* was then effected: Insomuch that you shall scarce meet with an Ancient Man, that happen'd to know any of the *Sequester'd Clergy*, but he will readily tell you, they were *turned out for the Covenant*: A plain Argument, that the Desolation it made, was very great; And to observe that by the way, so very General was this Opinion, that I question whether it may not have occasion'd some Mistakes in the Informations, transmitted to me, and sometimes have passed these *Sequestrations* on the Score of the *Covenant*, which haply were grounded on other Causes. This, at least (as I find by Articles and Accusations against the *Clergy*) must be understood by it, that *'refusing the Covenant,'* was only one of the *Charges* brought against such a Person, tho' it is not Improbable, that it was most commonly the chief Article, and perhaps usually the Occasion of all the rest; and accordingly, in the University of *Cambridge*, in the Seven Counties within the Association of the Earl of *Manchester*, (where this Storm first Lighted) in the Counties of *Leicester* and *Northampton*; and, in a Word, in all other Places, where I have met with any Accounts of the *Accusations* of the *Clergy* before the *Country Committees*, the Article of *refusing the Covenant*, was, as the Reader will find in the *List*, the most *frequent* (and no doubt, the most *Capital*) *Crime* objected to them.

It is not possible to compute, with any tolerable Exactness, the *particular Numbers* that were devoured by this *Abaddon*: But the Reader may guess at something of it, by what followeth:

P. 28, 29. *'A Scandalous Covenant*, (saith the Author of *Perfecutio Undecima*,) Maliciously Studied, and laid 'for a meer *Snare*, and *Rock of Offence*, to the *Eslates* and *Consciences* of the *Clergy*: —— Insomuch that at a general Summons of the *Gentry*, and Remnant of the *Clergy* of the County of *Surrey*, for the taking of this *Covenant*, some chief 'Actors of the *Faction*, when they saw, that with 'several *Salvo's*, and Liberty to take it in any 'Sence, with *Mental Reservations*, and *Considera-'tions*, that it was but a *Forced Oath*, and such 'like Mincines; many Men (and some of the 'Clergy, Loving this present World, took the 'same) said, *they were very sorry to see some take 'it, whose Estates they hoped to have caught by this 'Hook*; and although the Authors of the *Cove-'nant* knew the *Clergy*'s greater Obligations than 'other Men's, by *Oaths of Allegiance* and *Supre-'macy* to the *King*, and by *Oath of Canonical 'Obedience*, and by several Subscriptions upon 'Record, to the present Church, and by their stricter Tie of Conscience, and greater Knowledge of the Function of *Episcopacy*, (from whence themselves received their own *Holy Orders*) which from our *Saviour* and the Apostles Days, was without Interruption, for Fifteen Hundred Years, and still is continued in all Christian Churches, where *Rebellion* started not 'the *Scruple*, and the *Sword* ever since maintains 'the *Heresie*; *yet none were so much Pressed and 'Urg'd to take this Covenant*, in terminis *to De-'stroy Bishops, as were the Clergy*; *and the Refusal 'thereof was ipso facto, Loss of any Clergyman's 'Livings and Livelihood.* Nay, to Barbarous were this *Faction*, that their *Committees for Compositions* at *Goldsmith's Hall*, would not admit the Lord Bishop of *Winchester* —— to Compound for his *Sequester'd Temporal Estate*, unless he would take the *Covenant*, *to Swear to 'Destroy himself and his own Sacred Function.*' To the same purpose Dr. *Heylin* informs us, that 'the 'Terror of this *Covenant*, and the severe Penalty 'impos'd on those, which did refuse it, compell'd 'great Numbers of the *Clergy* to forsake their 'Benefices, and to betake themselves to such * 'Towns and Garrisons, as were kept under the 'Command of his Majesty's Forces, whole va-'cant Places were in part, supply'd by such Pres-'byterians, who formerly had Lived as Lecturers 'or Trencher-Chaplains; or else Bestowed upon 'such Zealots, as flock'd from *Scotland* or *New-'England*, like Vultures and other Birds of Rapine, 'to seek after the Prey: But finding the Defer-'red Benefices not proportionable to so great a 'Multitude, they Compell'd many of the *Clergy* 'to forsake their Houses, that so they might 'avoid Imprisonment, or some worse Calamity: 'Others they sent to several Gaols, or shut them 'up in Ships, whom they expos'd to Storms and 'Tempests, and all the Miseries which a Wild 'Sea could give to a Languishing Stomach.'

Hist. Presb. Ed. 2. p. 445.

* *which was doubtless, the reason of the Article ascribing the Clergy, that they had betaken themselves, or been in such a Garrison of the King's, &c. whether, it is plain from hence, they had themselves been driven them.' And to the same Cause are ascribable, and not very common Article, of* Absence, *and* Deserting *of Cure.*

And to the same Effect is that Passage of Dr. *Bates* (for he is there speaking of the *Covenant*) already produced on another Occasion; 'Curiones 'præfertim Ecclesiarum, qui *Opimus* fruebantur 'Beneficiis, Ædibus, Bonis & Redditibus sequestri 'nomine spoliantur, Ergastulis *Subterraneis* Carce-'ribus Inclusi per *Annos Plures*, imo & navibus in 'fluvio Thamesi, idque *effœtefcente jam Æstate* '(*Deportatione Intentata*) nec *audità causa*, ne-'que *Accusatione allatâ* Squalore macerantur.'

Elenc. p. 54.

At London (saith Mr. *Walton*) all the Bishops Houses were turn'd to be Prisons, and they fill'd with Divines, *that would not take the Covenant.*'

Life of Dr. Saunderson, P. 33.

The very Learned Dr. *Hum. Prideaux*, now Dean of *Norwich*, hath inform'd me, that there were Two or Three Hundred Ministers (if not more) Eject'd in that Diocese; forasmuch as those Counties being within the Earl of *Manchester*'s Association 'all were ejected that would 'not take the *Covenant*.' And the *Friendly Debate* hath these words to the same Purpose (speaking of the *Covenant*, and of the Clergy who Suffer'd by it:) 'I have read of a Thousand Imprison'd 'and Sequester'd on this Score, and near a Hun-'dred Fellows of Colleges Banish'd *Cambridge* 'for refusing it.' To which I shall only subjoyn in the last Place, the Words of the Learned Sir *Henry Yelverton* in his *Apol. Epist.* prefix'd to Bishop *Morton*'s Book of *Episcopacy*: 'If I mistake 'not, there were Eight Thousand *forsook* all for 'the *Covenant*;' which shews how great a share this *New Oath* had in the Ruin of the Clergy; altho' I am satisfied that great Person was (as him-

P. 109, 110.

P. 38.

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himſelf moves the Doubt) mittaken in that Number; for the whole of the *Eyctes Clergy* were computed at no more; and there were a great many of them ejected before the *Covenant* was ſet on Foot, and many after it was again laid aſide under the *Independent* Reign.

I ſhall Dimiſs this Head, when I have obſerv'd, that the *Malice* of the *Faction*, and the *Miſeries* of the *Clergy*, ſeem each to have been *perfected* in the exquiſite and finiſh'd Wickedneſs of this *Covenant*: For no leſs than the Loſs of *all Liberty* and *Livelihood*, and the diſmal Cries of a Starving and Periſhing Family, were the unavoidable Attendants of *Refuſing* it: Nor was any Corner of the Kingdom exempted from the Calamities; and yet on no other Conditions could this be avoided, than thoſe of Engaging their Souls in the moſt ſolemn Manner to God, that they would tear up the very Foundations of that Church, which moſt of them did think in their Conſciences to be the beſt and pureſt Church of Chriſt upon the Face of the Earth, and to which they were all bound and obliged by many Oaths, and Subſcriptions; and that they would deſtroy and extirpate that very *Order* from which they hold their *own*; and which, far the greateſt Part of them, was fully perſuaded to have been the *Inſtitution* of *Chriſt* Himſelf, either *immediately* by his own Hands, or *mediately* by thoſe of his Holy Apoſtles. It was likewiſe, in Effect, ſolemnly to Declare, in the *preſence of God*, that they did Renounce that *Allegiance* to his *Vicegerent*, which, by his own Laws, by thoſe of the Realm, and by many Sacred and Inviolable Oaths, they were indiſpenſably bound to yield unto him; and in the ſame Manner to combine and involve their Souls in the ſouleſt, blackeſt and moſt execrable Rebellion, that ever any Nation (as the noble Lord *Clarendon* hath obſerv'd,) *was either curſed with, or under.*

See Querel. Cantabrig. *P.* 23, 24, *as printed with* Merc. Ruſt. *in* 1647.

Regulation of the Univerſity of *Cambridge.*

What the Party had hitherto done in Ruining and Deſtroying the Loyal Clergy, was but Removing the *Effect*, without Reaching the *Cauſe*; or but as poyſoning the Stream, which would in Time become wholeſome again, by a freſh Supply of Waters from the *Fountains*; and therefore, whilſt the *Univerſities* continued *unreform'd*, their Work was but *half* done. This they were ſenſible of from the very Beginning of their *Reformation*: But the other Affairs of Conſequence which they had on their Hands, and the preſent Neceſſity of putting a Stop to Loyalty, by Suppreſſing, in the *firſt Place*, thoſe of the Clergy, who were already gone Abroad, and poſſeſs'd of the Livings throughout the Kingdom, oblig'd them to Poſtpone for ſome Time, their Care of preventing the like *Miſchiefs* for the future, which, at length, was aſſumed; and the *Univerſity* of *Cambridge*, which was in their Hands, (whilſt the *Purifications* of *Oxford* had put that *Univerſity* out of the Reach of any *Ordinance* from *Weſtminſter*,) was the firſt they ſet themſelves to *Reform*.

That they had from the very Beginning, as I have now ſaid, an Eye upon *each* of them, for this Purpoſe, appears from hence, that *Decemb.* 17. 1640, they appointed a Committee 'to Examine 'what the Viſitor or other hath done to *Erſan.* 'Coll. in *Cambridge*;' and the ſame Day made an Addition of Members to that Committee, and *referr'd ſome Grievances* of Wadham-*College in* Oxford, *to them, likewiſe.* What thoſe Grievances were, or what was the Caſe of *Emanuel*-Coll. I don't remember at preſent to have met with; but this ſufficiently ſhews, they wanted to be Meeting with thoſe Two great Bodies, as ſoon after more plainly appear'd; for within the Compaſs of five Days *viz.* the 22d. of the ſame Month,) a *Sub-Committee* was made a *Committee of the Houſe*, 'to conſider of the Abuſes of the 'Univerſities, in Matters of *Religion, and Civil* 'Government, either done, or ſuffer'd by them.' *Jan.* 20. following, (as hath been already ſaid in another Place, they reſolv'd, 'That the Statute 'made 27 Years before, in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, impoſing on young Scholars a Sub-'ſcription, according to the 36th Article of the 'Canons, made 1603, is againſt the Law and 'Liberty of the Subject, and ought not to be 'preſs'd on any *Graduats* or *Students*;' and ſoon after paſs'd an Order to the ſame Effect, for *Oxford*. *June* 4, 1641, they declared themſelves yet more openly in their Intentions of Reforming the Univerſities, by Reviving the *Committee for the Univerſities*, and Ordering them to 'prepare 'a *Bill for the Regulating the Univerſities*,' which was accordingly done, and read the firſt Time, *Auguſt* 3, following; but what became of it afterwards I know not. In the mean Time, they had reſolved, as preparatory to this Bill, (*June* 24. 1641,) 'that the Order about *conſidering of* 'Abuſes in the *Univerſities*, did extend to *Examining in any College or Hall*:' To which muſt be added, that in the Famous *Remonſtrance of the State of the Kingdom*, they acquaint his Majeſty with their Purpoſes of this Kind, in theſe Words. 'That they intended likewiſe to Reform and 'Purge the Fountains of Learning, the Two *Univerſities*.

That above mention'd, a Copy is.

Clarend. Hiſt. Vol. II *P.* 232.

But that Undertaking being, as is before noted, deferr'd for ſome Time, and his Majeſty having in the mean while Fortified and Settled a good Garriſon in *Oxford*, all Thoughts of Attempting any Thing on that Univerſity were in Vain. Nor did the Ordinance for Regulating her Siſter Univerſity of *Cambridge* paſs, until the latter End of 1643, altho' before that Time, the Town being in the Hands of the Parliament, as is before ſaid, the Army had undertaken the Reformation there. A ſhort Account of which, (and of ſome of the Proceedings of the Earl of *Manchester* afterwards, on the Ordinance, for Regulating this Univerſity) was wrote, in the Names of the * Sufferers themſelves, and printed, under the Title of *Querela Cantabrigienſis*, out of which, it will be neceſſary, in this Place, to lay the Matter before the Reader.

* *Drawn up (by the Excellent Dr.* John Barwick) *about* 1644, *as I gueſs, by one of the elected Fellows of St. John's College, in the Univerſity, (afterwards Learn of St. Paul's) as my very worthy and learned friend, Mr. Bennet of Coldhoſtel, hath offered me from a MS. Life of that Doctor, in two Volumes of that College, and as I find intimated in a Letter from the very learn'd Mr. Baker, now Fellow of that Houſe: To each of which Gentlemen I owe more Thanks and Acknowledgments than I am capable of Expreſſing.*

It muſt be known therefore, that *March* 4, 1642, the Earl of *Holland*, then Chancellor of this Univerſity, obtained an Order from the *Houſe of Lords*, 'That no Perſon or Perſons 'whatſoever ſhall preſume to Offer any Outrage 'or Violence——unto any the Colleges, Chapels, 'Libraries, Schools, &c. belonging to that Uni-'verſity; or to any the Scholars, or publick Miniſters thereof: Nor Plunder, Paſſage, Deface, 'Spoil, or take any the Books, &c. and that 'Divine Service ſhould be quietly perform'd and 'exercis'd,——according to the Settlement of 'the *Church of England*, without any Trouble, 'Let or Diſturbance, until the Pleaſure of the 'Parliament be further ſignif,'d;' which Order was, three Days after, ſeconded by another of the ſame Tenor, from the Earl of *Eſſex*, then General for the Parliament; but theſe Proteſtions prov'd only the '*Shutting of the Stable-Door, after* 'the *Steed was Stol'n*.' For to prevent their having any Effect, whilſt they 'were in Procuring,' a Warrant was the more ſuddenly iſſued, and the more vio'ently proſecuted, by the Lord *Grey of Wark*, to Coll. *Cook*, Lieut. *Coll. Boldon*, &c. Authoriſing them 'to enter into the Houſes of 'all Papiſts, Malignants, &c. that have, or ſhall 'refuſe

Proface to the Querela.

Feb. 2. 1644.

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' refuſe to appear at Muſters, or to contribute —— ' to the Parliament; and to ſeize upon all ſuch ' Armis, Horſes and Ammunition, as ſhall be ' found in their Cuſtodies, and to apprehend ' the ſame Perſons,' &c. This Warrant was not leſs eff ctuall, than ſpeedily put in Execution; and, purſuant to it, ' under Pretence of Papiſts, ' Malignants, &c. there was ſcarce a Scholar in ' all the Univerſity (ſaith the *Querela*,) which eſcaped Examination: And left our College-' Chapels, Libraries, or Treaſuries, or even the ' privateſt Cabinet therein, or any of our Cham-' bers, or Studies, ſhould, (perchance,) have been ' converted into *Stables for Horſes*, or *Magazines* ' for *Arms*, and *Ammunition*, they ſearch'd them ' all ſo ſtrictly, and plunder'd them all ſo thorough-' ly, that Nothing which they lik'd, eſcap'd ' their Fingers, our ancient Coins not excepted.'

Some few Months after thoſe Proceedings, his Majeſty's Neceſſities obliged him to Acquaint this Univerſity, by a Letter, of ' his ſtrange ' Wants, even of Suſtenance for his very Houſ-' hold:' Whereupon ' our Hearts burned within ' us (ſaith the *Querela*) to hear our Living Foun-' der, whom we expected to be made (by that ' Time) *a Great and Glorious King* (as was pro-' miſed him) ſhould almoſt Starve, while we had ' Bread on our Table: And therefore, ' out of ' our Poverty, a ſmall and inconſiderable Sum ' of Money was Collected, and Tender'd, as a ' Teſtimony, not only of our Loyalty to him, as a ' King,—— but alſo of our Charity to him, as a ' Chriſtian, their in extream Want and Neceſſity.' After this, his Majeſty (foreſeeing that the Flame of this Univerſity was too great a Treaſure to be over-look by thoſe, who had given but too much Cauſe to think, that they intended to Support their Rebellion by Sacrilege; and well knowing that this Act of their Loyalty in Supporting his Majeſty, would both direct the Faction to, and ſeem to Countenance them in ſuch a Plunder) proffers to ſecure it in his own Hands; or if any Accident, (or perhaps his own Neceſſities) ſhould prevent him from Reſtoring the ſame, Engages to Return them the ſame Weight, and in the ſame Forms, &c. and for that End writes them another Letter, to take an exact Survey of the Form, Names, Arms, Motto's, &c. of each Piece. The Univerſity were the more inclined to accept of this Offer, becauſe the Plunders were already begun in their Neighbouring Counties, where they had Rifled the Houſe of the Counteſs of *Rivers*, and ſeveral others. And the Rabble being likewiſe Arm'd, in the Town of *Cambridge*, had fired their Muſquets, (which could not but be look on as Warning-Pieces) into the Chamber-Windows of ſeveral of the Scholars.

Querel p. 2, 3. (Edit. of 1647.) with Mercr. Ruſt. of that Year.

P. 4.

P. 5.

Purſuant therefore to this Propoſal, about the beginning of *Auguſt*, 1642, (and before his Majeſty had erected the Royal Standard at *Nottingham*) the Univerſity ſent away Part of their Plate: Whereupon (within a few Days after) *Cromwell* (who ſerved in Parliament for the Town of *Cambridge*, and had then newly taken a Command in the Army) was ſent from *London* ' to ſtop all the Paſſages, that no Plate might ' be ſent; but his Deſigns being fruſtrated, and ' his Opinion, as of an active ſubtil Man, thereby ' ſomewhat ſhaken and endanger'd,' he thence-forward bent himſelf to do what Miſchief he could to the Univerſity; and in Purſuit of thoſe wicked Purpoſes, within a Month after comes down from *London* ' again, in a terrible Manner, ' with what Forces he could draw together; and ' ſurrounds divers Colleges, while they were at ' their Devotions in their ſeveral Chapels, ta-' king away Priſoners ſeveral Doctors of Divinity, ' Heads of Colleges, *viz.* Dr. *Beal*, Maſter of St. ' *John's* College; Dr. *Martin*, Maſter of *Queen's*-' College, and Dr. *Sterne*, Maſter of *Jeſus* Coll.' whom he hurried Priſoners to *London*, with ſuch Circumſtances of Outrage and Abuſe, as I ſhall at large Relate, when I come to ſpeak of the laſt of theſe very learned and worthy Men, at his own College: Only I muſt add in this Place, that they likewiſe Seiz'd and Impriſon'd Dr. *Holdſworth*, the *Vice Chancellor*, ' firſt, in *Ely*-Houſe; ' then (becauſe they Thought that was not Ex-' penſive enough, tho' they had plunder'd him of ' all) they thruſt him into the *Tower*, only for his ' Loyalty, in ſeeing his Majeſty's Commands Exe-' cuted,' in the Printing his *Declarations*.

P. 7. See more of him at Worceſter Cathedral.

At length the Town of *Cambridge* was pitch'd on ' for the prime Garriſon, and Rendezvous,' of the Seven Aſſociated Counties; after which, the Miſeries which the Univerſity underwent, were without Intermiſſion: For, in the firſt Place, ' by ' this Means (as the *Querela* expreſſes it) inſtead ' of carrying us all to *London*-Jayls (thanks be ' to *our* Multitude, not *their* Mercy) they found ' a Device to convey a Priſon to us; and under ' Colour of Fortifications, confin'd us only in a ' larger Incloſure, not Suffering any Scholars to ' pais out of the Town, unleſs ſom Townſ-man ' of their Tribe would Promiſe for him, that he ' was a Conſider.' And from that Time forward, for near Two Years together, the 'Prophanations, ' Violence, Outrages, and Wrongs' done to their Chapels, Colleges and Perſons, by ' the uncon-' troul'd Fury of Rude Soldiers' (notwithſtanding the fore-mention'd *Proteſtions*) were Matter of *unſpeakable Grief* to any that conſider'd it. At one Time, particularly, the ' Vice-Chancellor, ' and Heads of Colleges, ſolemnly Aſſembled in ' Conſiſtory, being many of them threeſcore Years ' Old and upwards, were kept Priſoners in the ' publick Schools, in an exceeding cold Night, till ' Midnight, without any Accommodations for ' Food, Firing, or Lodging; and for no other Rea-' ſon, but only becauſe they could not in Con-' ſcience comply, or contribute any Thing to this ' deteſtable War, againſt his Majeſty.' And in the Reſult, the Two Profeſſors of *Divinity*, and the Profeſſor of *Law* (the *Junior* of which had been near *Twenty Years* in his Chair) were *Plun-der'd*, and *Impriſon'd*; and one of them (namely, Dr. *Ward*, the *Margaret-Profeſſor* of *Divinity*) dy'd under his Confinement.

P. 8.

On Good-Friday, March 30, 1643.

P. 9.

See Sidney Suſſex-Coll. P. 10.

Towards the End of the ſame Year, the *Regent Houſe* was likewiſe beſet, in the ſame Manner, being ' violently inviron'd with great Bands of ' Armed Soldiers, who wanted nothing but the ' Word, to Diſpatch' thoſe that were in it. And to enhaunce the Outrage, they were commanded by one *Dawes*, who had himſelf been formerly a Member of that Body; and in flat Contradiction to the Oath which he had then taken, came, and utterly deny'd the Vice-Chancellor leave to ' Diſſolve the Congregation.' Nor was the Occaſion of this Violence any other, than their Denying to confer a Degree on one, whom in their Conſciences they judg'd *unworthy* of it. And becauſe ſeveral of the Members of that Houſe made uſe of that undoubted Liberty, which the Statutes allow'd them on ſuch Occaſions, they ' were forthwith Seiz'd on, and Impriſon'd ' by the *Committee*, in no better Lodgings than ' the common Court of Guard.

At another Time, Mr. *Power*, the Lady *Marg.* Preacher, going to Preach *ad Clerum*, according to his Office, ' was furiouſly purſued over the ' Market-Place, by a confus'd Number of Sol-' diers, who, in a barbarous and uncivil Manner, ' cry'd out, *a Pope, a Pope*, and vowed high ' Revenge if he offer'd to go into the Pulpit;

' whereupon the Church was straightways fill'd ' with great Multitudes; and when some who ' accompany'd the Preacher, told them, *It was an ' University Exercise, and to be by* Statute *perform'd ' in Latin*, they reply'd, *They knew no Reason why ' all Sermons should not be perform'd in* English, ' *that all might be edify'd*, threatning withal to ' tear the Hoods and Habits which Graduates ' then wore, according to the University Statute.' And when Complaint was made of this Uproar, to the Lord *Grey* of *Werk*, the General of the Association, no Course was taken to prevent the like Mischiefs for the future; but Mr. *Power* was forced to Return, without performing the Duty of his Office, and *glad he could Escape so*: Nay, so far were those in Authority at that Time, from *Discountenancing*, much less *Punishing* the Authors of such Insolencies, that the Soldiers ' tore the Common-Prayer Book in Pieces,' before the Face of their then *Generals*, (to little Regard was paid to the Clause concerning that Matter in the *Order* of the House of Lords beforementioned) and even *Cromwell* himself encourag'd them in that Violence, and openly rebuk'd the University-Clerk for complaining of it.

After this, it will not be strange, (saith the *Querela*) to hear how our Persons have been abus'd; ' how divers of us have been Imprison'd, ' without so much as pretending any Cause, but ' snatch'd up in the Streets, and thrown into Pri- ' son, at the Pleasure of a small breaking Cap- ' tain; where we have lain Three or Four Months ' together, not so much as *accus'd*, much less ' *heard*, but quite and clean forgotten, as if there ' had been no such Thing in Nature. How some ' of us (and many others with us,) have been ' thrust out of Bed in the Night, that our Cham- ' bers might forthwith be converted into Prison- ' Lodgings: How our young Scholars with Ter- ' ror have been commanded to accuse, and cut out ' the Names of their own *Tutors*; and some of ' them thrown into *Prison for not being Old ' enough to take their Covenant*. But (to pass higher) How often have our *Colleges* been bro- ' ken open, and Guards thrust into them, some- ' times at Midnight, while we were asleep in ' our Beds? How often our *Libraries* and *Trea- ' suries* ransack'd and rifl'd, not sparing so much ' as our *Ancient Coins*,' (Particularly ' at St. ' *John's College*, whence they took in *Ancient ' Coins* to the Value of Twenty Two Pounds, ' according to Weight) which those that know ' any thing, know to be a great Light to the ' Understanding of History? How often hath ' that small Pittance of *Commons*, which our ' *Founders* and *Benefactors* allowed for our *Sustenance*, been taken from off our Tables, by the ' *wanton Soldier*? How often have our Rents ' been extorted from our *Tenants*; or if receiv'd, ' remanded of our *Bursars* and *Stewards*, and by ' Force taken from them? ——They having for ' above Two Years together fet themselves upon ' little else, than to graze and take away our ' *Goods* and *Furniture* belonging to our *Chambers*, ' Pesling, and Selling away our *Books* at a ' Tenth Part of their *Value*. —— And to this ' End they have Constituted a decay'd *Hatter* ' Plunder-Master General, who (together with a ' *Conventicling Barber* and a *Cobbling Taylor*) ' hath *full Commission*, for our *Property sake*, ' to Lord over us, and Dispose of our *Goods*, as they ' please.' But in the mean time, to Render the ' *Scholars* Odious, and Expose them to the Rabble ' for *Papists*, they took care to ' Reserve out of ' their Plunder all sorts of *Pictures*, were they but ' *Paper Prints* of the *Twelve Apostles*, and every ' *Market-Day* to Burn them openly in the *Market-* ' *Place*, Proclaiming them to be *Popish Idols* of the ' *University*; until we became so hated by the ' Weaker Sort of deceiv'd People, that a *Scholar* ' could have small Security from being *Ston'd* or ' *Assaulted*, as he walk'd the *Streets*.

P. 22.

P. 23.

They likewise cut down the Trees of the *Walks*, *Orchards*, *Woods* and *Groves* belonging to the *Colleges* (tho' the Latter were by an *Ordinance* expr fsly declar'd *not Sequestrable*) and sold the Timber for a considerable Value. They Seiz'd, and took away Materials for Building at *Clare Hall*, to the Value of 3 or 400 *l.* and Defac'd five or six Fair Bridges of Stone and Timber, belonging to several Colleges; spoil'd a Goodly Walk, with a new Gate belonging to *King's-College*, under pretence of keeping out *Cavaliers*; and yet they would fain have been hir'd with 40 *s.* to spare it, and cast up a Work beyond it. They plunder'd, and drove the true Owners out of *St. John's College*, for above Sixteen Months together, and converted all the Old Court of it (which had formerly contain'd 300 Students at a time) into a Prison for his Majesty's *Loyal Subjects*; not suffering any to remove either their Bedding, or other Goods wherof the Jaylor could make any use or Benefit; and rented out the whole of it at above 500 *l. per annum*; and at length laid their Paws on most of the other Colleges: ' Quartering Multitudes of Soldiers in those ' Glorious and Ancient Structures, which the ' Devout and Royal Founders design'd for *Sanctuaries of Learning* and *Piety*; but were made ' by them mere *Spittals*, and *Bawdy Houses* for ' sick and debauch'd Soldiers; being fill'd with ' *Queans*, *Drabbs*, *Fiddlers* and *Revels*, Night and ' Day.' And tho' the Lewdnels of their Soldiers was complain'd of to the Officers, and the particular Persons shew'd to them, none were ever punish'd; nor were the *Holy Sisters removed*. To this must be added, that they Tore and Defac'd the Buildings, Pull'd down, and Burn'd the Wainscote of the Chambers, the Beadsteds, Chairs, Stools, Tables and Shelves for Books. ' And when their *Ragged Regiments*, which had lain Lowsing before *Cromlands* nigh a Fortnigh', were commanded to *Cambridge*, forthwith the *Colleges* were appointed for their *Kennels*; and Fourscore were turn'd loose into one of the least Halls (*Pembroke*) in the University, and charg'd by their Officers to shift for themselves; who, without any more ado, broke open the *Fellows* and *Scholars Chambers*, and took their Beds from under them. But when the King's Prisoners taken at *Hilsden-House*, were brought Famish'ed and naked, in Triumph, by *Cambridge* to *London*, some of our Scholars *were knock'd down in the Streets, only for offering them a Cup of Small Beer* to sustain Nature; and the *Drink thrown in the Kenne'*, rather than the *famish'd* and *parched Throats* of the *Wicked* should usurp one Drop of it. In fcems in a manner needless to observe, after what is already said, that the Burthen of Arbitrary Taxes, and other Impositions of that nature, was laid with a distinguishing Weight, on their Shoulders, before they enter'd upon the shorter (tho' to some of the Scholars, the *less oppressive*) Method of *Taking all*: For it must be known that they *sometimes* demanded Taxes for those *very Chambers* which the ' Soldiers then ' poffels'd, and Burnt.'

P. 24.

As to the *Ravages* and *Plunderings* of the *several Chapels*, they are not *sufficiently to be express'd*. They tore down all *Carved Work*, not sparing the Monuments of the Dead; and by

P. 25.

Direction

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Direction of *Cromwell*, ruin'd a beautiful carv'd Structure in the *University-Church*, which ſtood the Univerſity in a great Sum of Money; alſo' it had not one jot of *Imagery*, or *Statue Work* about it; and horribly abus'd the *Vice-Chancellour*, for mildly telling them 'they 'might be better employ'd.' They alſo made *King's College-Chapel* a Place to exerciſe their Soulders in; and one who call'd himſelf *John Dooſing*, and by Virtue of a *pretended Commiſſion*, went about the Country to break Windows, batter'd and beat down all the *Painted Glaſs*, not only in the *Chapels*; but (contrary to, or at leaſt, beſide their own Order) in the *Publick Schools*, *Colleges*, *Halls*, *Libraries* and *Chambers*, ('miſtaking perhaps, ſaith the *Querela*, th' *Liberal Arts* for *Saints*, which they intended in time 'to pull down too,') and defac'd and dugg up the Floors of the *Chapels*; many of which had lain in the manner he found them, for * Two or Three Hundred Years together, not regarding the *Aſhes* of the *Founders*; ſome of which might probably lye Buried there: And afterwards by armed Force compell'd the ſeveral *Societies* to pay 40 s. each 'for not mending what he had ſpoil'd 'and defac'd,' or forthwith to go to Priſon. And to compleat their Outrages, they violently Plucked Mr. *Pawſon*, one of the Fellows of *Sidny-College*, 'from the *Communion* as he was ready to 'receive that *Holy Sacrament*, before the ſolemn 'Election of a *Maſter* of that *College*,' (and threw him into a Goal) to make an *Equality* in that *Election*, in order to get in a *Creature* of their own. Nor will this be wonder'd at, when 'tis farther known, that at St *John's College* even 'the 'Communion-Plate was *moſt Sacrilegiouſly* ſeiz'd 'upon, and taken away from the very *Communion-* 'Table,' notwithſtanding it had been (after a former Plunder) reſtor'd to the *College*, by an Order from the *Cloſe Committee*.

The Univerſity have heard, the Cloiſter King's Coll Chapel *was ſaved by two* or three *Batter-down's*, probably before *their Batterers* came thither on his *Round*.

* *P.* 18.

See Pope's *Life of* Ward, *p.* 15.

But theſe Outrages of the Garriſon, Barbarous as they were, are, as the *Querela* obſerves, to be look'd on but as *Preparatory* to the more *Oppreſſive*, tho' leſs *Rude* and *Violent Proceedings* of the *Reformation*, which muſt now be ſpoken to. Matters therefore being at length in ſuch a State, that they had both *Leiſure* and *Opportunity* to turn themſelves to that great Work; as *Introductory* to it *January* 6, 1642, the *Lords and Commons* under Colour of exempting the Eſtates, and Revenues of this Univerſity, from the *Ordinance* for Sequeſtring *Delinquents* Eſtates, paſt a *Declaration*, appointing that the *Receivers* and *Treaſurers* of the *Univerſity*, and of each *reſpective College* and *Hall*, ſhall be approv'd by the Earl of *Manchester*; and that they ſhall pay the *Incomes* and *Revenues* to the *Committee for Sequeſtrations* at *Cambridge*, or otherwiſe as it ſhould be order'd by that Earl.

P. 18.

Hiſtr. *Collect.* Fol. *p.* 409.

By the Ordinance of April 21, 1643, *they did exempt this Univerſity from Taxes.* (See Hiſtr. *Collect.* Fol. *p.* 636.) *And* March 24, 1643, *they ordered* 300 l. *to this Univerſity, for the Re-building and Repairing of the Publick Library, that wanting the Monies not ever paid, or how it was employed, I know not; and order'd it to a Committee, to conſider of maintaining the Heads of Houſes, out of the Biſhops, &c. Revenues; and did the ſame for the Univerſity of Oxford likewiſe. And at length, paſſed it into an Act, that* 3000 l. *per Ann. ſhould be aliened out of the Appropriate Tythes of Biſhops, Deans, &c. in both Univerſities, for the better Supply of the Headſhips and Moderſhips, which were to be appointed to them by the Committee for Regulating the Univerſities. (See* Scob. *Collect. Part* 2. *p.* 42, 123.) *But whether any of it was ever paid, I know not. Only I mention theſe things on this Occaſion; as being ſo they made it the Buſineſs of ſome of Favour to the Univerſities (and very rare in the Hiſtories of thoſe Times) tho' by no means countervailing the Hundredth Part of the other Outrages which they committed upon them.*

By this *Declaration* the whole *Eſtates* of the *Maſters*, *Fellows*, *&c.* were plainly put into his Hands. And ſoon after (*viz. January* 22, 1643, as is before ſaid) their *Perſons* likewiſe were put into his *Power*; for on that Day paſs'd the *Ordinance* for *Regulating* this *Univerſity* (which Authoriz'd the ſame Earl likewiſe to remove *Scandalous Miniſters in the Seven Aſſociated Counties of Eſſex*, &c. of which more hereafter) taking notice that 'the Service of the Parliament 'being retarded, the *Enemy* ſtrengthen'd, the 'Peoples *Senſe* S ſarv'd, and their *Minds* diverted 'from any Care of God's *Cauſe*, by the *Idle*, *Ill-Affected*, and *Scandalous Clergy* of the *Univerſity* 'of *Cambridge*, and the *Aſſociated Counties*, and 'that many that would give Evidence againſt 'ſuch *Scandalous Miniſters*, not being able to 'Travel to *London*, nor Bear the Charges of ſuch 'a *Journey*:' Therefore it provides, that the * Earl of *Manchester* ſhall appoint one or more *Committees* in each of theſe Counties, to conſiſt of Ten (whereof Five might Sit and do Buſineſs) and to be Nominated out of the *Deputy-Lieutenants*, or Members of *Committees*, Nam'd by any former Ordinance of Parliament; who were to put in *Execution* the *following Inſtructions*; Namely, 'to call before them, all *Provoſts*, *Maſters and Fellows of Colleges*, all *Students and Members* of the *Univerſity* †, that are *Scandalous in* 'their *Lives*, or *Ill-Affected to the Parliament*, 'or *Fomenters of this Unnatural War*, or that 'ſhall willfully refuſe Obedience to the Ordinances of 'Parliament, or that have Deſerted their Ordina-'ry Places of Reſidence, not being Employ'd in the 'Service of the King and Parliament,' and to ſend for any *Witneſſes*, and to Examine them upon *Oath*, and then to *Certifie the Names* of thoſe *Accuſed*, and the *Courge* and *Proofs* againſt them to the Earl *himſelf*, who is *Impower'd* 'to *Eject* ſuch, 'as he ſhall think unfit for their Places, and to Se-'queſter their Eſtates, Means and Revenues, and to 'Diſpoſe of them as he ſhall think fitting; and 'to Place other fitting Perſons in their Rooms' after they ſhould be *Approv'd* by the *Aſſembly of Divines*. The Earl (or the *Committees*) had Power likewiſe to *Adminiſter the Covenant*: And he might alſo *aſſign the Fifths* to the *Wives* and *Children* of any *Sequeſtr'd Perſon*.

* *The General of this* Aſſociation. *See the Reaſons of Aſſociating theſe Counties* Clar. Hiſt. Vol. II. *p.* 368.

† *Then follow Miniſters, School maſters, &c.* in the *County*.

It was likewiſe ſuperſeded by a Clauſe in this Ordinance, that the Committees *ſhould provide a* Clerk, *to Regiſter all* Warrants, Orders, Summons *and* Ejectments, *and pitch on a Place for keeping the* Writings: *Which probably, in the Reaſon why a conſiderable Part of their* Proceedings *were preſerved, while* ſ hole *of the* Committees at London *were (as the Clergy complain in their Petition of* 1647, *to Sir* Thomas Fairfax) *hardly ſo much as ever taken at all, or, it may be, at leaſt, on looſe and ſcattered Papers only: Inſomuch that even at that time it could hardly be learned, who was Sequeſter'd, or for what. And therefore it is no wonder that ſuch of their Proceedings as were taken, are now (as for as I can yet learn) quite loſt; ſave ſome few Pages that I have met with in a Book, which I gueſs, belonged to the* Committee for Religion *; and contained ſome few Minutes of their* Firſt Proceedings. *As to the Papers now mentioned, of the* Proceedings *on this* Ordinance, *they were ſome time in the Hands of Dr.* Nalſon, *who made an* Extract *out of them; a Copy of which was, among ſeveral other Papers, communicated to me by the Worthy Dr.* Goodall *of the* Charter Houſe. *I have already more than once hinted at this* Extract: *And being now more eſpecially, to make uſe of it in the* Hiſtory *of this* Viſitation, *and the* Sequeſtrations *within this* Aſſociation, *I ſhall here give the* Reader a Short Account *of that* MS. *It conſiſts of about* 60 Pages *in* Folio, *and contains the* Examinations *of the* Witneſſes, *&c. ſigned by the* Earl *of* Manchester *in his* Viſitation *of this* Univerſity, *and Eſſex and the* Clergy *of the* Counties: *An Alphabetick* Extract *of the* Articles (together with the Names of the Commiſſioners, and of the Witneſſes) *preferred againſt about* 100 *of the* Clergy *in* Cambridgſhire, Lincolnſhire, Suffolk *and* Norfolk; *and ſome very Short Minutes of the* Articles *againſt about* 18 *of the* Clergy *of* Eſſex; *all within the compaſs of the Year* 1644, *and ſome few* Weeks *of* 1643. *It contains* likewiſe *a Liſt of the* Names, Livings, Temporal Eſtates, many Wives *and* Children *of the* Sequeſter'd Clergy *of thoſe* Counties: *That for the* Three Former *of them agreeing with the* Names *of* theſe, whole Accuſations *are extracted; but that for* Norfolk *containing* 38 *Names more than appear in the* Extracted Articles *of that* County; *and that for* Eſſex *Three more than there are in the* Minutes before mentioned: *But no Articles, nor any Liſt appears for the* Counties *of* Hertford *and* Huntingdon; *only Our* Sequeſter'd Miniſter *in each is Occaſionally mentioned. It hath alſo a* Liſt *of* 419 Miniſters, *and* 38 others, *that took the* Engagement, *and the Time when they did ſo. And Thirdly I could add, that it was Tranſcribed from Dr.* Nalſon's Copy, *by an Exact, and Careful Hand.*

Hiſtr. *Collect.* Fol. *p.* 435.

The true Intent of this *Ordinance* was, beyond all Queſtion, as the *Querela* has obſerv'd, 'to 'Plant a new *Univerſity*, for propagating at leaſt, 'if not inventing a *new Religion*:' And, 'ſeeing 'they could not make the Univerſity of *Cam-'bridge rebel*, to make at leaſt, a *Rebellious* 'Univerſity at *Cambridge*.'

P. 19, 23.

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To the performing of which good Work, the Earl of *Manchester*, wi h whom it was Intrufted, forthwith fet himfelf, and that too at firft, more immediately by his own proper Act (as well as Authority) without the laft Invention of a *Committee*; altho' the Ordinance, if I rightly underftand it, had not only *permitted*, but *obliged* him to do that Drudgery (faving that at laft he was to put his *Fiat* to it) by *Commiffioners*, which afterwards I find he Authoriz'd, and appointed for that Purpofe; but when it was done, or who they were, I do not find. And he feems likewife at his firft Setting out (unlefs he had fome Inftructions, which I have not yet met with) to have gone beyond his Commifion, not only in the Manner, but in the *Matter* of his Enquiry likewife; for I find he requir'd all the Colleges (as will be faid by and by) to bring in their *Statutes*, which looks as though he intended a Regulation of the *Conftitution*, as well as of the *Members* of the Univerfity; to the *latter* of which the Ordinance plainly confin'd him: Nor could the *Statutes* of the refpective Colleges help him in the Inqueft, which the *Inftructions* of the *Ordinance* directed him to make, unlefs Part of the fuppos'd *Scandal* of their *Lives* might be imagin'd to have been, their acting befide, or contrary to thefe Statutes.

Unlefs they were the fame that were appointed for the County of Cambridge, *and the Ordinance, made to diftinct Provifion for the Univerfity, no reafon feems to imply, that the Committee for the County was to act in that affair, unlefs the Earl fhould think fit to nominate a particular Committee for it:) and if fo, the Commiffioners were appointed, March 15. 1643. and were,* Samuel Smith, Robert Vintor, Henry Warner, Hauck Fuller, William Stone, Theophilus Vaughan, William Harlackenden, Edward Clench, Robert Clerke, John Benifh *and* Samuel Spalding *; and afterwards I find others acting with them in the County, (unlefs the Earl made an Addition to the Committee, or erected feveral Committees)* viz. Dudley Pope, Thomas Duckett, Robert Robfon, *Dr* Staines, Thomas French, John Bedel, Edward Sridgwith, Mat. Linfey, Thomas Coe, John Reak, John Wilfone, Gregory Gunkil, Robert Caftell, John Sherwood, Michael Dalton, William Saville, Francis Bacon, Henry Middnay, Thomas Wild, Dr. Smith, Thomas Smith, William Iceman, John Brewfter, Richard Luckenden, Nath. Bacon, Humphrey Wilcots, *and* Thomas Shaw. *Thefe were never in Commiffion at large; but my Extracts reaches at the laft that for* Lincoln, *and only Mentions the Names of the Commiffioners for the reft of the Counties, and the Dates. But as the reft of the* Warrants *run "to call before them all Mayors, &c. who fhall be impower'd them to act in the Affairs of the Univerfity) moft, as I fuppofe, ran "to call before them all Prouofts, Fellows, &c. and all Miniflers, &c.*

Q. cited. p. 9.

And to Kirby's, *as I find it, Thomas Shere is ftiled in fome Mifbooks inftead Matter in the* Year 1643, *and I have Reafon to think it was Copied by a very inaccurate Hand, which may perhaps have led me into fome Miftakes.*

Fell Hift. of Cambr. p. 165.

But be thofe Matters as they will, this Fact is certain, that the Earl Repairing in Perfon to *Cambridge*, did, *Feb.* 24. 1643, iffue his *Warrants* to each College and Hall in this Univerfity, '*requiring them forthwith*, by the Bearer, *to fend* '*unto him the* Statutes *of their College, together* '*with the Names of all the Members of their Society, whether Fellows, Scholars, or other Officers*; '*and alfo to certifie unto him who are now prefent, and who Abfent, and to give him Notice of the* '*expreſs Time of their Difcontinuance, which were* '*then abfent.* What Return was made to this *Warrant*, I know not (fave that I find an Intimation in one of the fubfequent *Warrants*, that *fome* at leaft, if not all of the *Colleges*, had given in fuch a *Lift* as was hereby demanded;) but Two Days after the Earl iffued another, directed to each College and Hall likewife, '*willing and* '*requiring them, upon Sight thereof, to give fpeedy* '*Advertifement* Vifs, Medlis, & Modis, to the '*Maſter, Fellows, Scholars, and Officers of their* '*College, to repair to the faid College the 10th* '*Day of* March *next Enfuing, to give an Ac-* '*count, wherein they fhall be requir'd to Anfwer, to* '*himſelf or fuch* Commiſſioners *as he fhould ap-* '*point.*' The next Day after that here fix'd for their Appearance, another *Warrant* was directed to the Maſter or Preſident of every College, &c. '*to give in the Names of all their Members, who have* '*either left their Colleges, or return'd fince the laſt* '*Catalogue; and to fend the Records of the College-* '*Acts, paſs'd by the Maſter and Fellows for Twelve* '*Years paſt.*' That the former of thefe Two laft Warrants could be fully comply'd with, was plainly impoſſible; for fome of the Fellows, &c. were at that Time 200 Miles diſtant from *Cambridge*, and therefore could not (eſpecially conſidering the Interruptions which they muſt neceſſarily meet with from one or the other of the Armies) receive the Summons, and repair to *Cambridge* in Purſuance of it, within the Compaſs of ſo ſhort a Time as that allow'd by the Warrant, which was but Twelve Days: Beſides which, ſome of thoſe Summon'd to appear, were at that time by themſelves kept *faſt Priſoners at London*. However, many of thoſe, which probably might very well have repair'd to the *Colleges*, refuſing to do, the Earl iſſues his *Warrant*, *April* 3, following, to the *Maſter, Fellows, &c. of Bennet-College*; Setting forth, that whereas he had by his *Warrant* of *February* 26 requir'd all *Fellows, &c.* to repair to their faid *Colleges* by the 10th. of *March* laſt paſt, *&c.* therefore he Declared 'that if Mr. *Tunſtall* and 'Mr. *Palgrave*, did not appear Perſonally on 'Friday next, at the Sign of the *Bear* in *Cambridge*, before thoſe Commiſſioners whom he had Authoriz'd, *&c.* he would proceed to Exe-'cute ſuch Sentence, by Ejectment, or otherwiſe,' as he was Authoriz'd to do. The like *Warrant* was the ſame Day iſſued reſpectively, for about 72 Fellows more of *Caius*, *St. John's*, *Queen's*, *Peter-Houſe*, *Sidney*, *Trinity*, *Chriſt*, *Magdalen* and *Jeſus Colleges*, and for *Pembroke* and *Clare*-Halls, in this Univerſity. And Five Days after (viz. *April* 8.) he did in good meaſure Execute, what he had Threaten'd; *Ejecting* by his reſpective *Warrants* (Directed to the Fellows and every of *them* in each Houſe) bearing Date that Day, about 65 Fellows of the ſeveral *Colleges* and *Halls* now mentioned (with the Addition of *Emanuel-College*) who were moſtly thoſe Summon'd to appear by the *Warrant* of the 3d. of that Month, with about Five or Six others, not there Nam'd. And the Reaſons Aſſign'd, are, 'for not being 'Reſident in the ſaid Colleges, and not returning 'to the Places of their uſual Reſidence there, upon due Summons given to that Purpoſe, and 'for ſeveral other Miſdemeanors, Committed 'by them, which Parties were Required upon their Return to *Cambridge* whenſoever, not 'to continue in the ſaid Univerſity above the 'Space of Three Days, upon Pain of Impriſon-'ment and Sequeſtration of their Goods:' The *Warrant* Directing withal, that their Profits be Sequeſter'd (and Reſerv'd for ſuch Succeſſors, as ſhould be appointed) and their Names be *put out* of the *Buteries*, and a Return made *within one Day* of what was done in theſe Matters.

Feb. 26.

But as Abſence was the Pretence for Turning out thoſe, who *would not appear*; ſo there were other Reaſons at Hand, for Turning out thoſe, who (perhaps under the Confinement of the Garriſon, which is before mentioned) *could not be gone*; and others, againſt whom they thought fit to bring Accuſations of a different Nature; and therefore in the mean time, whilſt this matter of the Summons for *Appearance* was in Tranſacting, the Earl, to Imploy the Vacant Time, proceeds to Eject by his *Warrants*, ſome others for other Crimes. Particularly, *March* 13 1643, (Three Days after that fix'd for the general Appearance) * Dr. *Cofin*, from being Maſter of *Peter-Houſe*; 'for his ſpiting the Proceedings 'of Parliament, and other ſcandalous Acts in the 'Univerſity.' The like *Warrants* were alſo iſſu'd (but whether the ſame Day, or not, I cannot be poſitive; tho' I gueſs, it was ſo) for the Ejectment of Dr. *Beal*, Maſter of *St. John's*, Dr. *Martin*, Maſter of *Queen's*, Dr. *Sterne*, Maſter of *Jeſus*, and Dr. *Lane*, Maſter of *Pembroke-Hall*. And by another *Warrant*, Dated *March* 15. he Ejected Mr *Stephen Hall*, from a Fellowſhip of

* *Affiduous* & the very firſt Perſon I find Diſtinguiſh'd in this Work.

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The first Tryers that I ever met with Recited.

of *Jesus-College* ' *for refusing to take the Solemn* ' *League and Covenant.*' And by the like *Warrant* (of the same Date, if I mistake not) Mr. *John Oswey*, Fellow of St. *John's*.

See the Preface to the Querela, p. 19.

The *Unwary* (if it may not be call'd *Ignorant*) manner of expreſſing the *Warrant* for the Ejecting Dr. *Cosin*, and the other Heads now mentioned, gave occaſion to ſome of thoſe Learned Gentlemen, who Suffered under theſe *Invaſions*, and with Contempt and Indignation (mixed however with ſome ſort of Secret Pleaſure) beheld the *Stupidity* of their *Perſecuters* and *Succeſſors*, to Conſtrue the Senſe of it, as tho' Oppoſing had referr'd *to other Scandalous Acts*, as well as to the *Proceedings of Parliament*; and in deriſion of their *Ignorance* (which alſo happily enough expreſs'd the *True* and *Real Cauſes* of their *Expulſion*) to ſay they were Ejected; as appeared by their own *Warrants*, for *Oppoſing Scandalous Acts in the University*. But this was doubtleſs, what the *Loſers* had not Leave (tho' ſupported by the *Proverb*) to ſpeak to their *Faces*; nor would the poor Ejected Fellows be permitted by theſe Plunderers to *have their Jeſt*, tho' *the others had their Eſtates*; for without Mercy (or Remorſe, as far as appeared) they continued to Diſpoſſeſs thoſe, whom they had *confined within*, as well as thoſe whom they had firſt driven from this Univerſity: And the Methods in which they chiefly purſued this part of their Undertaking, were theſe; Having ſingled out ſuch of the Univerſity, as were moſt Noted for their *Loyalty*; and having nothing to Object againſt them, but that Crime; their *greateſt Difficulty* was now, to find out ſome matter of *real Scandal*; for as yet theſe Scandals, *Publick* and *Notorious* as they were, did not appear, notwithſtanding, they had ſolemnly ſet on Foot a *Reformation* to remedy them: That ſo great a *Tribunal* therefore might not want ſome Crimes to puniſh (or at leaſt, to colour over thoſe Puniſhments, which they had before reſolved upon, for ſuch Reaſons as they were aſham'd to produce, without the utmoſt neceſſity) they tender an *Oath of Diſcovery* (which was, as far as appeared, an Invention of the *Regulators* themſelves, and unſupported by any Order or Appointment of their Maſters at *Weſtminſter*) by which the Members of the *Univerſity*, were to ' Accuſe ' their *Neareſt* and *Deareſt Friends*, *Benefactors*, *Tutors* and *Maſters*; and betray the *Members* and *Acts* of the ſeveral *Societies*,' in direct Contradiction to the *Oath*, which all of them had before taken, in theſe Words: ' *Non revelabis alicui quod ſecretum Collegii, non Malum aut Damnum inferes Collegio, aut cuilibet Sociorum.*'

Of which Kind the Proceedings of the Parliamentire might be deem'd likewiſe by Vertue of the Word Other.

Querela *p.* 20, 21.

Fell in his Mſſ. of Cambr. p. 269, *tells us, that he wrote a* 20*l. Ads. (one of the Earl of Manchester's Chaplains, who attended him, when in the University, on the Buſineſs of the Regulation) to know the Truth of what the* Querela *relates, concerning this Oath: In Anſwer to which Mr. Aſh tells him,* That he could not call to Mind the moving of ſuch Matter. —— But however, that he might be under Miſtakes through Forgetfulneſs. *Although that Author muſt aſſuredly needed not to have been ſo Diffident in their Point, if he had known that Dr.* Barwick (*a Perſon of the beſt Character, and himſelf one of the Sufferers*) *was the Author of the* Querela. *To which may be added, that it was drawn up within* Three *Years of the Fact; and of Mr. Aſh's Memory ſaith him, before Eleven Years: For the latter is dated in* 1651; Dr Barwick *and thoſe other Sufferers, its whole Name is wrote, had Tokens enough of Remembrance at the End of Three Years: For the Smart of their Sufferings could not be worn out, when they made this* Complaint.

See Wood. Coll. Vol. p. 421

In the mean time, if any one *refuſed this Oath* (as the *Querela* thinks all, but one or two did) ſo very like the Oath, *ex Officio* (as it ſeems ſome of their *Commiſſioners* Spelt it) which they had ſo loudly Clamoured againſt, that it is impoſſible to know one from the other of them; forthwith they tender'd them the *Covenant*, as they were impower'd by the *Ordinance*; and upon the Refuſal of that likewiſe, a *Warrant* was ſtraightway Iſſued (without a ſecond Tender, as the *Inſtructions* to thoſe, who ſhould *Adminiſter* the *Covenant*, directed) for their ' *Ejectment* and ' *Baniſhments* from the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, ' for refuſing to take the *Solemn League* and *Covenant*, and other Miſdemeanors in the ſaid Univerſity; and without any delay, our Names (as ' the *Querela* goeth on) are cut out of the *College-Tables*, and we ' *ſtrictly commanded in Three Days Space to quit the Univerſity and Town, under pain of Imprisonment and Plunder.*' But they might have ſpared that laſt Part of the Threat; for all was gone long before; tho' it muſt not be forgotten that they durſt not venture to offer the *Covenant* to the Univerſity as a *Body*, leſt it ſhould have been Blaſted by their Univerſal Refuſal; but tender'd it ſeparately, and one by one, to ſuch chiefly, as they had before marked out for *Ruine*.

* *Like Warrants, I ſuppoſe in this Reſpect, with that for thoſe who were Ejected on Abſence, &c. which ſee before.*

Nor would they in the Refuſal of it, admit that Plea of *Conſcience*, which they had themſelves clamour'd ſo much about, and pretended in part to Fight for; as was more particularly Manifeſt in the Caſe of Mr. *Baldero*, who being ' brought ' before the Earl of *Manchester*, and being not ſatisfied in *Conſcience*, deſired his Lordſhip, that ' his * *Chaplain* (then preſent) might reſolve him ' in ſome Scruples about' the *Covenant*; but the *Chaplain* declining it, and alledging, that it was ' *reſolve Mens Conſciences*,' Mr. *Baldero* ' was not long after ſent up Priſoner to *London* by the ' the ſaid Earl, for tendering the *Reaſons* of his ' *refuſing the Covenant*, tho' Invited and Requir'd ' thereunto by his Lordſhip; and there, without ' further hearing, committed to Priſon, where he ' continued a long time, at exceſſive Charges.

See Querela, *p.* 19.

See him at the End of the List *of this* Univerſity.

* Querela; *p.* 25, 26.

The Refuſing them of this Oath of *Treachery* (as the *Querela* juſtly calls their new invented *Oath of Diſcovery*,) to their *Societies* and *Brethren*, and the other *National Oath of Treachery*, to his Majeſty and the Church, were not only in good part the Real, but was plainly in their Proceedings the Only *appearing* Cauſe of their Ejectment: And yet it cannot but be obſerved, in what a ſolemn manner the *Committees* were impower'd by the *Ordinance*, to call before them all *Provoſts*, *Maſters*, *Fellows*, *Students*, &c. (as well as all Clergymen in the Counties) who were ' *Scandalous in their Lives*;' purſuant to which, the *VVarrants* for their Ejectment (to Increaſe the Oppreſſion) ran among other things, for ' *Scandalous Acts*,' and for Miſdemeanors. But it muſt be known that theſe were only *general Accuſations*, and that too, only of the *VVarrants* themſelves; ' for not one of them had any *Accuſation* brought, much leſs prov'd againſt him,' ' when they appear'd on their Summons; nor was ' any one Particular' (of *Miſdemeanors*) alledg'd, ' much leſs offer'd to be prov'd by any one ſingle ' *Witneſs*,' agreeable to what Dr. *Pope*, in his Life of Bp. *Ward*, tell us, that when that Biſhop (then Mr. *Ward*) and his Fellow-Sufferer, Mr. *Gibſon*, of *Sidney-College*, asked the *Committee* if they had any Crime to Object againſt them, becauſe ſome were ſaid to be put out for Miſdemeanors, they were anſwer'd (for Truth will out ſometimes) ' that theſe were only Words of courſe, put into ' all their Orders of Ejectment;' and indeed the whole *VVarrants* ſeem to have been no other, than a Form, which probably the *Clerks* kept by them, and ſerved indifferently for the Ejectment of any one (a Demonſtration that no particular Crimes, which muſt have been different, were charged on them) notwithſtanding the Pretence of *Scandal* was ſo Formally Inſerted in the *Ordinance*; for I have ſeen the *Original Warrant* for the Ejectment of Mr. *Salter* of *Caius-College*; whoſe Name being of a Different Hand

Ibid. p. 21, 28.

from that of the Succeſſors (which is in the *Hand of the Form*) it would incline one to think, that any Fellow, who could procure a *Blank* from the Earl (or Perchance the Secretary, for a *Sum of Money*) might inſert whoſe Name he pleaſed, in the Vacancy, and ſo turn him out, and Enjoy his Fellowſhip: And the *Querela* expreſſly affirms, 'that ſo little was Property valu'd, that a Pair of 'Camp-Chaplains, or one of them, might Ex-'punges, Ejects and Baniſh whom they pleas'd'; 'and gives a broad Hint, That Mr. *Aſh* (one of thoſe Chaplains, and the very firſt good old Man of the *Bartholomew*-Lift) expunged the Name of Mr. *Herman* of St. *John's* College, and inſerted that of Mr. *Boteler*, in one of the Warrants, after it was Sign'd, Seal'd, and even Iſſu'd.

P. 22.

Abcid p. 184.

Whom ſee in that College.

As to what concerns the Numbers of thoſe who were Ejected, and the Excellent Characters of many of them (for ſurely thoſe who ſucceeded, were every way, and in every Degree inferior to thoſe who went out) I muſt refer the Reader to the Liſt for both; and ſhall here only ſay in general, that unleſs I miſtake, there were (as I have already ſaid, no leſs than five *Maſters* Ejected in one Day, and *Sixty five Fellows* in another: That the Earl of *Manchester* did in a manner Eject at the firſt Heat, near 200 Maſters and Fellows (beſides Scholars of Houſes, Exhibitioners, &c. which probably, might be above as many more) as appears by the Liſt in the *Querela*: That at *Queen's*-College the Reformation was ſuch a thorough one, as left neither the Maſter nor any one Fellow or Scholar on the whole Foundation: And in a Word, that of the Sixteen *Maſters*,* Twelve were turned out at this Time of Regulation; † one was afterwards diſpoſſeſs'd for Refuſing the Engagement; ‡ Two dy'd before the *Querela* was wrote (or otherwiſe perhaps might have claim'd a Place in that Liſt amongſt the Reſt); and Dr. *Love* of *Bennet*-College only Surviv'd without Ejectment; and that, if I conjecture right, there could not be during the whole Courſe of the Rebellion and Uſurpation, by one method and another, leſs than betwixt five and ſix Hunder'd in all, turn'd out of this Univerſity. A ſad Conſideration, that Gentlemen of a Liberal and Ingenuous Education, ſhould ‖ be quite ſtript of all Livelihood (which 'was the Caſe of many among them) and ex-'poſ'd to Beggary, having nothing left to ſuſtain 'the Neceſſities of Nature, and no Friends to go 'to; but deſtitute and forlorn, not knowing 'whither to bend one Step when they ſet 'Footing out of *Cambridge*.'

See Full Hiſt. Camb. p 169.

See alſo Querel. p. 6,7.

Ibid. p. 22.

* Including Dr. Batchcroft of Caius-Coll. who was not in full poſſeſſ'd, till ſome Years after. One him in that College.

† Viz. Dr. Rainbow of Magd. Coll.

‡ Viz. Dr. Bambrigg of Chriſt's, and Dr Eden of Trin. Hall. See the Computation at the End of the Liſt of this Univerſ.

‖ Quer. p. 26.

Nor was the Reformation, which the Earl made, leſs ſpeedy, than it was Thorough and Effectual; for as the Ordinance paſſed the latter End of *January*, ſo he apply'd himſelf to Buſineſs the very next Month; in *March* Ejected ſeveral of the Maſters and Fellows; in the Two or Three following Months, diſpatch'd far the greater Part of thoſe Numbers which fell by his Hands, and left little to do in way of Ejectment by the Beginning of the following Year; altho' if I miſtake not, ſome few Ejectments were made by his Authority in 1643; but when, or in what manner it wholly ceas'd, I cannot yet learn.

To the Buſineſs of Ejecting the old Members, naturally ſucceeded the other Part of his Commiſſion; which was that of Placing '*other fitting Perſons in their Room.*' And as the *Ordinance* for this *Regulation* had manifeſtly violated the known and undoubted Laws of this Kingdom, by diſpoſſeſſing ſo many Perſons of their Freeholds, without the leaſt Shadow or Colour from thoſe Laws; ſo did the Perſon whom they had entruſt'd with the Execution of it, in the moſt open and ſhameful Manner conceivable, ſet by, and break thro' all the trifling *Formalities* of *Statutes*, *Oaths* and *Appointments*, as well of the *Univerſity*, as of the ſeveral *Colleges* (which it ſeems themſelves, as we ſhall ſee by and by, wanted to be Reform'd, no leſs than the Members) and had little more Regard to the *Wills* and Pious Inſtitutions of the *Founders* (tho' ſettled in the moſt Solemn, Sacred and Inviolable Manner by themſelves, and confirm'd by Royal *Charters*, and by the *Laws* of the *Realm*) than if there had never been any ſuch things in Being; which tho' to be *abhorr'd* and *deteſted* in thoſe that invaded the Univerſity, and all its Rights and Privileges, was, however, doubly Infamous, and plainly the moſt open and known Perjury, in ſuch Members of the ſeveral Colleges (or ſuch as had been ſo) who joyned with them, and aſſiſted in the Undertaking. The horrible Outrage in Halling Mr. *Pawſon* of *Sidney*-College, from the Sacrament, and throwing him into Priſon (which was to make way for the *Election* of Mr. *Mynſhull* into the Maſterſhip) hath been already mention'd; but they were not always ſo intent upon providing *Succeſſors* to the Vacant Places; for at St. *John's* College they ſunk no leſs than Fourteen or Fifteen Fellowſhips, and Shared the Profits of them in Common, among the Reſt. At *Jeſus*-College, from the latter End of 1644, '*To the Reſtoration, there were ſeveral* '*Fellowſhips continually ſunk; the Number being* '*never Compleat; generally five or ſix Sunk, and* '*for ſome time* half *of the* whole Number.' And therefore it ſeems not improbable that the like might be done in other *Colleges* alſo.

Vid. Aſt 11.

Bp. p. 22.

An Inſtance of this, I have ſeen from a Learned Gentleman of this Univerſity. The Tithes of Sourfleham in Hertfordſh. Times taken from Parſh. Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p 136. But then by the Act of Apr. 5. 1650, they ſerved 300 l. per Annum as this Profeſſorſhip, out of the Tithes, &c. of Stob. Coll. Part 2. p. 113.) but whether ever paid, quære.

tingtonſhire *belonging to the* Margaret Profeſſorſhip, *were alſo in like manner ſeiz'd by the Intereſt of Colonel* Val. Walton, *one of the* King's Judges, *into Profeſſorſhips, and ſurried on the Chapel of* Colne *in that* However, more Care was taken to Supply others of the Vacancies, and particularly the Vacant *Maſterſhips*; the Revenues of which, (being ſo good) and the Influence which the new Poſſeſſors of them might have toward the further Reformation of the Colleges, not Suffering any Delay in that Matter: Accordingly, *April* 10. 1644, the Earl of *Manchester*, as I find, Directs a Paper to ſome more of the Colleges, Declaring, that his 'Purpoſe was forthwith to ſupply the Vacant 'Fellowſhips'; and *Deſiring*, that if there were any in the reſpective Colleges, 'who, in Regard 'of Degree, Learning and Piety, ſhall be found 'fit for ſuch Preferment,' they would, upon Receipt of that Paper, Return him their Names, in Order to their being Examin'd by the Aſſembly: But in the mean time, Matters, as I ſaid, had been put in the greateſt forwardneſs, for the Nomination of the Maſters; ſome of thoſe who were to ſucceed in the vacant Places, having already been examin'd and approv'd by the Aſſembly: And therefore (the very Day after the laſt mention'd Paper bears Date) I find the Earl of *Manchester* came in Perſon into the Chapel of *Peter-houſe*, and there did '*declare and* publiſh *Mr.* Lazarus 'Seaman *to be conſtituted Maſter of the ſaid* Peter-'Houſe, *in the Room of Dr.* Cofin, *late Maſter there*, 'but juſtly *and* lawfully *ejected thence*;' requiring Mr *Seaman* to take upon him that Office, putting him into the Maſter's Seat, and delivering to him the *Statutes* of the College, in Token of his Inveſtiture, ſtraightly charging the *Fellows*, &c. to acknowledge and yield Obedience to him, '*notwithſtanding he was not elected, nor admitted,* '*according to the ordinary Courſe preſcribed by the* 'ſaid *Statutes; in this Time of Diſtraction and* 'War, *there being* a Neceſſity of Reforming, as 'well of the Statutes themſelves, as of the Mem-'bers of the ſaid Houſe.' The Earl alſo gave him an Inſtrument, under his Hand and Seal, to the ſame Effect. As Dr. *Cofin* had been the firſt Maſter Ejected; ſo was Mr. *Seaman* the firſt of all the

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the *Intruding Maſters* (as far as yet appears to me) that was put upon any of the Colleges: But *April* 12, (which was the Day following) the Earl came; and likewiſe to *Jeſus*-College, where, with the ſame Declarations and Ceremony, he gave Mr. *Young* the Poſſeſſion of that *Maſterſhip*. But the vacant Fellowſhips were not Fill'd up with ſo much haſte; for the firſt *Warrant* that I have yet met with, for ſupplying any of them, was at *Peter-Houſe*, and bears Date *June* 11, 1644, and ran to this Eff. & that 'whereas he (the 'Earl of *Manchester*) had Ejected *Mr. Beaumont*, 'Sc. late Fellows of that *College*; and whereas 'Mr. *Charles Hotham* &c. had been examined, 'and approv'd by the Aſſembly of Divines; Theſe 'are therefore to require you to receive the ſaid 'Mr. *Hotham*, &c. as Fellows in the Room of *Mr.* 'Beaumont, &c. and to give them Place according 'to their Seniority in the Univerſity, in Preference 'to all thoſe, that are, or ſhall be hereafter put in 'by him.' But others of the Fellowſhips lay vacant yet much Longer; for *Mr. Tolly*'s Fellowſhip in this Houſe, tho' vacated by Ejectment, *April* 8, 1644, was not ſupply'd till *September* 20, that Year; others not till the *January* following; and *Mr. Banke*'s Fellowſhip was not Filled until *May* 8, 1645: But I know not the preciſe Time, when theſe laſt had been made *Vacant*.

Nor was any Regard had in ſupplying the *Succeſſion*, to the Filling up of the Places with the Natives of ſuch Counties, as the *Local Statutes* directed, if I conjecture right in that matter, from many Inſtances, which I find of Perſons ſucceeding in Fellowſhips, who were of quite *Different Counties* from their Ejected *Predeceſſors*. And to this muſt be added in the laſt Place, that Querel. p. 23. 'inſtead of thoſe ſolemn Oaths, which the *Pious* 'and *Prudent Founders* and *Legiſlators* enjoyn'd 'to be taken (and without taking of which no 'Man could Pretend any Right to any of their 'Foundations) Their new *Intruders* only took 'the *Covenant* again, and made a Proteſtation to 'Reform all the wholeſom *Laws* and *Statutes*, ac-'cording to that *Covenant*.'

I have ſeen the Form of that *Proteſtation*, made by *Mr. Seaman* before mentioned, when he was admitted to the *Maſterſhip* of *Peter-Houſe*; and another of that made by the *Intruding Fellows*; each of which is the ſame (varied only in the Neceſſary Circumſtances) and after the *Preamble*, ran in theſe Words: 'I, &c. do *ſolemnly* and 'ſeriouſly Promiſe, in the Preſence of *Almighty* 'God the Searcher of all Hearts, that during the 'Time of my Continuance in that Charge, I 'ſhall Faithfully Labour to Promote *Piety* and 'Learning in my ſelf, the *Fellows*, *Scholars* and 'Students, that do, or ſhall, belong to the ſaid 'College, agreeably to the late *Solemn National* 'League and Covenant, by me *Sworn* and *Subſcribed*, 'with reſpect to all the Good and Wholſome 'Statutes of the ſaid *College*, and of the Uni-'verſity, correſpondent to the ſaid *Covenant*; and 'by all means to Procure the good Welfare and 'perfect Reformation, both of the *College* and Uni-'verſity, ſo far as to me Appertaineth.'

Querel. Prof. and p. 2, 26, 27. Thus, as the *Univerſity* juſtly *complained*, was ſhe loaded with an *Iliad* of Miſeries. 'The 'Knippердollings of the Age reduc'd a Glori-'ous and Renown'd Univerſity almoſt to a 'meer *Manſter*; and did more in leſs than 'Three Years, than the Apoſtate *Julian* could 'effect in all his Reign; *viz.* Broke the Heart-'ſtrings of Learning, and all Learned Men; 'and thereby luxared all the Joynts of *Chri-'ſtianity* in the Kingdom:' Inſomuch that they 'fear'd not to appeal to any impartial 'Judge, whether if the *Goths* and *Vandals*, 'or even the *Turks* themſelves, had over-run 'this Nation, they would have more inhumanly 'abus'd a *Flouriſhing Univerſity*, than theſe 'pretended Advancers of Religion had done; having, as the *Complaint* is continu'd, 'Thruſt 'out one of the *Eyes* of this Kingdom; made 'Eloquence dumb, *Philoſophy* ſottiſh; Widow'd 'the *Arts*; drove the *Muſes* from their *Ancient* 'Habitation; Pluck'd the Reverend and Ortho-'dox *Profeſſors* out of the Chairs, and Si-'lenc'd them in Priſon, or their Graves; Tur-'ned *Religion* into *Rebellion*; Chang'd the *Apoſtolical Chair* into a Desk for *Blaſphemy*; 'Tore the Garland from off the Head of *Learn-'ing*, to place it on the dull Brows of *Diſ-'loyal* IGNORANCE; Made thoſe *ancient* 'and *beautiful Chapels*, the ſweet Remembran-'cers and Monuments of our Fore-fathers 'Charity, and kind Fomenters of their Chil-'drens Devotion, to become Ruinous Heaps 'of Duſt and Stones; and unhiv'd thoſe Nu-'merous Swarms of labouring Bees, which 'uſed to drop Honey-Dews over all this King-'dom, to place in their Room Swarms of ſenſe-'leſs DRONES.'

Artley did the other 18 a few Years after.

But neither did all this compleatly regulate the Univerſity: And therefore they reſolved to Reform, even *beyond themſelves* (ſo very fond were they of *further Reformation*; and ſo hard are they to be pleas'd, even when they are their own *Chuſers*;) for which purpoſes they continued their Projects of this kind: And *Nov.* 6, 1645, I find a New 'Debate in the Houſe [of 'Commons] about Regulating the Univerſity 'of *Cambridge*.' And *July* 6, in the following Year, 'The Lords defired a *Committee* of *both* 'Houſes might be appointed to *Reform*' it. What the Event of this Propoſal was, I know not: But whilſt ſome were buſie in *fitting* up the *old*; others perchance thought it as good wholly to Erect a *New Building*: And therefore in 1649, one Sir *Balthaſar Gerbier* (what, or who he was, I cannot tell) 'ſet up a *New Aca-'demy* in *White-Friers*, for the Teaching of 'all manner of *Arts* and *Sciences*.' And in 1650, a Proj ct was propos'd to the Parliament, by the Gentlemen Free-holders &c. of *Durham*, containing among other Things, a Propoſal for erecting the College and Houſes of the Dean and Chapter in that City, into an Academy, for the Benefit of the Northern Counties; becauſe they were ſo far from the Univerſities. What became of that which was erected by *Gerbier*, or of the Propoſal for this to be erected at *Durham*, I know not; but in the mean Time, the old Project (and the rather, it may be, becauſe they were ſo much in Love with *Reformation*) ſeems to have been prefer'd. And therefore *May* 4, 1649, it was 'refer'd to a *Committee* to *Re-gu-'late*' the Univerſity of *Cambridge*. But of what number that Committee conſiſted, who they were, or what Powers or Inſtructions were given them, I do not find. In 1650, mention is made of a Committee for regulating *both* Univerſities; and with Relation to this Univerſity I find them actually Sitting, and doing Buſineſs, particularly *Octob.* 14, 1650, they diſpoſſeſs'd Dr. *Young* (who in 1644, had ſucceeded Dr. *Sterne* by *Warrant* from the Earl of *Manchester*, as is before ſaid) of the Maſterſhip of *Jeſus*-College. Of what Perſons this Committee conſiſted, or when they were appointed, I am likewiſe ignorant. In the Inſtrument for Ejecting Dr. *Young* now mention'd, it is ſaid, that he had been return'd by the Viſitors, &c. (and I find thoſe Viſitors mention'd in ſome other Papers likewiſe;) ſo that it ſeems, there were alſo ſom *Reformers* with that *Title*, then on Foot in *Cambridge*, who acted under th Committee, which I therefore preſume, far at *London*. *Jan.* 2, 1649, an Ordinance paſs'd for taking the *En-gagement*. I have not yet been able to get a Sight

Whitl. *Mem.* p. 172. (*ſeſſ.* Pagod 186.)

Ibid. p. 220.

Ibid. p. 426.

Ibid. p. 418.

Ibid. p. 381.

Scob. Collect. Part 2. p. 101.

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Sight of it (which if I could, it might perhaps help ſomewhat to clear up this Matter). But *June* 21, 1650, it was referr'd to the Committee now mention'd, for *Regulating the Univerſities*, 'to examine what Matters, Fellows, Officers, &c. in each of them did Neglect or Refuſe to 'take that Oath; and Power was likewiſe given 'them to Diſplace ſuch Maſters, Fellows, &c. and 'to Place other fit Perſons in their Room.' Purſuant to which Powers perhaps it was, that theſe Viſitors were appointed; by whoſe Means not only Dr. *Young*, but ſeveral others were, as I find, turn'd out of this Univerſity, on the Score of this Engagement. And I gueſs, that all of thoſe who were turned out on that Account (of which Sort the Reader will meet with ſeveral in the Liſt of this Univerſity) were diſmiſs'd by their Means; for it muſt now be further ſaid, that as the *Independents* had refin'd upon the *Presbyterians*, and invented the Teſt of the *Engagement* (of which more hereafter) to diſpoſſeſs them, as the *Presbyterians* themſelves had that of the *Covenant*, to diſſeiſe the Royaliſts; ſo that Oath was warmly urg'd in *Cambridge* (as well as in the other Parts of the Kingdom) about 1650, and by that means ſeveral of thoſe who had been put in by the Earl of *Manchester*, were again diſpoſſeſs'd; as were likewiſe ſome of the *Loyaliſts*, who had either got the Preferments, after the Covenant ceas'd to be impos'd with ſo much Strictneſs, or by ſome means or other eſcap'd the taking of it. But the Notices which I have hitherto met with, relating to the Committee now mention'd (who were empower'd to Eject ſuch Members of either Univerſity as refus'd it) or to the Appointment of Perſons, or Numbers of thoſe *Viſitors* that had the Care of ſeeing it done, and to the Manner of their Proceedings, or to the Number, Characters and Qualities of thoſe who were Ejected on that Score, are ſo very few, and ſo imperfect, that I forbear to Attempt the *Account* of this Second *Viſitation*; and ſhall only add, that in 1652, a Vote paſſed, that '*the Committee for the Univerſities do ſit no more*;' which I take to be this *Committee* here laſt mention'd.

In an Entry in the Regiſter of Jeſus-College (a Copy of which I have now before me) it is ſaid that Dr. Young *was turned out for not Subſcribing the* Covenant; *but I preſume, it is a Miſtake for the* Engagement.

** As it was likewiſe in* Oxon; *but who they were that put it in Execution there (unleſs probably this ſame Committee) I am not informed.*

Whit. *Mem. p.* 506.

And perhaps the Reaſon of that Vote might be, that to *Reform* thoſe great and pernicious Bodies *ſtill* more effectually, another Sett of *Viſitors* was then in View for each Univerſity: This, at leaſt, is ſure, that a new Commiſſion for Viſiting of them (and of the Schools of *Weſtminſter*, *Winchester*, *Merchant-Taylors* and *Eton*; for Malignancy was now to be nipp'd in the earlieſt and moſt tender *Buds*) was ſet on Foot *September* 2, 1654, by an Ordinance of the Lord Protector and his Council, conſtituting and appointing the Vice-Chancellor of each Univerſity for the time being, ſeveral Heads of Houſes, and Fellows likewiſe, reſpectively in each, together with the Lord *Say* and *Seal*, and about Twelve others for *Oxford*; and the Lord *Henry Cromwell*, with about the like Number for *Cambridge*, Commiſſioners for the Viſiting——all Colleges and Halls within the ſaid Univerſities; and veſting them with the 'Uſe and Exerciſe of all 'and every the like Powers, Authorities, and Ju'riſdictions, as any Perſon, or Perſons heretofore appointed Viſitors of either of the ſaid Uni'verſities, or of any College, or Colleges, Hall, 'or Halls, within the ſame; or which any Viſitor, 'or Viſitors now have, or heretofore had, and 'lawfully uſed, and exerciſed by Force, or Ver'tue of any Law, Statute, Ordinance, Cuſtom, 'Commiſſion, Patent, or Foundation of any 'College, or Hall reſpectively:' And in purſuit of theſe Powers they were commanded, among other Things, to '*Examine what Statutes of the 'ſaid Univerſities, or of the ſaid Colleges and 'Halls reſpectively, or what of them were fit to be 'taken away, abrogated or alter'd; and what it fit 'to be added——in matters of Religion, Manners, 'Diſcipline and Exerciſes, and to exhibit the ſame 'to his* Highneſs, *and the Parliament.*' But in the mean Time, a Power was given them to explain (away no Doubt) ſuch Statutes, as were Ambiguous, or Obſcure, and ſhould be offer'd to them for their Judgments: Much the like Powers were alſo granted them, relating to the Schools before mentioned (and the Colleges belonging to thoſe of *Winchester* and *Eton*) ſave that any *Four* of them might act in theſe Matters, provided *Two* were of each Univerſity, for the School of *Weſtminſter*; but *Winchester* and *Merchant-Taylor's Schools* were wholly committed to the Care of the *Oxford Commiſſioners*, and *Eton* to thoſe for *Cambridge*.

What was done in Purſuit of theſe *ample Powers*, equal ſurely to all their Wiſhes, I know not. Whether the Project of Reforming the *Statutes*, was at all undertaken (and if it was, no Doubt one Part of it was, that the *Exerciſes*, as well as the *Law-Proceedings* ſhould be performed in *Engliſh*;) or whether the ſeveral *Revolutions* of *Government*, then ſo frequent, allowed them for any time to ſupply the Places of the *Regular Viſitors*, which the Univerſities had been depriv'd of ſo many Years, and for want of which every thing was in ſo much Confuſion, I cannot ſay: But ſurely in this *Plenitude of Power*, Including as well all the *former Powers* of the ſeveral *new fangled Viſitors* of any kind, as thoſe given by the *Pious Founders* to their Succeſſors in their ſeveral *Sees*, or to others; one might expect that the *Reformation* ſhould be at length thoroughly Compleated, and thoſe Univerſities made a Praiſe in all the *Earth*: But however that matter was, 'tis ſure, that ſome time in the foregoing Year, a much *Shorter* and *Eaſier Method* was propoſed in *Barebone's* Parliament, for *Reforming* the Univerſities, which was (in the *Military Senſe* of the Word) that they might be *Broke*, and 'that all *Lands* 'belonging to them and the *Colleges* in them, 'might be Sold, and the *Monies* that ſhould ariſe 'thereby, be Diſpoſed for the *Publick Service*, and 'to eaſe the *People* from the Payment of *Taxes* 'and *Contributions*.'

Clarend. *Hiſt Vol.* III. *p.* 178.

But as *God* in the *Unſearchable Depths of his Wiſdom*, permitted theſe *Viſitations* to light on this (and its Siſter) Univerſity; and as the many *Oaths*, *Proteſtations*, *Covenants*, *Engagements*, *Committees*, *Commiſſioners*, &c. under which they had ſo long Groaned, had brought them Low *to the Ground*, *even to the Ground*; ſo was it now the Seaſon, wherein he who alone bringeth up from the Grave, as well as bringeth down, is wont to Stretch out his *Holy Arm* to Save; and this he ſhortly after did in the Dawnings of the *Reſtoration*, at which Happy time the Earl of *Manchester* was *Authoriz'd by the Houſe of Lords* (as appears by his *Warrant* for that Purpoſe) to *Re-inſtate* ſome of thoſe, whom he he had long before Ejected; which he accordingly did, particularly at *Peter-Houſe Mr. Barrow*, *June* 20; *Mr. Tyringham*, *July* 30; *Mr. Bargrave*, *Auguſt* 2; and Dr. *Cosin*, the Ejected *Maſter*, *Auguſt* 3, 1660: As alſo Mr. *Lacy* of St. *John's*, the 27th of the ſame Month, and probably many others, both of that, and other Houſes. It is obſervable, that in ſeveral of thoſe *Warrants* the Earl owns, the Gentlemen were, 'wrongfully' put out of their Fellowſhips; which is much more Intelligible, than another Clauſe in ſome of them, which runs thus; 'Whereas *I am informed*' that ſuch or ſuch an one hath been Ejected, &c. whilſt his *Lordſhip himſelf* was the Perſon who had Ejected them:

Scob. *Collect. Part* II. *p.* 166, 167, 168.

Seven of which might act.

See that College.

And

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And if his Memory would not serve him to Recollect all the *Fellows* that he had dispoſſeſſed, certainly it could not fail to remind him of Dr. *Cofin*, whoſe *great Eminence*, as well as his being the very *firſt Man* that his Lordſhip diſpatched, could not but be ſufficient Remembrancers: And yet in the *Warrant* for his Reſtitution likewiſe, the Expreſſion now mention'd, is made uſe of.

Removal of *Scandalous Miniſters* in the ſeven *Aſſociated* Counties of Eſſex, &c.

The ſame Ordinance which appointed the Earl of *Mancheſter* to regulate this Univerſity, authoriz'd him likewiſe (as is before ſaid) to *Remove Scandalous Miniſters* in the Seven *Aſſociated Counties* of *Eſſex*, *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Hertfordſhire*, *Cambridgſhire*, *Huntingtonſhire* and *Lincolnſhire*. The Powers and Inſtructions given by the *Ordinance* (which hath been already produc'd) for this latter purpoſe, were not *Separate* and *Diſtinct* from thoſe for Regulating the Univerſity; but one and the ſame general Clauſe included each of them. The *Committees* which the Earl was Authoriz'd to Appoint, being to call before them as all *Provoſts Maſters, Fellows*, &c. ſo likewiſe,‖ †All Miniſters in any County of 'the *Aſſociation*, and all *School-maſters* that are 'Scandalous in their Lives, &c†.'

See the Reaſons of ſeven Aſſociation Ord. Hiſt. Vol. II. p. 168

Save that the Eſtabliſhment had ſo ſtated it, as a Right to the Livings and Cuſtom, had given a particular regard to the Clergy of the Colleges,

‖ Hiſt. Collect. Fol. p. 415.

† See before in the Account of the Univerſity, and the Proviſion for placing Others in their room, included likewiſe the Clergy in the Counties, as well as the Fellows, &c.

And as the *Orders* and *Directions*, both for the *Univerſity* and the *Clergy* of the *Country*, were the ſame; ſo did they go hand in hand in the Execution: For the * very Day that the Earl iſſued his Warrants to the Colleges to bring in their Statutes, he nominated the Committees for the Counties of *Lincoln*, *Huntington*, *Eſſex* and *Hertfordſhire*; and ſoon after, proceeded to appoint the reſt, Namely, that for *Norfolk*, *Mar.* 5, for *Suffolk*, *Mar.* 12. (one for the City of *Norwich*, alſo *Mar.* 14,) and for *Cambridgſhire*, *Mar.* 15, following. The *Warrants* for this Purpoſe ran thus; 'By Vertue of an *Ordinance*, &c. I 'do *Authorize* and *Appoint* you †, &c. or any Five 'of you, to call before you all *Miniſters*, or *School-maſters*, within the County of, &c. that are *Scandalous in their Lives* ‡, &c. with full Power and 'Liberty to ſend for any *Witneſſes* &c‖. and you 'to certifie the Names of ſuch Miniſters, with the 'Charge and *Proof* againſt them, to me'. Then he *Authorizes* and *Appoints* them to *Adminiſter the Covenant*,' And to Perform and Execute all other 'Things directed by the *Ordinance*,' for which that ſhould be their *Warrant*.

* Viz. Feb. 24. 1643.

† Naming the Commiſſioners.

‡ Reciting the Words of the Ordin.

‖ In the Words of the Ordinance likewiſe.

What Additions or Alterations the Earl might after make in thoſe *Committees*, or what new Sets of them he might further appoint, I know not; but that ſomething of this kind was further done, ſeems plain to me; becauſe I find many *Committee-men* Acting (particularly in *Cambridgſhire*) which are not mentioned in the firſt *Commiſſions*, either for that, or any oth r of the Counties. And as the Earl himſelf in thoſe *Commiſſions*, Nominated the ſame Perſon ſometimes a *Commiſſioner* in different Counties; ſo I find others of them, who had been Confined by the *Commiſſion*, to a particular County, acting however, in another County, to which they had not been Named by thoſe *Commiſſions*, of which I have as yet ſeen the *Copies*. Whether they did this by Vertue of the *general Powers* of the *Ordinance* (which ſeems indeed to be ſo *Worded*, as if an *Committee* once appointed, might Act in any of the Counties of this *Aſſociation*) notwithſtanding the Earl had by his *Commiſſion* determined them to ſuch or ſuch a particular County; or whether that Earl after Granted them new Powers, I cannot tell. In the mean time, the *Warrants* now mentioned, were Accompany'd with *Inſtructions* from the Earl to the *Commiſſioners*, for their better Conduct of themſelves, and their Proceedings in this *Affair*; and with a Letter Exhorting them to the *faithful* and *effectual Diſcharge* of the Truſt and Office committed to them; tho' perhaps the Earl might have ſpared the Pains of inſerting theſe latter Cautions.

The *Inſtructions* were to this Effect; *Firſt*, That 'They ſhould be Speedy and Effectual in 'the Execution of the *Ordinance*, and Divide 'themſelves into ſeveral Committees, and Sit at 'General Places within the County, *That ſo all 'Parties by the Eaſineſs of Acceſs, might be Encouraged to Addreſs themſelves to them with their 'Complaints*.'

Secondly, 'That they ſhould iſſue their *Warrants* to Summon before them ſuch *Miniſters* 'and *Witneſſes*,' as the Articles preferr'd to them, ſhould Require.

Thirdly. The Earl Acquaints them, 'He thinks 'it not *Fit*, that the *PARTY ACCUSED 'SHOULD BE PRESENT* at the 'taking of the *Depoſitions*; becauſe of the *Diſcountenancing the Witneſſes*, and *Diſturbing the Service*; but when the *Depoſitions* were taken 'upon Oath, they were then to let the Party Accuſed have a Copy of them, *if he will Pay for it*, 'and to give him a Day to return his Anſwer 'in Writing, and to make his Defence at another Meeting to be appointed within Fourteen 'Days, or thereabouts.'

Fourthly, 'They were to return both the Accuſation and Defence, to Mr. *Good*, or Mr. *Aſk*, 'who were appointed to receive them, and on 'ſuch Receipts were to have further Directi-'ons.'

The Earl's Two Chaplains. See Quarrel Catalog. p. 22.

Fifthly. 'If the Party Accuſed would not appear, nor make his Defence, they were to 'Certifie the Cauſe of his Abſence, or Neglect; 'becauſe if he were *Non Reſident* or in *Arms* againſt the Parliament, the Earl would proceed againſt him.'

Sixthly, 'It being found by *SAD EXPERIENCE*, that Pariſhioners were not '*FORWARD TO COMPLAIN* of 'their Miniſters, although they were very 'Scandalous; but having a Prize, and Power in 'their Hands, yet wanted Hearts to make Uſe 'thereof, too many being Enemies to that *Bleſſed Reformation*, ſo much by the Parliament deſired, and loth to come under a *Powerful Miniſtry*; and ſome ſparing their Miniſters, becauſe ſuch Miniſters, to gain the good Opini-'ons of their People, did ſpare them in their 'Tithes, and therefore were Eſteemed *Quiet Men*, 'or the like: Therefore they were required to 'call unto them ſome *well Affected Men*, within 'every Hundred; who having no Private Engagements, but intending to further the Publick 'Reformation, were to be Required, and *ENCOURAGED* by the Committees, to Inquire after the *Doctrines*, *Lives* and *Converſations* of *ALL MINISTERS* and *School-maſters* †, and to give Informations to the 'Committees, both *what could be Depoſed*, and 'who could *Depoſe* the ſame.'

On this Clauſe of the Inſtructions Dr. Nalſon in a Marginal Note) paſſes this juſt Reflexion, that if a Miniſter could ſet his Text, then was made Matter of an Article againſt him (and ſeveral ſuch appear in the Proceedings of thoſe very Commiſſioners, as well as in other Records) but if he was able to his Parſhioners in that Point, he was, in the ſenſe of thoſe Inſtructions, for that very Reaſon to be deemed Criminal, and Malignant.

† An abundant Evidence that the Clergy were not ſuch Monſters as they had been repreſented; and that they were not diſpoſſeſſed at the Requeſt, and on the Petitions of the Pariſhes, as was pretended, but in direct Oppoſition to the Senſe and Deſires of them, even ſtanding the Gratifying the Pariſhioners was (I frankly allow it) as a moſt juſt and neceſſary Cauſe for the Sequeſtrate of any Clergyman, and that too, tho' but Four or Five of the meaneſt, and moſt ſcandalous of them, did deſire it.

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Seventhly, 'For the better *Encouragement* both 'of the *Commissioners* and *Presenters*, each 'Commissioner was to have 5 *l.* for every 'Day he sate;' and they were also to Direct to take Care, that 'the Clerk might receive some 'Pay, that so he might not *Discourage the Prosecutors or Informers*, by Demanding Fees for *Warrants*, *Copies*, &c. unless the *Writings* were very 'large, and the Parties would voluntarily give 'him Something.

Eighthly, 'They were directed to proceed 'against all Ministers, &c. that were Scandalous 'in their Lives or Doctrines, Non-Resident, 'Ignorant, Idle, Lazy, or ill affected to the Par-'liament.

Ninthly, 'To require the Parishioners, to 'make Choice of some *fit* and *able* Person to 'succeed, who was to have a *Testimonial* from 'the *well-affected Gentry*, and *Ministry*, and to take 'particular Care that no *Anabaptist* or *Antino-'mian* be recommended.

Tenthly, 'They were to enquire the true 'Value of each Living, and certifie the same; as 'also the Estate, Livelihood and Charge of 'Children, which the accused Person had, for 'the Direction of his Lordship, in the Assign-'ment of the *Fifths*.

And *Lastly*, 'They were requir'd to use *all other* Ways and Means they thought fit, for 'speeding the Service.'

With these *Directions* went likewise an *Exhortation* by Letter (as is already said) in these Words: *Gentlemen*, I send you by this Bearer a *Commission*, with *Instructions* for executing the *Ordinance*, &c. within your County. I neither doubt of your *Abilities* nor *Affections*, to further this Service; yet, according to the great Truft imposed upon me herein by the Parliament, I must be EARNEST with you to be DILIGENT therein: You know how much the *People* of the Kingdom have formerly suffer'd in their Persons, Souls and Estates, under an *idle, ill-affected, Scandalous and insolent Clergy, upheld by the Bishops*; and you cannot but foresee, that their Pressures and Burthens will still continue, although the Form of Government be alter'd, unless great Care be taken to *Displace such Ministers*, and to *Place Orthodox and Holy Men* in every Parish; for let the Government be what it will, for the Form thereof, yet it will never be good, unless the Parties imploy'd therein be good themselves. By the *Providence of God*, it now lies in your Power to Reform the former Abuses, and to Remove these Offenders: Your *Power is great*, and so is your Truft; and your Fault will be no less, if you do not well Discharge this great Truft; if a General Reformation follows not within your County, assuredly the Blame will be laid on you; and you must expect to be call'd to Account for it both here, and HEREAFTER. For my Part, I am resolv'd to imploy *the uttermost of my Power*, given unto me by the Ordinance, for Procuring a General Reformation in all the Associated Counties. Expecting your Forwardness, and hearty joyning with me herein, I rest, &c.

The Commissioners being thus directed to pick out, and imploy an infamous Set of * *Informers*, and solemnly adjured, as they will *Answer* at the last dreadful Day of *Account*, to be especially *Diligent* in the Work of ruining as many Innocent Ministers of *Jesus Christ* as they could, being moreover prepared for that End (contrary to all natural Justice) to keep them (when they were first accused at least) from having their Accusers *Face* to *Face*; and all other Things being set in Order, to make it as *cheap* and *easie* as possible, for the Country to promote the Destruction of the Clergy, they forthwith set themselves to their wicked Imployment; and so readily answer'd the Exhortation given them, that those for the County of *Huntington* had offer'd an acceptable Sacrifice of their *First Fruits* before *March* 6, 1643; (which was within Ten Days after they had receiv'd their *Commission*) for on that Day the *Earl* signify'd by Letter to the Assembly, that having on Report from his *Commissioners*, conceiv'd it fit to *Remove* Mr. *Thomas Shepherd*, Rector of *Graffham* in *Huntingtonshire*, he had pitch'd on Mr. *Richard Williams* to succeed; and therefore recommended him to them for their *Tryal* and *Approbation*: However, he did not (as I after find) proceed to execute his Resolution of making Way for Mr. *Williams* by the *Ejectment* of Mr. *Shepherd*, until the 13th of that Month.

This Dispatch (for it deserves that Name on more Accounts than one) was very great, considering the several Forms which were to be observ'd. The *Committee* were doubtless first to come together, and agree upon the *Distribution* of themselves, and the *Times*, and *Places* for Sitting: When this was done, and their Sessions were open'd, agreeable to what should be resolv'd on in this previous Meering, the Witnesses pursuant to the Instructions were first to be examin'd *separate* and *apart*. Upon this, the Minister was to have a *Copy* of his *Accusations*; then a Day was to be appointed for his *Defence*: After which the *Accusation* and *Proof* were to be return'd to the Chaplains, and from them to the Earl, who was likewise to come to a Resolution to *concur* with the *Committee* in their *Report* of Displacing the old Minister; and to hear and determine on the Proposals for a Successor, and finally to write to the Assembly to make a Tryal of him: All which, it seems, had been done in this Case of Mr. *Shepherd*, within the Compass of those few Days now mention'd: And yet the Zeal of the *Committee* for *Huntingtonshire* did not much out-strip that of their Brethren (but rather seems to have fallen short of it) in the other Counties; for I find the *Assembly* had, by *March* 19, 1643, signify'd their *Approbation* of ‖ Mr. *Matthew Clerk* (pursuant to the like Recommendation of the Earl to succeed at † *Stretham* in the Isle of *Ely*, in the Room of Mr. *Nich. Felton*, Ejected (or to be Ejected; for tho' his * *Ejectment* is recited, the Date of it doth not appear) from that Living, altho' the Commission to the Sequestrators for *Cambridgshire* had issued as is already said, but Four Days before. Whether his Lordship had resolv'd on *this* Sequestration before the *Forms* of *Summons*, *Hearing*, &c. were come on (and so had taken Order, that his Clerk should be in Readiness) ‡ or whether both his Lordship and the Committee broke thro' those trifling Forms, and by some Means or other hasten'd the Execution (or by what other Means this Sequestration might be to much expedited) I know not; but be that Matter as it will, it is still further sure, that the Committee of *Cambridgshire* were as precious of their Time, as those in *Huntington*: For, *March* 20, 1643, which was but Five Days after the Date of their Commision, they were Sitting, and received *Articles* and *Informations* against Mr. *Crosland* of *Bottesham*, and Dr. *Grey* of *Castle-Camps*, both in that County: And much about the same Time did the Committees of the other Counties likewise enter upon Business.

* *Dr. Nalson in a Marginal Note, calls them* Blood-Hounds, *to hunt down the Clergy.*

‖ Which was one Sixty beyond what had been yet taken in Mr. Shepherd's Case.

† A Living worth 200 *l.* per Ann.

* And that too as appears by the Words of their Ejectment, on a Return from the Commissioners.

‡ Unless there be some Defect in the Extracts as to this Matter; for some of their Masters had been put in forward-ness by the Committees (which the Earl found in the Counties at his coming) called by the Ordinance for Sequestrating Delinquent Clergymen; which seems to be some Reason to Conjecture.

Acts 25. 16.

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It may not be amiss in this Place, to let down the Forms of their Proceedings, to Eject the Scandalous Minister, and place the Godly one in his Room: On the Return from the Committees to the Chaplains (a Form of which I do not meet with) and their Report to his Lordship (the manner of which doth not appear; as neither do the further Directions to them mention'd in the Instructions,) he determines to remove the Offender, and forthwith directs a Warrant to the Church-Wardens and Constables of the Parish, acquainting them, that pursuant to the Return of ' the Commissioners, and after mature Consideration had thereupon, he did deem, and adjudge ' *N. N.* worthy to be Ejected out of the Parsonage and Cure of *&c.* And therefore requir'd ' them, and every of them forthwith to Eject, ' and cast out of the Parsonage of *&c.* and out of ' all and singular the Profits, Commodities, and ' Advantages whatsoever, belonging thereunto, ' the said *N. N.* from Officiating there, and from ' the Receiving or Possessing any Fifths or other ' Profits out of the Church, or said Cure, as ' themselves and he will answer the contrary, at ' their utmost Peril.

This Warrant of *Ejectment* was followed with another of *Sequestration* (directed likewise to *the Church-wardens*, and *Constables*, or sometimes, it may be, to others) setting forth, that whereas Articles had been exhibited, and proved against *&c.* and his Lordship had *adjudg'd* and *order'd* him to be *Ejected*: Therefore he requir'd them ' *carefully to demand, and receive the Tenths, Tithes, Benefits, and other Advantages and Profits of the Parsonage, and in as full and ample Manner as the said &c. hath heretofore receiv'd the same: And requir'd them (likewise) to keep the said Tithes and Profits in safe Custody, until they should receive further Order from himself.*' After which (or sometimes, as I find before the Ejectment, and Sequestration were issued, and immediately upon his *Determination* with himself to issue them) his Lordship acquaints the Assembly by Letter, of his Resolution to Eject such a Person for such and such Reasons; and that withal, having receiv'd an ample Testimony of the Piety and Industry of *&c.* in Preaching God's Word, together with a Petition from the Parishioners of *&c.* who do earnestly Desire that the said *&c.* should be their Minister, of whose Diligence in his Pastoral Function they have had long Experience; he doth therefore send him unto them, desiring their *Tryal* and *Approbation* of him; that so his Lordship may proceed accordingly.' And upon a *Certificate* from the Assembly, ' that upon *Examination*, and some *Tryal* of his Abilities for the Ministry, ' they conceiv'd him fit to † Officiate, *&c.*' his Lordship then issued his last *Warrant*, setting forth, that such an one having been *approv'd* by the Assembly, and *desir'd* by the Parish, his Lordship doth therefore ‡ ' *Authorize* and *Appoint* the ' said *&c.* to Officiate as Minister; Preach, ' Teach and Catechize in such a Parish, during ' his (the Earl's) PLEASURE'; and then *Authorizes* him (or any that he shall appoint) to take Possession of the Church, Parsonage, Houses, Glebe, Lands;' and to ' receive the Tithes ' and Profits,' and enjoy the same, ' *until* his ' Lordship *should take further Order concerning the same*;' requiring all Officers to Aid and Assist him for that Purpose, in Case of need.

This was, as I judge, the Standing and Ordinary *Method*, and these the common and more usual *Forms*, wherein the Earl and his Committees proceeded; because I find them (and no other) once Exemplified in Dr. *Nalson's Extracts*, altho' 'tis probable, that in some Cases, and according to some Difference of Circumstances, they might now and then be varied: And in this manner they continued to Harass and Disquiet the Unfortunate Clergy of those Counties, from the Date of their *Commissions*, until the latter End of 1644. The last *Articles* that I find preferr'd against any one, were those against Mr. *Barth. Mitchell* of *Welbourn*, in *Lincolnshire*, which were exhibited (or he, at least, then examin'd on them) *Feb.* 3, 1644, on which it appears that he was *Ejected*; but the Date of that *Ejectment* is not mention'd; and the *Warrant* for *Ejectment*, which bears the latest *Date*, is that issued against Mr. *Brown*, Vicar of *Malton*, in *Suffolk*, and is of *March* 17, 1644: However, the *Articles* had been preferr'd against him some Months before. How much longer the *Committees* continued to act, what they did, what Numbers they dispatch'd afterwards, or when they ceas'd, I know not; but in the compass of that single Year, of which the *Extract* gives an Account, it appears that they had Ejected in five of the Seven *Counties* no less than 156 of the *Clergy*; Namely, in *Norfolk* 51, *Suffolk* 37, *Cambridgshire* 31, *Essex* 21, and *Lincolnshire* 16, (and no doubt the Two other *Counties* of *Hertford* and *Huntington* had likewise their Proportions.) Nor am I sure the *Extract* was made from the *compleat* and *perfect* Papers of all the Proceedings in each of those five *Counties*, during the course of that Year; so that perhaps the Desolations of it might be yet greater.

There it another Exemplification of a Letter to the Assembly for this same End, which is much shorter, and wives less forth, that the Person is both recommended to his Lordship, and desir'd by the Parish, and Requesting the Assembly to certify their Judgment of his Abilities.

† *There appears another Form in these Words,* " *We* " *do approve* " *of &c. for* " *an Orthodox* " *Divine, and* " *do think* " *him fit for* " *a Pastoral* " *Charge for* " *the Exercise* " *of his Gifts* " *in the Ministerial* " *Function.*'

‡ *Sometimes his Lordship authorized the Parishioners, or the Sequestrators to put in a Minister themselves; but seldom that might be only for a present Exigency, and until his Lordship had Thought of some Others, &c.*

In Feb. and March, 1643.

Unless some of those whose bare Names occurred in the List, without any Account of the Articles against them, might be some of those Ejected in the following Years, or some of those Ejected by the other Committees, before the Earl of Manchester's Reformation began, which however, I do not see any Reason to think.

At least in that of Norfolk, as I find by some other Informations.

What I have before said, when I spoke in General of the *Committees* in the *Country* (of which these were but one Branch new modell'd, and determin'd to a particular Purpose) must be here repeated, that the Matter of the Accusations against the *Clergy* (the Charge of *Immorality*, of which I shall say more by and by, and the Case of the *Covenant*, which was urged with more than common Strictness in these † Counties only excepted) was so perfectly the same with that before represented out of the *Century*, that the one may be look'd upon as accounted for in the other. What they termed *Superstition* and *Malignancy*, did in a manner Include all their Articles; among which, ' Bowing at the Name ' of Jesus, and towards the Altar, keeping Company with Malignants, refusing to contribute ' to the Parliament,' and the like, were the most frequent and ordinary: Nor were the Charges less *frivolous* and *ridiculous* (but rather much more so) than those brought against the Clergy, mention'd by the *Century*. I cannot forbear producing some of them in this Place; such as ' Standing up at the *Gloria Patri*; Reading the ' Second Service at the *Communion-Table*, being ' troubled that the Rails were pulled down, and ' the Table remov'd; using the *Canonical Prayer* ' and no other, before Sermon; Officiating and ' Preaching in the *Hood* and *Surplice*, not suffering ' Godly Men, (Mr. *Steph. Marshall*, Mr. *Fairclough*, and Mr. *Sedgwick*) to Preach in their ' Churches; Reading the *Liturgy* to the Discomposure of Godly Mr. *Waterhouse* (lately ' come from *New-England*) who was to Preach; Preaching

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'Preaching but once a *Sunday*; Suing for 'Tithes; Having a great Estate, and neither 'maintaining the Outward, nor comforting 'the Inward Man, not being able to Edifie 'by them nor their Curates (one of them having drunk Prince *Rupert's* Health 3) Being 'Prefer'd to the Living at the Perination of 'the Bishop of *Ely*; Using Altar-Worship, Easter-Worship and Dopping-Worship; Reading the 'King's Papers aloud, and those of the Parliament in a low Voice; Suing for a Tithe-Calf, 'and Buying a Communion-Table with the 'Money, on which was put this Inscription, '*Sin no more, &c.* Bidding the People learch 'the Scriptures, and see there if it were lawful 'to take Arms against the King, or to Plunder; 'Charging Godfathers to carry their Children to 'the Bishop to be Bishop'd; Saying, the Archbishop and the Bishop of *Ely* could lay the 'Parliament on their Backs, if they would dispute with them about Religion; Preaching, 'that Saints pray for us *in general*, tho' not *in particular*; Charging a Man to Ride a Horse 'to Death, rather than let the Parliament have 'him; Making Feasting on the *Sabbath-day*; 'Praying for Bishops and the Earl of *Bristol*, altho' he that thus pray'd, had taken the *Covenant*; Saying, that they ought rather to shorten their Sermons, than omit any of the Prayers, and Sweating by their *Faith* and *Troth*.'

These Particulars are all (save *one* or *two*) taken out of the *Articles* against the *Clergy* in the County of *Cambridge*. Let it suffice concerning the other Counties, to say, that they were of the same nature; and that these Trifling and Shameful Accusations are not such as occurr'd now and then; but generally speaking, the Bulk, and main Parts of the Charge are made up of Allegations in *Kind* the same, and in *Degree* but little short of what is now produc'd: To evidence which, I shall lay the whole of one of those Accusations before the Reader, in the *Words* and *Form* of the *Extract*. Mr. *William Izaafon*, Minister of *Stradham Bulbeck* in *Cambridgshire*, was Articled against 'for being Zealous to put in Execution 'Bishop *Wren's* Fancies and Articles; Bowing 'to the *Altar*, at the Name of *Jesus*, for *Swearing* 'in *Faith*, it was as great a Sin to pull down the 'Rails, as to break the *Fourth Commandment*; 'Teaching that 'tis the Duty of every Soul to Obey the *Bishop*; he will not suffer *Godly Ministers to Preach*; but said, such *Preach their own Spirit*, and are *Giddy Men*. Naming Mr. 'Gurney of *Sudbury*, he has not enter'd into the '*Association*, nor taken the *Covenant*, nor read any *(Papers)* that came out by Authority of 'Parliament, except once, and that in such a 'manner, as no Person could understand him; 'but what is set out in the Name of the *King* against the Parliament, he reads it with great 'Courage and seeming Joy.' To this let me add the *Accusation* against Mr. *Mapletoft* of *Downham* in the same County, viz. that he had said, 'It 'is a dangerous thing to Pray *Extempore*; and 'that he knew the first Man that did pray so; '(at being a thing new come up;) that they put 'down all *good Ministers*, and put in *Pedlars, Tinkers* and *Cobblers*; that now the People run after *False Teachers*, that *Preach* in *Tubs*, 'and *Pray by the Spirit*; that he prays not for 'the Parliament, nor would send a Man with 'Arms, because he said it was against the *King*.' This is more than the one Half of his Charge, and the rest is only speaking against the Parliament and the Proceedings of the *Sequestrators, &c.*

With these Articles against the Clergy before the *Sequestrators* under the Earl of *Manchester*, are likewise crept into the Extract, the Accusations against one or two of the Clergy, which I guess to have been prefer'd to the *Committees for Sequestration of Delinquents Estates*, before the Care of Reforming those Counties, was in a more particular manner committed to that Earl. I can't forbear transcribing part of one of these Charges likewise, which was brought against Mr. *Lee* of *Wisbich* — in the *Isle of Ely*, namely, for saying 'That the Parliament had Wit 'enough, if they had but Grace enough to make 'Use of it; for calling a *Godly Minister* Mr. *Allison*, Chaplain to Colonel *Palgrave's Regiment*, *Brother Red-face*; for Drinking Prince *Rupert's* 'Health; and saying upon the Loss of *Gainsborough*, that *Cromwell*, as valiant as he was, turned his Back in the Face of his *Enemies*, and bid his *Soldiers* shift for themselves; for Laughing at one Mr. *Stoneham*, a *Godly Minister*, in the time of his Sermon; and calling one *Dobson*, a 'Parliament Major, *Rogue*.' The whole Remainder of his Accusation, was keeping *Malignants* Company, *Preaching* against *Extempore Prayer*, Speaking against *Defacing Churches*, and having one *Preach* for him, who 'Prayed *Inclusively* for 'Prince *Rupert* and Prince *Maurice*,' and said, 'now *Cavaliers*, Fight for thy *Kingdom*.'

I am tired with Reading, and much more with Transcribing, the Repeated *Crambe* of these Allegations, as often as I come to mention the Subject Matter of them, in speaking of any of the *Committees* and *Commissioners* of those Times; but I don't know how I can more effectually Convince the Reader, that the Accusations against the *Clergy* were very often the *Same, in terminis*, always the same in *Sense* (and only Differenced in the great Variety of Ridiculous *Instances* of what they call'd *Superstition* and *Malignity*) than by Quoting him, as I have my self, with the frequent Repetition of them on these Occasions.

As to the Oppressions exercised upon the *Clergy* by these *Committees*, in the manner of obtaining Informations, and their Proceedings upon them; I should judge that they fell not much short of those which were practis'd by *other Committees* already accounted for; if, at least, any Conjecture may be made from the Instructions given them, for the Conduct of Themselves in this Affair. Dr. *Nelson* has not set down the *Condition* and *Quality* of the *Witnesses* in more than one Instance of the *Extract*; and that Instance likewise (if I conjecture right) belongs to the *Committees* on foot before the Earl of *Manchester* had the Paramount Power of the *Sequestrations*.

Whether they were not taken notice of in the other Cases, or he *omitted* 'em for Brevity-sake (after he had given this *Sample*) I know not: But out of Nine which appear'd to attest the *Accusation*, one was a *Thatcher*, another a *Tailor*, a Third a *Glover*, and Two others were *Labourers*. I find the wicked Oppression of Dispossessing the *Clergy* for *Absence*, when they had been *forced* from their Abodes to preserve their *Liberties*, at least, if not their *Lives*, was likewise practis'd in *these Counties*: But not having any Account of the Defence which the *Clergy* made, nor any *other Particulars* of the Proceedings against them, I am not able to say any thing more of *these Matters*; only I am obliged in *Justice* to the *Commissioners*, to let the Reader know, that they Admitted no Accusations (generally speaking) against the *Clergy*, but on Oath; and that the Charge of *Immorality*

morality occurs less frequently before these *Sequestrators*, than before any other *Committees* that I have yet met with. Whether their having a shorter, and more easie Method (as has been noted on the like Occasions already) to the *Covenant*, and the Accusation of *Malignity* (now declared *Capital*, by an *Ordinance*) might be the Occasion of this; or whether the Generous Nature of the Earl of *Manchester*, (of which I shall say something by and by) permitted him not to Countenance the '*known Falsehoods* of those Accusations, and moved him to a particular Abhorrence of that base way of Proceeding, I cannot tell.

But be this as it will, the Fact is certain, that out of about One and thirty Accusations brought against as many Clergymen of the County of *Cambridge* (which I chuse to single out for the Example, as being the First mentioned in the *Extract*) no Allegations of this kind appear against more than Eight of them, which, as they lie in the *Extract*, are those that follow: 'Not Examining his Parishioners Preparatory to the Sacrament; neglecting (once) to Bury the Dead; 'frequenting *Taverns* and *Ale-houses*, and being 'very Vicious (in that general Expression) being 'an *Enemy to Godliness*, *a Swearer*, *a Striker*; 'being *Drunk at Christmas*, *often so*, *and Beating* 'his *Wife*; being *seen Drinking with Dr.* Lamey of Pembroke-Hall, *and then Drunk*; being 'a *Drinker*, *Swearer and Quarreller*.'

Except what he called Neglect of Cure, and in pursuance to Scandalous Contents, i. e. Malignants, as appears by the Use of that Word in other Places; and particularly, that one Part at least, of the Scandal against ten of them, is 'Drinking Prince Rupert's Healths.

This is (not the Sence only, but) the full of the Charge of *Immorality* (as Represented in the *Extract*) for the whole County of *Cambridge*, thro' the Course of that Year, the Proceedings of which it contains: And from hence it is obvious to Remark; how little Truth there is in the Accusations of that Nature, brought against the Clergy before other *Committees*; since all that was Alledged against the whole *Sequester'd Clergy* of a County, for one very warm Year of Inquiry, amounts not to so much as one Half, either in Quantity, or Degree, of what is Charged upon many single Persons in the *Century*; nor will any one pretend to say, that the Clergy of this County were better than those in other Places; because there is not the least Ground for such an Assertion; or that the Severe Proceedings of the *Committees* at *London*, had now wrought a *Reformation*; for they had learnt to Accuse the Clergy of *Crimes* Committed Ten or Twenty Years before; and therefore would much less have spar'd them for Enormities of but Two or Three Years standing, could any such with any Shew of Truth, have been produc'd.

Confuting of no less than Eleven Pages in Folio, by which it may be judged what Proportion the Immorality bears to those other Articles.

However, I must add, this is spoken on supposition that the *Extract* faithfully represents all the Immoralities that were charg'd upon 'em; which, as far as can be gather'd from the Inspection of it, there appears no reason to doubt; but on the contrary, there is reason to believe it has *so done*; because it takes notice of *Immoralities* in *several Places*: Altho' some *other Informations* which I have receiv'd, relating to Mr. *Wicherly*, the *Sequester'd Rector* of *Hemington* in *Suffolk* (and one of those whole Accusations, are in the *Extract*) seem to furnish an Objection in that Matter: For of Three Articles particularliz'd in those Informations, as brought against Mr. *Wicherly*, not one appears in the *Extract*: And whereas the whole Charge is said to consist of 16 Articles, Those represented in the *Extract*, fall several short of *that Number*, as far as can be guess'd: For none of the Articles there are either *separated* or *number'd*.

See Queen's-College in Cambridge.

But perhaps the Articles mention'd in these Informations had been preferr'd against him to the other *Committees* on Foot, before the Earl of *Manchester* was sent into these Counties, with that Power; and when he was Summon'd before the Sequestrators under that Earl, a new Set might be Framed, and Perfected. This is sure that tho Dr. *Nalson* may be presumed to have Omitted two of these three Articles, in partiality to the Clergy (because they contain Charges of *Immorality*) there was not the same reason for his omitting the other, which was only 'Refus'ing to Baptize in Private' (according to the Direction of the *Rubrick*) without manifest and apparent Necessity, and was Plainly a commendable Practice; nor cou'd it bring an Odium on any, besides (like most of the Particulars of those Charges, which are Abbreviated there) those, who Objected it as a Crime, and depriv'd him of his Living on that Account.

Altho' the Letter, if it be exact, saith they were those Sixteen Articles, on which he was Sequester'd, which he undeniably was, by the Earl of Manchester.

But if Dr. *Nalson* did omit to be punctual in Extracting the Allegations of that kind; and the Articles meant in the Informations now mentioned, were those, on which Mr. *Wicherly* was Accused before the *Sequestrators* under the Earl of *Manchester*. It is manifest, that the Charges of that Nature were no better supported before those *Committees*, than they were before others; as will plainly appear by the Letter it self; which as far as it concerned the Matter we are now speaking of, was in these Words: Mr. *Wicherly* 'was Sequester'd from his Living of *Hemingston* in the Rebellious Times, upon Sixteen 'Articles exhibited against him by his Parishioners; every one of which Articles, my *Father* 'one of the same Parish, affirmed several times 'in my Hearing, to be *Notoriously False*: And 'when his Neighbours would have had him joyn'd 'with them in their Information, he declared against it, upon Account of the Articles being false. 'Three of the Articles I Remember perfectly. 'First, *That he refused to Baptize Children at Home*; but this he never did, when the *Canon* 'required, or in case of great Danger of Death. 'Secondly, *That he was Drunk, and fell from his Horse*: When the whole Neighbourhood knew 'that there was not any Man of greater Moderation as to Drinking, than he was. And I 'heard my Father say, that he was that Morning 'as Sober as ever he saw any, when he Discourfed him at his House; and that immediately after he went from him, before he had rode 'half a Mile, he heard his Young Unruly 'Horse had thrown him. Thirdly, *That he made* 'his *Parishioners*, *when he went Perambulations*, 'Drunk, *and then over-reached them in Bargaining* 'for their *Tithes*. Which was no Truer, my 'Father said, than the other Two; for he said, 'there was but one Drunk then; and that he 'would not be at Rest, till he had Compounded with him. Besides, my Father said, 'his Parishioner was then very well satisfy'd 'with Mr. *Wicherly*'s Demands; and that his 'Tithes were a good Pennyworth, and worth 'much more. Sir, I heard my Father say, that 'all the rest of the Articles were of the same 'Stamp. In short, I knew the Gentleman my 'self; and I never saw, nor ever heard of 'any Misdemeanour, or Fault, sufficient to 'to Eject him out of his Living, but his not 'being of Their Faction'.

See alike Instance in the Case of Mr. Tray, in Kent.

But tho' the Charge of Immorality occurs so seldom, That of *Malignancy* (as I have observ'd already, on other Committees) was so frequent, or rather Universal, that unless I have miscounted, it is omitted but once in the whole Articles for the County of *Cambridge*, and not

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above once in all the other Counties, (tho' *Superstition* supplies the Room of it in both these Places) and, usually speaking, makes up the Gross of all the Charges brought againſt the Clergy; an unqueſtionable Evidence, what were the *real* Cauſes of their Sequeſtration.

Notwithſtanding which, theſe *Committees* are, purſuant to the *Title* of the Ordinance it ſelf, in the Warrants, commonly called *Committees for Scandalous Miniſters*; the Clergy cited before them are term'd *Scandalous Miniſters*, and the ordinary Forms of the Warrants for their Ejectment (as is before intimated) ran 'for *Scandalous Life and Doctrine*,' (as I gueſs by that *Exemplification* recited in the Extract, and from ſome other Hints in thoſe Papers) and that too in thoſe very Caſes where no *one Accuſation* of Immorality was lain in the *Articles*; for nothing of that Kind appears in the *Charge* againſt Mr. *Felton* of *Streetham*, in the Iſle of *Ely*, (as repreſented in the *Extract*) altho' the Warrant for Ejecting him (which there is at large Tranſcrib'd) was Worded in the manner now ſaid. But (as I have before obſerv'd of the Committee at *Hereford* likewiſe) they had now learn'd to call Oppoſing the Proceeding of the Parliament, '*Scandalous Acts*.' And, as is more particularly Apparent in the Proceedings we are now ſpeaking of, had agreed to call ſuch Doctrines as they miſlik'd, '*Scandalous Doctrines*;' and therefore, if a Man were ſequeſter'd for his '*Affection to* '*his Majeſty*,' and Preaching any Thing contrary to the '*new Goſpels of the Times*,' he was in *their Sence of the Words*, Ejected for '*Scandalous Life* '*and Doctrine*;' altho' ſuch as underſtood thoſe *General Expreſſions*, in the uſual and ordinary Significations, did, without Queſtion, alway Apprehend by them, that ſuch Clergymen were turn'd out, for ſome *Enormous Immoralities*.

The firſt Perſon mention'd in the Extract.

I muſt not Diſmiſs theſe Accounts of the Regulation of the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, and the Removing the *Scandalous Clergy* in the Counties of this *Aſſociation*, without acquainting the Reader that this Earl of *Manchester*, who was put at the Head of theſe Sequeſtrations, was in the Life-time of his Father, the Lord *Kimbolton*, whom the King accuſed of Treaſon, together with the *Five Members* of the *Houſe of Commons*; and muſt do him the Juſtice (tho' he was made the Inſtrument of ſo much Injuſtice to the Clergy) to reſcue the Reader for his Character at large to the noble Lord *Clarendon*; who informs us of him among other Things, that the unhappy Occaſions of his falling in with the Faction, were chiefly his having married a Daughter of the Earl of *Warwick*, the Narrowneſs of his Fortune during the Life of a Parſimonious Father, which were not ſufficient to ſupport him at Court, and the Neceſſity he found of throwing himſelf on the prevailing Party, to protect that Father of his (who had render'd himſelf obnoxious to Juſtice) and thereby to ſecure his own Fortune; that he was of a Genteel and Generous Nature, which the *Rough Parts* he was forc'd to act in thoſe Times never wiped out, nor corrupted: Inſomuch, that he was never Guilty of any Rudeneſs towards thoſe *he was oblig'd to oppreſs*: 'That he 'long and heartily wiſh'd the Reſtoration; that 'very Few who had an Hand in Contriving the 'Rebellion, gave ſo manifeſt Tokens of Repen-'tance, as he did:' And that he never *forfeited* that *Grace* and *Favour* to which his Majeſty receiv'd him after his Return.

Hiſt. Vol. I. p. 145. Vol. II. p. 180, 181.

Lord Fairfax to place only the Diſtreſſed in the Counties of York, Lincoln, Nottingham, and Rutland. Vol. I. p. 437.

February 27, 1643, An Ordinance paſs'd, ſetting forth, that '*many Miniſters in the County of* 'York, *being not only of Scandalous Life and Con-*'*verſation, but leaving their* 'Churches and Cures, 'have withdrawn themſelves willfully from the ſame, 'and have with ſuch Forces as were raiſed againſt 'the Parliament and Kingdom (thereby giving 'Evil Example to the People under their Charge) 'and aided and aſſiſted the ſaid Forces:' Therefore the Lords and Commons did Authorize *Ferd.* Lord *Fairfax*, 'to Nominate, Appoint, and place 'ſuch Able, Learned and Godly Divines, as he 'ſhould think fit, unto all ſuch Churches and Places 'in the ſaid County of York,' as were, or ſhould become Void in that Manner; or ſhould be 'Sequeſter'd by Virtue of any Order, or Ordinance of 'Parliament.' What his Lordſhip did in purſuit of this Power, and whether his Authority of *filling* up Vacancies, was Interpreted to imply a Power of *Declaring*, and by *that Means* at leaſt, *making* them void, I am wholly uninform'd; but the Preamble of *Scandalous Life* and *Converſation* ſeems to have furniſh'd him with a favorable Handle for ſuch a Practice.

The following Year I find Mention made in the Parliament Journals of an *Ordinance* for turning out of *Scandalous Miniſters* in the County of *Southampton*; but whether it paſs'd or not; or if it did, *how*, *by whom*, or in *what Manner* it was Executed, I do not find; nor does the *Printed Liſt* of the Ejected Clergy in this County, take any Notice of it.

Mention of an Ordinance for Sequeſtering the Clergy in Hampſhire.

The many Projects that had been now ſet on Foot (eſpecially the laſt, of Commitees in the Country) for Ejecting the *Loyal Clergy*, and the Application wherewith thoſe entruſted to Execute them, had ſet themſelves to that Buſineſs, ſeem to have contented the Faction for ſome time. And they were ſatisfied, as far as I can perceive, to let the old *Ordinances* have their Effect, without producing any new ones againſt 'em for Two or Three Years; but Time and Experience at laſt taught 'em (when they had Leiſure to Review their Work) that the *Reformation* was not yet *Compleat*, unleſs they *Silenc'd*, as well as *Ejected*, the *Malignant Miniſters*; and prevented 'em from getting *new Pulpits*, as well as threw 'em out of the old ones: For which Purpoſe a *Complaint* having been made of an Indictment in *Bucks*, for *not Reading* the *Common-Prayer*, it was order'd, *October* 26, 1646, 'That an Ordinance be brought in, to take 'away the Statute that injoyns it, and to diſable '*Malignant Miniſters* from Preaching.'

Malignant Miniſters Silenc'd.

Except ſilencing and new modelling ſome of the Committees in the Country.

Whitl. Journ. p. 230, 241, 285.

See what is before ſaid of the Great Seal at the End of the Account of Abolishing the Liturgy.

March 15, following, it was 'order'd, that 'none who have been put out of their Livings 'for '*Scandalous Malignancy*, ſhall be admitted 'into any without Conſent of *Both Houſes*.' And *December* 20, 1647, it was referr'd to a Committee 'to Examine, what *Delinquent Miniſters* did Preach, or Read the Book of *Common-Prayer*, and to Silence 'em. What was further done in theſe Matters at that Time, I know not; but ſome Years after, theſe Revolutions (for ſome of the ſame Purport) were effectually provided for by ſeveral Acts or Ordinances, as will be *hereafter* ſaid in *another Place*.

** Obſerve what theſe Times meant by Scandal.*

I have mention'd theſe *Orders* and *Reſolutions* together, becauſe of the Affinity that there is betwix 'em; but I muſt now Step back again to the Year 1646, *Midſummer*-Day that Year, having in a Manner compleated the Wiſhes of the Parliament; as not only putting 'em in Poſſeſſion of the Strong and almoſt only Remaining Garriſon of *Oxon*; but thereby opening a large Scene, and making Way for a great deal more of their moſt beloved Work of *Reformation*. Altho' to their no ſmall Diſturbance, they found the *Univerſity* held out a Siege more than a Year and Half, after the Town was ſurrender'd; for the *Convocation-Houſe* prov'd a *Citadel*, and each

Oxford Viſitation.

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each single *College* a *Fort*, which they found it not very eafy to reduce.

But tho' the Surrender of *Oxford* in 1646, brought on the great and calamitous *Visitation* of that Univerſity; yet like the other Univerſity of *Cambridge* (ſo very much did theſe Two beautiful and lovely Siſters *reſemble* one another, under their Suſt rings) ſhe had her Portion of other Troubles and Haraſſings, previous to the *General* Deſolation made, when the Faction had gotten the full Power in their Hands: And it will be neceſſary to take Notice of theſe, before I proceed to Account for the *Viſitation* it ſelf.

Wood, *Ant. Lib* 1 *p.* 347. To which Purpoſe it muſt be known, that in 1640, when the Seeds of Confuſion began to Ripen, and Threaten that plentiful Harveſt of Rebellion, which followed ſoon after, the Factious Townſmen began to abuſe the Scholars; to invade the known and undoubted Rights and Privileges of the Univerſity; to Diſturb and Reſiſt the Proctors in the Execution of their Duty; and particularly, got Mr. *Aſhburd* of *Lincoln* (then one of 'em) Summon'd before the Parliament, to anſwer for his having ſet at Liberty a Fellow, whom one Alderman *Nixon* had illegally Impriſon'd.

I preſume, he attended, but it's ſaid before they were at Liberty to hear him; for I find he dy'd in the Pariſh of St. Bride's, London, in the Beginning of February *this Year.* Wood, *Athe. Vol* 1. *p.* 500.

In *September* this Year, *Henry Wilkinſon* (then *B. D.* of *Magdalen-Hall*, but afterwards for his *Ibid. p.* 348. good Service to the Cauſe, made one of the Viſitors, and Canon of *Chriſt-Church*) preach'd a Factious * Sermon, mention'd already in another Place, before the Univerſity at St. *Mary's* †‡ Inveighing againſt the Ceremonies of the Church, *&c.* for which being ſentenc'd to a *Recantation* and (on his Refuſal) forbid to Preach any more in the Univerſity until he ſhould make it: He ſoon after Petition'd the Earl, who referring the Matter to the *Committee of Religion*, he was not only acquitted from the Cenſure, but order'd to Print his Sermon, which gave no ſmall Encouragement to the Faction in this Univerſity.

* *On the famous Text of* Rev. 3. 16. *So then becauſe thou art Luke-warm, and neither cold nor hot, will ſpew thee out of my Mouth: The Senſe of which is well hardly paſs for Canonical Scripture with ſome of their Moderate Succeſſors.*

† *See alſo* Nalſ. *Collect. Vol.* I. *p.* 700, 765.

I have already ſaid in another Place, that *October* 17, this Year, ſome Grievances of *Wadham* College were by the Earl refer'd to a Committee. I muſt now add, that the 27th of the ſame Month, *Ibid. p.* 349. Dr. *Potter* (then Vice-Chancellor) was ſent for, by a *Serjeant at Arms*, to Anſwer ſomething done in Execution of his Office; and being diſmiſſed, was ſoon after cited before a Com- *Poſſibly the Committee now mentioned.* mittee, then Sitting in the *Court of Wards*, which had ſome Affairs relating to the Univerſity before them. And *Jan.* 7, this Year, was again before the Houſe for Suſpending Mr. *Wilkinſon*, as *See alſo* Nalſ. *Collect. Vol.* I. *p.* 700, 701. hath been likewiſe already ſaid on another Occaſion.

Much about the ſame time the Townſmen Wood, *Ant. Lib.* 1. *p.* 349. Petition the Houſe of Lords againſt the Univerſity, for having invaded their Privileges (to which the Univerſity drew up a Counter-Petition,) and whilſt the Matter was depending; gather'd Tumults in the Night, abuſe the Governors of the Univerſity, ſtop the Proctors in the Execution of their Offices, and inſult them in ſuch a very rude Manner, that the Vice-Chancellor found himſelf under a Neceſſity to publiſh an Order, that no Scholars ſhould ſtir Abroad out of their reſpective Colleges.

June 28, 1641, the Order formerly remem- *Ibid. p* 352. ber'd, paſs'd the Houſe, that none who were *matriculated*, or took any *Degree* in this Univerſity, ſhould be oblig'd to Subſcribe the Third Article of the 36th Canon: To which was alſo added, that no Student in either of the Univerſities ſhould 'Bow towards the Altar, or 'make any Offerings there.'

Much about this time the Publick Acts were in Convocation Voted down for ever: On which Occaſion Dr. *Potter*, the Vice-Chancellor, Lamenting in a ſharp Speech, the Contempt thereby put upon all Learning, he was again complain'd of to the Earl, and order'd to tranſmit a Copy of his Speech to *Weſtminſter*, which was accordingly done: But what Reſolution the Earl came to upon it, I cannot learn.

February 8, 1641, the Scholars of both Univerſities were order'd to take a *Proteſtation*, which poſſibly was the Famous one already remember'd, taken by both Houſes in *May* this Year:) And *March* 2, the Power of Judging in *Academical Caſes* was taken from Dr. *Prideaux* (now Vice-Chancellor) as being a Clergyman, and given to Dr. *Giles Sweit*, his Deputy, a Lay-man. The like Example to which (ſaith *Wood*) the Univerſity never had before, or ſince. Ath. *Vol.* II. *p.* 687.

In *July* 1642, his Majeſty, then at *York*, Wood, *Annals. p.* 352, *&c.* wrote to Dr. *Prideaux* the Vice-Chancellor, to borrow ſome Money of the Univerſity: Whereupon a Convocation was call'd; who with one Conſent, voted his Majeſty all the publick Money they had, which was 860 l. And beſides this, ſeveral of the Colleges (more particularly *Chriſt Church*, *Magdalen*, and *Queen's*-Colleges) and ſeveral private Perſons, ſent their Plate, and ſent Money alſo. Soon after which the Parliament publiſhed a Proclamation, declaring this Act of the Convocation null, and void, pronouncing thoſe Criminal who had been concern'd in it, ſtraightly prohibiting any the like Actions for the future, commanding all, and ſingular Perſons of each Society to ſecure the Treaſure of the reſpective Colleges, and ordering Dr. *Prideaux* (then Rector of *Exeter*-College, and Biſhop of *Worceſter*) Dr. *Samuel Fell*, Dean of *Chriſt Church*, Dr. *Frewen* Preſident of *Magdalen-College*, and Dr. *Potter*, Provoſt of *Queen's*, to be ſeiz'd, and brought before them, to Anſwer what they had done in this Matter. But they all withdrew, and did not return to *Oxford*, as I think, until the King came thither, after the Battle at *Edge-Hill*. In the mean time, his Majeſty, on Notice of theſe Proceedings of the Earl, writes to the Commiſſioners of *Array*, the High-Sheriff of the County, and the Mayor of *Oxford*, to Protect the Univerſity. But the War being new broken out, neither theſe, nor the Scholars which met in Arms the following Month, were ſufficient to oppoſe the ſuperior Force of the Lord *Say*, then *Ibid. p.* 355, 356. Lord-Lieut. of the *County*; who on the News of Sir *John Biron's* having marched to *Oxon*, to Ath *Vol* II. *p.* 179. poſſeſs that Place for his Majeſty, order'd his Whitl. *Mem. p.* 60. *Deputy-Lieutenants to draw together what Forces they could, and meet him near the *City*, in order to diſpoſſeſs him; which was accordingly done; and their Numbers amounting in all to about 3000, Sir *John Biron* on their Approach, was oblig'd to quit the Town; which the Lord *Say* entering *September* 14, 1642, went forthwith attended with a Guard to *New-College*, and thence to *Queen's*, to ſearch for Plate and Arms: And having ſet a Guard that Night on the *latter of*

* *Among which was Mr.* Whitlock, *who had a Troop of Horſe, and is being moved to a Council of Officers to ſecure and ſurniſh that Place for the* Earl, *and to appoint Mr.* Whitlock *for Governor; the Earl Say did not think fit to follow that Advice. Which Paſſage is taken Notice of by Mr.* Whitlock *himſelf, in his Memoirs (ſo ſupra) with much Regret.*

theſe

theſe *Colleges*, goeth the next Day to *Magdalen*-College, on the ſame Errand, and taketh away what Arms he could find from thence; as likewiſe from *Merton*, C. C. C. and *Chriſt-Church*.

At the ſame time ſome of his Soldiers having diſcover'd ſome Trunks of Dr. *Sam. Fell's*, lodg'd out of the *College*, they ſeiz'd, and carry'd 'em to his Lordſhip's Lodgings; as they did likewiſe the remaining Plate of *Chriſt-Church*, not yet ſent to his Majeſty, which they found hid behind the *Plaiſtering* in the *Cellar*. They alſo ſet a Guard on the ſeveral Gates of that Houſe, and on the Lodgings of Dr. *Iles* (one of the *Canons*) that he might not convey away his Goods; and 'attempted to break into the Treaſury; and after a Day's Labour, forced a Paſſage into it; but met with nothing, except a ſingle Groat and an Halter, in the bottom of a large Iron Cheſt. Inraged with that Diſappointment, they went to the Deanery; where having ranſack'd what they thought fit, they put it altogether in a Chamber, lock'd up, and retired to their Quarters, intending the next Morning to return, and diſpoſe of their Prize: But when they came they found themſelves defeated, and every thing remov'd to their hand,' by the Help of a Key, which Mr. (afterwards Dr.) *Alleſtry* had to the Lodgings.

Life of Dr. Alleſtry.

The Day following (which was the 16th) his Lordſhip impriſon'd Mr. *Lloyd* of *Oriel*, and Three *Maſters of Arts* of *Chriſt-Church*, for ſome Words which they had ſpoken, and the next Day Three others: Which had ſo terrify'd the Scholars, that the *Sunday* following Two *Doctors* only, and very few of the *Maſters* appeared at Church. However, his Lordſhip reſtor'd all the Colleges their Plate (*Chriſt-Church* and *Univerſity* only excepted, becauſe theirs had been conceal'd) and contented himſelf with taking a Promiſe from the reſpective Heads, that it ſhould be forth coming, and ſhould not be made uſe of by the King againſt the Parliament. But it muſt be own'd, that Promiſe was not kept: For his Majeſty coming to *Oxford*, ſoon after the Battle of *Edge-Hill*, his Neceſſities oblig'd him to ſend for the Remainder of the *College-Plate*, which was accordingly carry'd in, and *Coined* for his Uſe. Beſides which, the *Scholars* in their private *Capacities* contributed Two Thouſand Pounds at one time, Eight Hundred Pounds at another, for the ſame Service; whilſt other of them, according to their ſeveral Abilities, maintained Two or Three Men for his Majeſty's Service, at their own Expence; and thoſe who could not ſerve him with their *Pockets*, did it with their *Perſons*; both Working with their own Hands on the *Fortifications*, and taking up *Arms* for him, and in the laſt of theſe *Stations* doing their *Military* (as they had wont to do their *Academical*) Exerciſe with ſo much Readineſs, and with ſuch a *Diſtinguiſhed Gracefulneſs* of *Poſture*, as gave the utmoſt Pleaſure to all that beheld them. They undertook likewiſe all the Inferiour Duties of the moſt private *Soldiers*, performed ſeveral Handſome Actions againſt the Rebels, and followed his Majeſty's Fortunes in the *Arms*, during ſome part of the *Rebellion*: Nor muſt I omit particularly to mention, that of the Hundred *Students* of *Chriſt-Church*, no leſs than Twenty were *Officers* in the Service, and the reſt, almoſt to a Man, *bore Arms*.

Both Doctors of Phyſick.

See Whitlock *ubi ſupra, contrary to the Advice of thoſe about his Lordſhip, which Mr.* Whitlock *ſo ſeems to lament.*

Wood. Ann. lib. p. 113.

Ibid. p. 363, 364.

Ibid. p. 363, 364.

Ibid. p. 366. Ath. Vol. II. p. 719.

It is altogether needleſs to proſecute the Particulars of theſe Matters, from the Time of his Majeſty's firſt coming among them, until the middle of the unfortunate Year 1646; when the Place (tho' furniſhed with a very good Garriſon, with Proviſion for Six Months, and all other Neceſſaries for a *Siege*, and having in it at that time many of the principal Nobility and Gentry) was ſhamefully enough given up to the Parliament-Forces; which, as hath been intimated, made way for the *Viſitation* that is now to be accounted for. But before I do yet proceed directly to that Subject, it may not be amiſs to take a brief View of the State into which the long Continuance of a Garriſon, and the Surrender of it at laſt into the Hands of the Parliament, had reduc'd this *Flouriſhing Univerſity*. The *Publick Acts* had been diſus'd for many Years; the Schools had been converted into Magazines; ſuch of the *Publick Exerciſes* as continu'd, were perform'd in a manner leſs Solemn than had been always cuſtomary before; and at laſt wholly dropp'd; and in the private Colleges, they were in a manner quite neglected. The Plate was not only gone, and the Barbarics empty'd of the Publick Money; but each College had likewiſe contracted Great Debts, and had not Money for their ordinary, and moſt neceſſary Uſes (tho' ſome of them had ſold all) notwithſtanding the Number of Scholars was reduc'd to a *very few*. The *Private Purſes* of ſuch as remain'd, were likewiſe *exhauſted*: Inſomuch that they labour'd under *downright Poverty*, and even *Beggary*, and appear'd in the Streets *like Walking Ghoſts*. Nor under thoſe *melancholy Circumſtances*, did they know *where*, or to *what* they could betake themſelves for Relief; the whole Kingdom being now in Confuſion, the Edifices of the ſeveral *Colleges* and *Halls* went in a manner to Ruin; the Chambers being moſtly taken up for thoſe who attended his Majeſty, or repair'd thither for Defence of the *Place*. Five of the Halls were perfectly empty'd of the Scholars; and the Principals were forc'd to Let out the Chambers to Townſmen, to keep them from falling quite to the Ground. And after the *Surrender* of the Place, 'There appear'd (ſaith *Wood*, *Athen.* Vol II. p. 740.) nothing but *Confuſion* and *Diſorder*. Heidi was broke looſe upon the *poor Remnant*; and they were over-run by *Sectaries*, *Blaſphemers*, *Hypocrites*, *Exciters* to *Rebellion*, *Cenſurers*, *Covetous Perſons*, *Men* of *Self-Pride*, *Envy* and what not? So that 'thoſe of the Gown, who could not brook ſuch Perſons, did either leave the Univerſity, or Abſcond in the reſpective Houſes, till they could know their Doom, by the *Approaching Viſitation*. The *Soldiery* did declare their Impudence ſo much, that they 'forbore not to Preach in ſome of the Pulpits, and to thruſt themſelves into ſome of 'the Publick Schools, and there in the Places 'of *Lecturers*, ſpeak to the Scholars againſt 'Human Learning, and challenge the moſt *Learned* of them to prove their *Calling* from 'Chriſt.' In a Word, the *Univerſity* Firſt underwent all the Miſeries which unavoidably attend on the Confuſions of War; and afterwards, all the Oppreſſions that *ſucceſsful Rebellion*, and *triumphant Enthuſiaſm* could put upon it.

They had Inſtructions for the King's going to Oxford in Chr. Hill C. Hill p. 227. But for what it ſaid of Rupland *and* Pendennis-Caſtles *ibid. p. 332.*

Ibid. p. 361.

Ibid. p. 366, 367.

It hath been before ſaid, that the Parliament had their Eyes on both the Univerſities, from the very Beginning of the *Rebellion*; and the Loyalty exerciſed by this Univerſity, in the ſeveral Inſtances new mention'd; together with the *great Advantages* which his Majeſty reap'd from the Fortifications of *Oxford*, which he took ſo long for his Head Quarters, could not but make them look on that Place with an eſpecial Obſervation. Add to this, that the Univerſity had diſmiſs'd the Earl of *Pembroke*

Ibid. p. 361.

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Pembroke from being their Chancellor (alledging, among other Reasons for their so doing, his Adherence to the Parliament, in Opposition to the Interest of his Majesty and the Church) and Oct. 24, 1643, declar'd the Marquis of *Hertford* Chancellor in his room. On all which Accounts it was not to be expected, that they should omit any Opportunity of taking them in hand: And therefore tho' the Body of the University it self was as yet out of their reach, the Supplies of Nourishment for that Body were in some measure in their Power; as the Estates and Tenants of the several Colleges happen'd to lie within the Parliament Quarters, or any of the Counties which had submitted, or been subdu'd to them: And such as did not, it is probable, might be something influenc'd by their Orders, whilst the Success of the War continu'd Doubtful and Uncertain: On which grounds, as may be suppos'd, *Mar.* 24, 1643, the *Commons* pass'd an *Order*, 'That all 'the *Tenants* of the *Colleges*, &c. in *Oxford* should 'keep the Rents in their Hands, till farther 'Order from the House.' It is probable this Order was not without its Effect; but that of *July* 2, 1646, was, no doubt, more Effectual (not only this Town in particular, but almost the Whole Kingdom, being by that time brought under their Power;) which provided, 'That no 'Head of an House, Fellow, &c. should be 'admitted to any Place of Profit in the U- 'niversity, nor any Lands set, or Leases re- 'new'd, until the Pleasure of the Parliament 'in that matter was known.' This was a plain, as well as an early Step, taken towards the *Reformation*, which was in the following Year set on foot; and was withal apprehended to be a manifest *Contravention* of the *Articles of Surrender*; wherein it had been stipulated, That 'the *Chancellor, Masters, Heads, Fellows, and all other Persons belonging to the University, or any Colleges or Halls, should according to their Statutes, &c. enjoy their ancient Government* '(subordinate indeed, to the immediate Authority and Power of Parliament;) *and that all the Rights and Privileges, &c. Lands, Revenues, &c. should be enjoy'd by them respectively, free from Sequestrations, Fines, Taxes, and all other Molestations whatsoever, for, or under colour of any thing whatsoever, relating to this present War, or the Differences between his Majesty and the Parliament.*' Whereupon Dr. *Hammond*, then Publick Orator, was order'd to write to Sir *Tho. Fairfax*, and beseech him that he would use his Endeavours with the Parliament, that the *Articles of Surrender* might be punctually observed: But whether that General mov'd in the matter, or not, is unknown. This only is sure, that if he did, it was without that Effect, which the University Desir'd, tho' probably did not Expect. Nor could they well, as for many other Reasons, so for this especially, as I should judge, because the last Clause in the Article plainly left an Ope to destroy all the rest of it, whenever they pleas'd. It was in these Words: '*Provided, that this shall not extend to retard any Reformation there intended by the Parliament, or give them any Liberty to intermeddle in the Government.*'

Ibid. p. 167.

Ibid.

Ens Humb. Called Fol. p. 896.

The taking up Arms against the Parliament, was after by the very Ordinance for the Visitation, decreed to be enquir'd into.

Besides the Clause before, that they were to be subject to the immediate Authority of Parliament.

In *Sept.* following, the Parliament made a further Advance towards the more immediate Appearance of their Authority in a *Visitation*, by sending their Harbingers to prepare the way for it. These were *Seven Divines* whom they dispatch'd to *Oxford* the Tenth of that Month, to reduce the University to a better Temper; and to dispose them to a Reconciliation with the Parliament and their Proceedings. The Persons pitch'd on for this purpose, were Mr. *Robert Harris*, of *Hanwell* in *Oxfordshire*; Mr. *Edward Reynolds*, formerly of *Merton*-College; Mr. *Henry Wilkinson*, Senior of *Magdalen*-Hall; Mr. *Francis Cheynell*; Mr. *Edward Corbet*, both of *Merton*-College; Mr. *Henry Cornish*, formerly of *New-Inn*-Hall, and Mr. *Henry Langley*, formerly of *Pembroke*-College. These were provided with a Power to Invade any *Pulpit* in *Oxford*, as often as they pleased. And that which they chose most frequently to Prophane, was the *University-Pulpit* at St. *Mary's*; where Interrupting the *Courses* and *Turns* of *Preaching*, Settled in the *University*, they vented according to the Mode of the Times, their *Extempore Prayers*; which they generally drew out into a tedious Length; interspersed with extravagant Recommendations of the Parliament, and their *Blessed Proceedings*; and seldom concluded with the *Lord's-Prayer*. But this was, however, a proper Preamble to the Discourses that usually followed, which were for the most part, of a Length proportion'd to that of their *Prayers*; fill'd with Empty, Useless Titles, and bitter Invectives against the Governours of the *Church* and *University*; whom they usually call'd *Dumb-Dogs, Formalists, &c.* And all this utter'd with *Ill Looks, Wry Faces, Antick Gestures* and a *Clamorous Voice*; which had soon emptied the *Church* of the *Graver and more Sober part of the University*, who mostly betook themselves, for the Convenience of *Divine Worship*, to the Parish of St. *Mary Magdalen*.

See each of these in Wood, Ath. Vol. II.

But besides their *Sunday's Exercises*, they had also their Meetings every *Thursday* (a Practice which the *Hypocrisie* of those Times had brought much in Vogue,) for the *Resolving Cases of Conscience*, and *determining such Questions*, as they judg'd of most Use, in matters of that kind. These were held in a House within the Parish of St. *Peter's* in the *East*, (which the *Scholars* therefore called the *Scruple-Shop*) whither, by this *Specious Pretence*, they drew great Numbers, especially of the meaner Sort; and to far obtain'd their Purposes, that they made some of them *Renounce their Allegiance and Oaths which they had taken to the* King, *Exercise publick Fastings, and Repentance, in their Congregations, for having taken up Arms in his Defence, and take the Solemn League and Covenant.* But their Success was not without its Interruptions and Disturbances, which it met with from one *William Erbury*. This *Enthusiast* had been formerly of *Brazen-Nose-College*, was after censur'd in the *High Commission-Court*, for Preaching in *Conventicles*, had been now for several Years a *Chaplain* in the *Army*; and being of the *Independent Principles*, was much in the Favour and Esteem of the *Soldiers*; and Envying the Reputation which the *Presbyterians* had gain'd by this Method, went one Day to hear these Determinations; when it happen'd, that the matter in Debate concern'd the *Office and Dignity of the Ministry*. Whereupon *Erbury* told them, they had *no Ministry*, nor were they a *Church*. A Set Time was therefore appointed to Debate this Question, '*Utrum in Ecclesiâ Ministerium felicius aliquibus Hominibus sit concreditum?*' The Terms of which, at the time of meeting, were thus alter'd; '*An illi, qui pro Ministriis se venditant, majore Prosequâ gaudeant, aut uberiore utantur jure in annunciando Evangelio, quam quilibet ex Plebe Christiana?*' The Event was, that after much wrangling, *Erbury* and his *Party* put the *Presbyterian* Disputants under the same Difficulties, that our *Blessed Saviour* did the unbelieving *Jews*, by his Question of *John's Baptism*; For Demanding of them, '*whence they had their Orders*,' they durst not say, '*from the Bishops*, who were confessedly on both sides *Antichristian*; (and should

Ibid. p. 168.

Ibid. p. 167.

Wood, Ant. Lib. p. 167, 168 are also the Account given to the Parliament by the Ministers sent to Oxford.

they at that time have said otherwise, to bring themselves off, they *fear'd the People*; nor could they *deny it*, since every one knew they had all been *Episcopally* (and no otherwise) Ordain'd; and so the Shout went on the Side of *Erbury*'s Party, and the *Convention* was Dissolv'd, to the no small Disturbance of the *Presbyterian* Disputants; who for some little Time discontinued their Meeting, but soon after reassum'd it. Nor was this the only Disputation which *Erbury* had with them: For at another held in St. *Mary*'s-Church, he maintain'd this, among other Positions, 'That the Saints shall have the same Wor-'ship, Honour, Throne and Glory, which Christ 'now hath; and shall be endowed with a greater 'Power of Miracles than Christ had whilst on 'Earth.' The Contest lasted about Four Hours, in a Tumultuous Manner; and at last both Parties retir'd, each claiming the Victory. Not long after this, *Erbury* left *Oxford*; but his Conventicle was continu'd by *Henson*, *Keiser*, and *Grimes*, then *Officers* and *Preachers* of Note, in the Army; but formerly the one a *Shoe-maker*, the other a † *Pedling Broker*, and the Third a *Carpenter*.

Wood, *Ant. Lib.* i. *p.* 169.

† *Or* Button-Maker, *as some said.*

But to return to the *Visitation*: These Preachers having now repair'd the Way, the Ordinance for Visiting the University, pass'd *May* 1, 1647, appointing (a) 'Sir *Nath. Brent*, Mr. (b) *Edward* 'Corbet, Mr. *John Pulliston* of the *Middle-*'*Temple*, Mr. (c) *Henry Wilkinson*, Mr. (d) '*William Pynn*, Mr. *Will. Typping*, Sir *William* '*Cobb*, Mr. *Geor. Greenwood*, Dr. (e) *John Wilk-*'*inson*, Mr. (f) *Edward Reynolds*, Mr. (g) *Robert* '*Harris*, Mr. (h) *Francis Cheynell*, Mr. *John* 'Pocker, Mr. (i) *John Wilkinson*, Mr. (k) *John* '*Mills*, Mr. (l) *Christopher Rogers*, Mr. *William* 'Cope, Mr. *Bartholomew Hall* of the *Middle-*'*Temple*, Mr. *Thomas Knight* of *Lincoln-*'s-*Inn*, 'Mr. *John Helling* of *Gray*'s-*Inn*, *William Draper*, '*Gabriel Beck* of *Lincoln*'s-*Inn*, *John Carrwright*, 'and *Samuel Dunch* Esqrs; Visitors of the said 'University, and of all the Colleges, Halls, 'Masters, Scholars, Fellows, Members, Officers,' &c. Empowering 'them, or any Five of them, 'to Enquire of, Hear and Determine, all and 'every Crimes, Offences, Abuses, Disorders, and 'all other Matters whatsoever, which, by the 'Laws of this Realm, Customs or Statutes, 'rightly Establish'd, of that University, or the 'Statutes of the respective Colleges, or Halls, 'may lawfully be enquir'd of, heard and de-'termin'd in the way of *Visitation* of the Univer-'sity, or the Colleges, Halls, Masters, Scholars,' &c. Wherein they were to Proceed, 'to all In-'tents and Purposes, as by the said Laws, Sta-'tutes and Customs, any other Visitors, by any 'Authority whatsoever appointed, might proceed 'respectively.

Scob. *Collect. P.* 1. *p.* 116.

May 23, 1649. *Some other Visitors were added; but who they were, doth not appear. Whitl. Journ. p.* 339.

The Reader will here observe, that Five of the Seven Preachers were made Visitors; tho' in the beginning of this Parliament all Clergy men were with some Clamour disabled by an Act of Parliament from having any Place of Judicature. See a Letter at the End of Pegafus. p. 3, 4. *I must add further, that tho' (Two of them more especially) were the most busie, and in Conjunction with Sir* Nathaniel Brent, *were in a manner the only Persons who transacted the whole Business of the Visitation, as far as I can yet perceive.*

(a) *See* Wood, Ath *Vol.* II. *p.* 92. (b) *Ibid. p.* 749. (c) *Ibid. p.* 397. (d) *Ibid. p.* 311, *and* Wood, Ath. *Vol.* I. *p.* 816. (f) Wood, Ath. *Vol.* II. *p.* 407. (g) *Ibid. p.* 748. (h) *Ibid. p.* 145. (i) *Ibid. p.* 770. (k) *Ibid. p.* 747. (l) *Ibid. p.* 749.

They were more particularly Authoriz'd 'to enquire upon Oath concerning those, 'that Neglect to take the *Solemn League* 'and *Covenant*, and the *Negative Oath*, or op-'pose the Ordinances of Parliament concerning 'the *Discipline* and *Directory*; or did not pre-'mote the same in their several Places, or should 'Teach or Write against any Point of Doctrine, 'the Ignorance of which doth exclude from the 'Sacrament.' They were likewise 'Directed to 'Enquire upon Oath, of all who had taken up 'Arms against the Parliament,' and to 'certifie the 'Vacancies of those who should be found Guilty 'of any of the aforemention'd Offences,' to a *Committee* of about 25 Members of the House of Lords; and about 50 Members of the House of Commons, after nam'd and appointed in the Ordinance, as well for 'confidering, determi-'ning and directing on such Returns, what fur-'ther Proceedings should be had;' as for 'the 'Receiving, and finally determining such Appeals, 'that should be made by any of the Scholars, 'from the Sentence of the Visitors.' And *lastly*, the Visitors were 'to enquire what Oaths en-'joyn'd to be taken by the Statutes of the Uni-'versity, or any of the Colleges, were not fit to 'be taken, and to Report their Opinion' in that Matter likewise, to the *Committee* now men-tion'd.

The Ordinance, for Reasons obvious enough, concludes with a '*a Salvo to all the Rights of* '*the Chancellor, for the Time being.*

Instructed with those Powers, the Faction forthwith set themselves to the Godly Work of Reforming this University: And tho' it is notorious, that when the incomparable Archbishop *Laud*, in the time of his Chancellorship apply'd himself to Reform the real Disorders of it, the *Puritans* industriously oppos'd him, encouraging the Under-Graduates to wear unstatutable Habits, and when they were hunted out of Bawdy-Houses or Taverns, promoting Riots, and Drinking-Matches in the private Colleges; yet they lost no Time themselves in setting about Regulating the pretended Crimes of Loyalty and Affection to the Church: And therefore in about a Fortnight (viz. *May* 15,) after the passing of this Ordinance, a *Citation* was issued from Ten of the Visitors, (then at *London*) Directed to the Proctors and Heads of Houses, or their Vice-Principals, &c. Acquainting them, that on *Friday* the 4th of *June* following, they intended to open the *Visitation*; Summoning them, and all the Scholars, Officers, &c. to appear that Day in the *Convocation-House*; and enjoyning them to give in the Names of all the University-Officers, and of all the Scholars, &c. of the several Colleges. This *Citation* was not only deliver'd to the several Persons concern'd, but also Pasted up upon the Walls and Pillars, in several Places of the University: However, just before this Day of Doom came, it happen'd that the Garrison (the Army being now grown in more Senses than one Independent) made a Mutining, seiz'd the Money sent to pay them off, (in Order to their being Disbanded) and refus'd to lay down their Arms; Whereupon Sir *Nath. Brent* (the first *Commissioner* for the *Visitation*) and some other of the Visitors, who were still at *London*, thought it not safe to venture down, until the Event of that threatning Tumult could be seen; and therefore dispatch'd Letters to such of their more Officious Brethren, as were already got to *Oxon*, that they could not be with them until the long *Vacation*.

Wood, *Ant. Lib.* i. *p.* 169.

Ibid. p. 171.

See a Letter from a Scholar in Oxford, to his Friend in the Country (1649.) per Totum.

Wood, *Ant. Lib.* i. *p.* 158.

Mean while, the University, after the Alarm of the *Citation*, were not unmindful to put themselves in Readiness to receive the Assault; and therefore the Heads of Houses and other Principal Members, held frequent Meetings in Private, to Consult of, and Prepare an Answer to be return'd to these Inquisitors, and to draw up their Opinion of the *Covenant*, the *Negative Oath*, and the *Directory*, (concerning all which the *Ordinance* had directed a special Enquiry) which being accordingly done, it pass'd in a full Convocation, *June* 1. 1647, and was resolv'd to be render'd in all their Names, to the Visitors, as their *full Answer*, without the Diffinding Voice of any single Person, one *Godfrey* of *Christ-Church* (then lately come from *Geneva*) only excepted, who murmur'd something against it.

Ibid. p. 171, 172, 371.

It was chiefly Drawn up by Dr. Sanderson, *and Published at* Oxford *that Year*, 1647. *In* 4to. *under the Title of*

(a) Reasons of the present Proceedings of the University of *Oxford*, concerning the Solemn League and Covenant, the Negative Oath, &c. Wood, Ath. *Vol.* I. *p.* 816.

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A thing which furely Merits an especial Remark, that at a Time when his Majeſty's Fortunes were loweſt (or rather indeed utterly ruin'd) his Perſon in the Power and Cuſtody of the Rebels, a Devouring *Viſitation*, and a Garriſon of *Enthuſiaſts*, with their Swords at their Throats upon them, not a *ſingle Perſon* of all that great Body, but one corrupted *Renegado*, ſhould be found to recede the leaſt Step from his *Duty* and *Allegiance*.

But to Return: The Mutining of the Garriſon happening but Two Days before the *Viſitation* was to Commence; the Return from Sir *Nathaniel Brent*, and thole of the Viſitors who were at *London*, came too late to prevent the Preparations for it. Accordingly, the Evening before, *Merton*-College Gates were ſet wide open, to receive Sir *Nathaniel* and his Brethren from *London*. Some of the Commiſſioners who liv'd in other Parts of the County, were likewiſe come to Town, but chiefly the Stomachs of the *Preaching Viſitors* before mention'd (who expected to Feaſt themſelves on ſuch *Headſhips* and *Canonries* as ſhould be Vacated, which in Fact they afterwards did) were up, and could not be pacify'd, but by breaking faſt themſelves; altho' the whole Company was not yet come together. And therefore the *Ordinance* Empowering *any Five* to Act; the next Morning (contrary to the Expectations of every Body) Mr. *Rogers*, Mr. *Harris*, Mr. *Reynolds*, Mr. *Henry Wilkinſon*, and Mr. *Cheynell* (having gotten likewiſe Mr. *Dance*, Mr. *John Wilkinſon*, and Mr. *Draper*, who came to Town in Expectation of meeting the reſt to joyn them) proceeded to open the *Viſitation*; and began it (as they did all the other diſtinguiſh'd Wickednetſes of theſe Times) according to their uſual Hypocriſie, with Prayers, and a Sermon. The Petion pitch'd upon for the Office of Preaching was, Mr. *Harris*, (one of the Viſitors) who tho' a notorious *Pluraliſt*, yet expected ſome further Emolument, and was after Rewarded with the *Preſidentſhip* of *Trinity*-College, in the Room of Dr. *Potter*, diſmiſs'd by the Viſitors. The Preferments which he then enjoy'd are thus Reckon'd up by one of the Gentlemen of this Univerſity, in a Letter wrote about this Time: '*Hanwell*, his old Love, '160 *l. per Annum*, beſides Graſing, *&c. Biſhop's-gate*, towards 400 *l. Hanborough*, towards 300 *l. Buriton* and *Peterſfield* in *Hampſhire*, not above 5 or 600 *l.* more, beſides the '4 *s.* a Day for the *Aſſembly Membersſhip*, and '10 *s.* for *Apoſtleſhip*, in *Oxford*.' And, (to take that by the Way) being Conſcious of the Offence which he could not but know it would give in thoſe godly Times, when *Pluralities* were ſo much decry'd, he took Notice of it * himſelf, in the *Sermon* we are now ſpeaking of; and declar'd, (how true I know not) that tho' he held indeed the 5 Livings, yet he had not the Profits of them.

Bid. p. 186, 187.

See a Letter at the End of Pegaſus, *p.* 3.

In Addition to which I have read ſomewhere, that he was guilty of in thoſe Times with one Sleeve on his Head, others coming out of his Pockets, *&c.*

* *See the ſame Letter.*

‡ *Contrary to Mr.* Greenwood, *their new* Principal *of* Braſen-Noſe; *who being, it ſeems, charged with the ſame ungodly practice of* Pluraliſme, *declared, good Man, 'that he had not the 'Livings, but only the Profits of them.' See the ſame* Letter.

I cannot forbear to add on this Occaſion, that the ſame Letter (*p.* 2.) obſerves, as much as Sermons were Idoliz'd in that Age, Old *John Wilkinſon*, another of the Viſitors, 'was known 'not to have preach'd above once in 40 Years; 'had out-liv'd the little Learning he was once 'Maſter of, and was become the Sport of the 'very Boys;' And that *Rogers*, another Commiſſioner for the *Viſitation*, had made himſelf 'Famous (ſaith the ſame Letter) for *Adam* the *Protoplaſtus*, when many Years ſince he ventur'd 'to be a Preacher, and attempted to imitate 'that Sound (which he might often have heard) 'of *παλαιολογος* which 'tis ſuppos'd he thought 'compounded of the Greek *παλαι* (if he ever 'knew ſo much of that Language) and the Latin '*Lapſus*, which yet he was not ſo much Maſter 'of, as to give it a more perfect Sound than that 'of *Protolapſus*.'

P. 1.

In ſuch Hands had the *Ordinance* lodg'd all the Important Rights of Viſiting this great and famous Univerſity, and the ſeveral Colleges of it; which the wiſe and pious Founders juſtly eſteem'd an Authority of ſuch Conſequence, that by their ſeveral *Statutes* they repos'd it with none but Perſonages of the *higheſt Stations*; and which were therefore always preſum'd to be of the moſt *eminent Characters*.

But to proceed with the *Viſitation*: The *Citation* before-mention'd enjoyn'd the Heads, *&c.* to appear betwixt the Hours of Nine and Eleven, which they accordingly did; but Mr. *Harris* held them ſo long by the Ear, at St. *Mary's*, that the Clock ſtruck Eleven juſt as the Sermon was ended. In the mean while, Dr. *Fell*, then Vice-Chancellor, perceiving they were like to ſlip their Time, ſent Orders to the Sexton of St. *Mary's* to keep his Clock exactly with the Sun, and as ſoon as it had Struck, enter'd the Convocation-Houſe, and there, by the Mouth of the Proctor, declar'd, that the time being *elapſed*, (or to uſe Mr. *Rogers's* Expreſſion, *protolaps'd*) they were obliged to no longer Attendance; and having gotten the Fact atteſted by a *publick Notary*, diſmiſſed the Scholars to their ſeveral Colleges, and for hwith went off with the Beadles before him. But by this Time the Viſitors were come as far as the *Proſcholium*; where the Paſſage being narrow, one of the Beadles cryed out, *Make way here for Mr.* Vice-Chancellor, which theſe Sneaking Viſitors preſently did. So much Courage doth Innocence and a good Cauſe always Inſpire; ſo much *Authority*, and ſuch a Sort of *Majeſty* did Right and Juſtice, Honeſty and Loyalty carry with them: And ſo little could thole who were come on Purpoſe to invade them, withſtand the Surprize of their ſudden and unexpected Appearance. Add to this, that tho' the Powers granted them by the Ordinance, had now plainly made them Superior to the whole *Univerſity*, yet none of thole then preſent, having ever been in Eſteem, or in any Poſt of Eminence before, they muſt probably be ſuppoſed to have had an Awe and Reverence for the Governors, and other Perſons of Character in the *Univerſity*, from which they could not readily Diſengage themſelves. Upon this, the Vice-Chancellor civilly moving his Cap to them, ſaid, '*How do ye, Gentlemen, 'tis paſt Eleven a 'Clock*,' and ſo paſſed on his way, without taking any further Notice of them, whilſt the Scholars applauding his Conduct, with a general Hum, attended him: And the Viſitors, after they had recover'd the Fright of the Beadles Staves (thoſe Engines of Authority having made them give way, like the Rebel-Slaves, when they ſaw the Whips in the Hands of their Maſters) continued their *Cavalcade*, with a Mobb of Boys and Preſt-men, to the *Convocation-Houſe*, where they laid their Heads together for about an Hour (as they did likewiſe ſeveral Times afterwards); but what paſs'd, was not made publick at that Time, nor at any other Time ſince, as far as I can learn, and probably never will, until that Great and Solemn *Viſitation*, wherein all their Deeds of Darkneſs ſhall be laid open.

Wood, *Ant. Lib.* 1. *p.* 320.

Letter from a Scholar, &c. p. 1.

In

In the mean while, their having thus ſtipp'd their time, did, as was plain to every one, put them under a Neceſſity of *Beginning all again*, if they would have any Regard to Regularity in their Proceedings; and by that means made them the *Jeſt* and *Deriſion* of every Body; and it was indeed wonderful to ſee, with what Contempt and Scorn the Univerſity always Treated them, both in this and many other Inſtances, throughout the whole Courſe of the Viſitation; altho' not their Fortunes only, but their very Lives were in the Hands of thoſe Inquiſitors, and of the Garriſon, who were Commanded to put their Orders in Execution.

June 5, which was the Day after their Firſt Attempt was thus Fruſtrated, a *Committee* of the *Univerſity* met, and came to the Following Reſolutions, 'That, No one ſhould Appear, 'unleſs the Summons had Five Names to it. 'Secondly, That no one ſhould Appear on a 'Holy-Day. Thirdly, That he ſhould Demand 'by what Authority he was Summon'd; and if 'deny'd an Anſwer, ſhould Preſently Depart. 'Fourthly, That if they Declar'd their Authority, 'he ſhould Anſwer with a *Salvis Juribus Regni, 'Academiæ, & Collegii, &c. Fifthly*, That he 'ſhould Demand his Accuſation in Writing; as 'alſo time to put in his Anſwer; and ſhould Re-'turn it in Writing, and no otherwiſe. And 'Laſtly, That he ſhould utterly Refuſe to Anſwer 'on Oath, becauſe that would be to Accuſe him-'ſelf, and would plainly Revive the Oath *ex Offi-'cio*, which their Faction had ſo Loudly and Cla-'morouſly Decry'd.'

What the *Viſitors* did, for about the Space of Ten Weeks after this, I do not find; but it ſeems as tho' this firſt Aſſault had diſcover'd to them, both their own *Weakneſs* and the *Reſolution* of the *Defendants*; and that therefore they found themſelves under a Neceſſity of making the Battle more ſtrong; which was accordingly done *Auguſt* 26 1647. by an *additional Ordinance*, declaring in the firſt Place, 'That the Cathedral-'Church, or College of *Chriſt-Church*, was ſubject 'to this *Viſitation*, in like manner as the reſt of 'the Colleges; and then farther Ordaining, 'that the *Viſitors* ſhould have Power to *Adminiſter* '(as well as Enquire of) the *Covenant*, and 'Negative Oath: That they ſhould have Power 'to Demand and Perule the *Statutes*, *Regiſters*, 'Accompts, &c. and all other Papers whatſoever, 'of the *Univerſity* or the reſpective *Colleges* and 'Halls; And ſhould have Power to Seize, and 'Detain in Cuſtody, any Perſon whatſoever, that 'after a Perſonal *Citation*, ſhould Refuſe to pro-'duce theſe Books or Papers; or any other Mem-'bers of the *Univerſity*, who ſhould Omit, or 'Refuſe to Appear before them, after a Second 'Perſonal Summons or Citation;' directing them alſo 'To Impannel a Jury or Inqueſt, to con-'ſiſt of Members of this *Univerſity* above the Age 'of 21, to Enquire by Oath on the Articles 'founded upon the Tenor of the Firſt *Ordinance* '(and to be Approv'd by the Committee of 'Lords and Commons, Erected by that *Ordinance*) 'of any of the *Crimes* therein mention'd,' and provided alſo that 'Oliver St. John, the *Attorney-'General*, ſhould prepare a *Commiſſion* (for which 'they alſo Empowered him) *Authorizing* the 'Perſons (whom they had formerly Named) 'to viſit the *Univerſity*, without any further 'Warrant, according to the Purport of theſe 'Two *Ordinances*; and Empowering the *Commiſſi-'oners* of the *Great Seal* to affix the *Seal* to ſuch '*Commiſſion*, when it ſhould be prepared:' Which Horrible Mockery was accordingly Effected the 27th of *September* following, running in theſe Words: 'Chiefly, by the Grace of *God*, &c. 'To our truſty and well-beloved Sir *Nathaniel* '*Brent*, *&c.*' then Reciting the *Ordinance* for viſiting the *Univerſity*; and after adding, 'Know 'ye, that we, intending the Regulation and Refor-'mation of our *Univerſity* of *Oxford*, &c.' Nor were they Aſhamed, on the Foot of this *Monſtrous Impoſture*, to proceed to the *Viſitation*: And having now (as the laſt Attempt upon him, next that of his Head) prophanely made *Plunder* of his Majeſty's Name, under the Sacred Authority of it, to Ruine that *Univerſity*, which had Employed all their *Treaſuries* both Private and Publick, for his Service, had afforded him even Shelter from the Bloody Attempts of theſe very *Men* for ſo many Years, and were at that very time Suffering the Loſs of all they had left in the World, to preſerve their *Allegiance* to him; and all this, whilſt it was openly and perfectly known to every one, that his Majeſty, inſtead of granting any ſuch *Commiſſion*, did, of all other things whatſoever, Deteſt and Abhor it; and that the whole of it was pure Mockery and Force, and every Letter of it Falſified and Counterfeit.

Wood, *Ant. Ox. Lib.* 1. *p.* 197.

But to return to the *additional Ordinance*, which provided in the laſt Place, 'That the *Sheriffs*, 'Mayors, and other *Magiſtrates*, ſhould be aiding 'and aſſiſting to the *Viſitors*, as they ſhould have 'Occaſion.'

The ſame Day theſe farther Inſtructions were iſſued, 'That the *Viſitors* ſhould ſit *de Die in Diem*, to Receive Informations; and that they 'ſhould begin with the Heads of Houſes, and 'the *Canons* of *Chriſt-Church*; that they ſhould 'take Care that no one Comprehended in the *Ar-'ticles of Surrender*, ſhould bear any Office in the '*Univerſity*; that they ſhould Enquire who were 'Preſent in *Convocation*, when the *Money* was 'ſent to his Majeſty; and that they ſhould En-'quire on Oath, what Offences had been Com-'mitted, and by whom, againſt the *Laws* of this 'Realm, or any of the *Statutes* of the Reſpective 'Colleges.'

September 24, the *Committee of Lords and Commons*, came to a Reſolution (founded on the Two *Ordinances* before Accounted for, and Reciting particularly the chief Heads of them) that the *Viſitors* ſhould proceed to Enquire, Examine, Determine, *&c.* according to the Tenor of theſe *Ordinances*: And being now Furniſhed with new Powers, freſh Inſtructions, and Recruited with a Supply of ſome of their *Members*, they returned, as it were, to the Charge with greater Vigour; and according to the *Mode of the Times*, appointed a *Faſt* on the *Feaſt* of S. *Michael and all Angels*, for renewing of the *Viſitation*; all tho' their Abo-liſhing of this Feſtival on the Occaſion, was not altogether unſuitable to the Undertaking they had in Hand; ſince in contending for this Body (*Learned in all the Wiſdom of* Greece, and indeed *of all the other Parts of the World*, as well as in that of the *Egyptians*) they quitted the Character of the Firſt *Holy Angel* of the Day, and choſe to themſelves that of his *Adverſary*: For it falling to the ſhare of *Mr. Corniſh*, and *Mr. Wilkinſon*, ſen. (Two of the *Viſitors* likewiſe) to *Pray* and *Preach* on that Occaſion; the Latter of them by his Abominable *Raiſing*, and *Invectives*, drove every *Modeſt Perſon* out of the *Church*; which moſt of the *Heads of Houſes* foreſeeing, had forborn to be Preſent.

Ibid. f. 358.

Ibid. p. 361.

The ſame Day a Paper (without any Names) was affixed to the Doors of the *University-Church*, giving Notice, that thenceforward the *Viſitation* was to be *de Die in Diem*; and the following Week a *Citation* was Iſſued to all the *Heads of Houſes*, requiring them to bring in their *Statutes*, *Regiſters*, *Accompts*, and to a Word, all their *Publick Writings*, to the *Warden's Lodgings* at *Merton*-College: And the ſame Day Dr. *Fell*, the moſt worthy *Vice-Chancellor*,

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lor, was Ordered to Appear before them, 'To 'Answer to such Questions as they should De- 'mand of him;' and required 'To send by the 'Hands of the Persons who served those Orders 'upon him, all the Books, Acts, *&c.* belonging 'to the *Universitys*.' At the same time the Proctors were order'd to bring in their *Keys*, *Books*, and the other *Publick Things* in their Custody. It is not enough to say, that every one of these Orders were Disobeyed; for they were also despised and Contemned. This Day likewise the *Visitors* appointed their † *Spies* and *Informers* in every College, whom they afterwards rewarded with the *Fellowships* of such as were Ejected; which may serve in good Measure to account for the Characters of those who Succeeded the *Loyalists* of this *University*; since none but Persons of the basest Spirits could have undertaken so Vile a Service, especially considering they performed it effectually, and were of singular use to the *Inquisition*.

† *Mr. Wood expresses this Matter. I presume they were a sort of* Delegates, *chosen by the Visitors, and the Persons whom in some Papers from* New-College, *I find call'd* Delegates, Assistants to the Visitors.

About this time they dispatched one of their Body to *London*, for *Instructions* how they were to behave themselves with relation to the Articles agreed on at the Surrender of the Garrison; and the 4*th* of *October* issued another Summons to Dr. *Fell*, to appear the *Wednesday* following, and bring with him the *Books* and *Papers* as well of his own College, as of the *University*; at which time he appeared accordingly, as did likewise the rest of the Heads of Houses; but instead of bringing their *Papers*, they Demanded to know by what Authority they were Summon'd. In return to which, they most shamelessly produc'd the *Mock-Commission* under the *Broad Seal*, and at the same time served them with a *Citation* to appear Four Days after with their *Books* and *Papers*, or their Reasons in Writing, why they refused to do; and Dr *Fell* the *Vice-Chancellor*, was commanded to attend them again in the Afternoon. The Day following they sent for the *Keys of the Convocation-House and School*, and the *Beadle's Staves*; but the respective Officers Returned for Answer, that the *Vice-Chancellor* had them. After this they adjourned the approaching Term from the 12*th* (when it ought according to *Statute* to be opened) to the 15*th* of that Month. The same * Day Mr. *Wighwick*, the Master of *Pembroke*-College attended with his Answer in Writing (and Subscribed with his Name) to this Effect 'That he 'had seen and considered their *Commission* under 'the *Broad Seal*; but having some Scruples up- 'on him, whether it might be *Genuine* or not, 'he desired Liberty might be granted him, to 'wait upon his Majesty in Person, to know the 'Truth of that Matter; because if it had been 'issued contrary to his *Majesty's Intensions*, he 'could by no means submit to it, under Pain of 'Falsifying the Oaths he had taken to his *Majes-* 'ty, the *University* and his own College.' With so much Contempt and Derision did the *University* continually entertain them, altho' they knew it would Cost them their Places, as it did * *Mr. Wighwick* in particular, whom they Ejected from his *Masterships* the very next Day (and Substituted *Mr. Langley*, one of the *Preachers* formerly mentioned, in his Room) whereby he won that Honour, which his Answer had justly Merited, of being the first Person that dropp'd in this Noble Conflict.

Vis. the 6th.

The Principal of Brazen-Nose-College excepted.

* Vis. the 15th.

* Alledging however for their Reason, that the Society had chosen him contrary to the Orders of the Parliament who had before Ejected Mr. Langley. *Ibid.* p. 190.

Ibid. p. 189, 190.

The Day following the *Proctors of the University* appeared, and delivered a *Protestation* (attested by a *Publick Notary*) in the Name of the *Vice-Chancellor* and *Delegates* themselves, and all the *Scholars*, to this *Tenor* 'That (with all due 'Submission to the *Parliament*) they could not 'own any *Visitor* but the King; and that having 'Sworn to maintain his *Rights*, they could not 'without manifest *Perjury*, Submit themselves 'to this *Visitation*, wherewith they desire them to 'acquaint the Parliament.'

The same Day *Dr. Fell*, by an Order *affixed* to the *Gates of the Schools*, was depriv'd of his Office of *Vice-Chancellor*, under Pretence of having been admitted to it, by the incompetent Authority of the Marquis of *Hertford*, as *Chancellor* (whom the *Parliament* Disown'd in that Capacity) but in truth, for the Stout Opposition that he made to the *Visitors*; and is withall by another Order again Summon'd to bring in the *Publick Books*, *&c.* of his Office; and by a Third he is declar'd to be Dismissed, and Strip'd of his Authority, and publick Notice is thereby given of it to the *Proctors*, and the other Officers of the *University*, *&c.* that they may no longer obey him as such; but neither himself, nor the others Concern'd had any more regard to those *Orders* than to the Former; and therefore the 11*th* of this Month, without any Regard, either to this *Mock-Deprivation*, or the *Prorogation* of the Term before mention'd, he proceeded to hold a *Congregation*, and to open the Term, as usual; but the next Day was taken into Custody, and hurry'd Prisoner to *London*, by Order of the Parliament: Whereupon Dr. *Potter* of *Trinity*, the very Day after, Boldly took up the *Cudgels* (or if you will the Beadles Staves) and Officiated as *Pro-Vice-Chancellor*. In the mean time, the Morning that Dr. *Fell* proceeded to open the Term, the *Heads of Houses* again appeared, as they had been required; however, not with their *Statutes*, *&c.* (but with their Reasons for not Delivering them, and their other Books, *&c.* to their *High Mightinesses*;) which in one Word was, that 'They could nor do it without mani- 'fest *Perjury*.' At the same time some of the *Publick Lecturers* who had been sent for, were acquainted, that they were now no longer to look on Dr. *Fell* for their *Vice-Chancellor*; and that the Term being put off, they need not Read.

Ibid. p. 191.

Ibid. p. 192.

At this time also Sir *Nathaniel Brent*, and Mr. *Henry Wilkinson*, were on their own *Motion*, dispatch'd to *London* to give the *Committee* at *London* an Account of what had been hitherto done in the *Visitation*. But when they came up, they were the 30*th* of that *Month* call'd to give that *Account* to both *Houses of Parliament*; who referr'd them back again to the *Committee*, which was Empower'd to hear, and finally determine of that whole Matter.

About the Beginning of the next Month Died Dr. *Pink*, the very *Loyal Warden* of *New-College*: Whereupon the Fellows were served with an Order, not to proceed to an Election of a *New Warden*; which Occasion'd their Application to the Lord *Say*, and *Nath. Fiennes* (who being nearly Related to the *Founder*, might be supposed the fittest Persons to undertake the Patronage of the *College*) that they would use their Endeavours to procure Liberty for them to proceed to an Election; but they had for *Answer*, that they might chuse Mr. *White* of *Dorchester* if they pleased; but if they offer'd to come to an Election, and make Choice of any other Person, it would never be forgiven them.

Ibid. p. 193.

November the 3*d*, the *Provost* of *Oriel* appeared before the *Visitors*; but like the rest, without his *Statutes*, *Books*, *Papers*, *&c.* and the Day following Dr. *Potter* the *President* of *Trinity*, and *Pro-Vice-Chancellor* (who had before been Summon'd separately, but in vain) Dr. *Radcliffe*, *Principal*

Ibid. p. 195.

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Resolution to Defend the *Body of the Place*; which, on the other hand, their Adversaries, encourag'd by Success, ſet themſelves as diligently to Attack; and ſuſtained by their Grand Army, the *Committee* at *London*, got them the latter End of this Month, to Vote Dr. *Fell* out of his Deanery of *Chriſt-Church* (as he had been before, out of his Office of *Vice-Chancellor*) for *Contumacy* againſt the Parliament; and obtain'd the ſame Sentence from them againſt Dr. *Oliver*, Prefident of *Magdalen*-College; Dr. *Potter*, Preſident of *Trinity*; Dr. *Bayly*, Prefident of St. *John's*; Dr. *Radcliffe*, Principal of *Bragen-Noſe*, and Dr. *Gardiner*, Dr. *Iles*, Dr. *Morley*, Canons of *Chriſt-Church*. But ſo little regard was had to *theſe*, or *any other* of their Orders, that having ſoon after enjoyned Dr. *Hammond*, then Sub-Dean of *Chriſt-Church*, to Publiſh this *Eject-ment* of Dr. *Fell* from the Deanery, he utterly refuſed to do it. And having repeated their Deprivation of him from the Office of Vice-Chancellor, and order'd it to be paſted up upon the Walls of the Univerſity, the younger Scholars Tore the Papers down again; and with the *utmoſt Contempt* and *Indignation*, Trampled them in the Dirt.

Whitl. *Mem. f.* 299. *Jan.* 22, 164$\frac{4}{5}$, the Commons receiv'd, and paſs'd an Ordinance from the Lords (ſet on foot by a Report from the *Reforming Committee*) for making the Earl of *Pembroke* Chancellor of *Oxford*. The Earl had been (as is already noted) Diſplaced ſome Years before, by the Univerſity; and the Houſes finding it abſolutely neceſſary, in order to reduce *this* Univerſity to Obedience, to have *that Great Officer* exercife his Authority among Them in Perſon; That there might be no Diſpute about his Right, on account of his Former Diſmiſſion, they paſs'd the Ordinance now mentioned. This Lord was of a Character *altogether different* from *that* of the Earl of *Manchester* (to whom the Care of Regulating the *other* Univerſity had been committed;) and therefore I rather chuſe to refer the Reader for an *Account* of him to the Lord *Clarendon*, than produce any *Par-ticulars* of it in this place.

Vol. I. p. 646, 47 *Vol. II. p.* 157.

Or 12th. The 9*th* of the following Month, the *Committee* order'd Dr. *Potter*, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, and Mr. *Waring* and Mr. *Hunt*, the Two Proctors, into Cuſtody; but the Meſſenger who was ſent down for them, was forced to return empty-handed, not being able to find them. And the 17*th* of the ſame Month, the Houſe of Commons Vote Mr. *Reynolds*, one of the Viſitors, and Mr. Dr. *Croſs* of *Lincoln*, and Mr. *Ralph Button* of *Merton*, Proctors of the Univerſity. And *March* 8, the Lords order'd, that the Earl of *Pembroke* ſhould go to *Oxford* in Perſon, and with the uſual Solemnities, * Repoſſeſs himſelf of his Chancellor's Office, create Mr. *Reynolds* D. D. and put him and the new Proctors in Poſſeſſion of their Offices: And, what was more to Mr. *Reynolds*'s purpoſe, put him likewiſe in poſſeſſion of the Deanery, and Lodgings of *Chriſt-Church*; and Mr. *Rogers*, Mr. *Henry Wilkinſon*, ſen. and Mr. *Langley*, into the † Canonries of Dr. *Gardiner*, Dr. *Iles* and Dr. *Morley*; and to give Poſſeſſi-on likewiſe to Thoſe New Heads who had been Appointed by the *Reforming Committee*, to the Extinction only of what had been then Voted by the Committee at London, which Dr. Sheldon pleaded in Barr to their Power of Exciting him, by virtue of that Authority: But ſurely either the general Powers of the Ordinances for Viſiting this Univerſity, or ſome New Orders from the Committee at London (Orders then more in the ordinary Methods of the Times, in which they frequently proceeded, not only without, but contrary to all Rules, or Laws, even of their own making) were the Foundation on which they acted at that time: For I find there then Unqualified Orders ſent to Dr Sheldon, who had not even Expect one by the Committee, until after this Day (Mar. 8, 1647,8) when this Commiſſion was ſigned; particularly, ſome of the Canons of Chriſt-Church: Altho' the Viſitors had (by the time the Earl came to the Univerſity, purſuant to this Order) received a Command from the Committee at London, to Diſcontinue their other Canons alſo, as will appear hereafter: But the Earl not being named one of the Viſitors, was confined to the Order of the 10th now mentioned, and none of thoſe other Orders could concern him: Which render'd His acting in thoſe Caſes, altogether Diſagreeable, &c. * *Ibid. p.* 395, 396.

† *Purſuant to ſome Votes paſs'd a few Days before.*

See a Letter at the End of Pegaſus. *p.* 8. *But* Wood, *Ant. Lit. p.* 402. *calls it a* Commiſſion, *poſſibly in a looſe way of Speaking. By the Caſe of* Dr. Sheldon *(which See in the Life) it ſeems, this Iles* and Dr. *Morley*; and to give Poſſeſſi-Order or Commiſſion, *confined them to the Extinc-*

The new Officers, *Delegates* (or *Informers*) had Power given them to conferr Degrees, and to Expel from the *Convocation* ſuch, as refuſed to own the *Viſitation*. And becauſe their Orders had been hitherto Contemned, a *Meſſenger* was ſent down (*March* 17,) to take theſe refractory *Heads of Houſes* and *Canons*, into Cuſtody; who refuſing to be blown away from their *Livelihoods* by a *Vote*, did ſtill preſume to keep poſſeſſion of them. But timely Notice being given of what was done, the *Meſſenger* went back to *London* without them. At the ſame time the *Committee* condeſcended to Order up the *Stanly Bradles* before them, Complaint having been made, that they refuſed to Appear, or to Officiate under the *New Magiſtrates*; as they did alſo on a like Complaint, thoſe who had the Keeping of the *Inſignia*, &c. of the *Univerſity*, and had refuſed to Deliver them up. And Dr. *Oliver*, *Preſi-dent* of *Magdalen*-College ſtill continuing to *Offi-ciate* as *Pro Vice-Chancellor*, they ſent him poſitive Orders to Deſiſt, or threatned to take him into Cuſtody; and repeated their Orders (ſeconded likewiſe by thoſe of the *Viſitors* to the ſame Effect) to Dr. *Potter*, Dr. *Radcliffe*, Dr. *Bayly*, Dr. *Iles* and Dr. *Gardiner*, with the like *Menaces*: But I cannot Learn, that any of them all Obey'd. The ſame Day the *Viſitors* Publiſhed a *Citation*, in the Form of *a Viſit & Modis*, to bring in thoſe who had hitherto refuſed Obedience to ſuch *In-junctions*, as had been ſent them: Whereupon ſeveral of them appear'd the 21*ſt* of that Month, but ſtill without giving them thoſe Anſwers which they look'd for. Among theſe, were Dr. *Pitt*, the *Warden* of *Wadham*, and Mr. *Henry To-zer*, the very worthy *Sub-Rector* of *Exeter*-College, againſt whom ſome of the *Informers* of that *Houſe* had furniſhed the *Viſitors* with ſeveral matters of Accuſation: Whereupon he deſired time to put in his *Anſwer*; which being Granted him, he returned the 27*th* (now 1648) of that Month, and Diſown'd their *Authority*; as did likewiſe at the ſame time Dr. *Sheldon*, the *Warden* of *All Souls*; Dr. *Hammond*, then *Sub-Dean* of *Chriſt-Church*, appearing that Day alſo, told them, *'He did not Think himſelf obliged to Anſwer their 'Queſtions, as they propoſed them.'* By which wary *Anſwer* as he did effectually Elude the Intent of their ſending for him; ſo he meant to cut off all Occaſions, they might have, to take hold of him, had they Proceeded with any manner of Regard to Law or Equity: But they were ſo far from being held with theſe *Cobwebbs*, that their whole *Seſſion* (after the Interruption of it, whilſt the main Cauſe was depending before the *Committee*) was even according to their own Principles, a perfect *Nullity*; their Court being plainly Loſt and Dropt, ſince they had omitted Regularity to adjourn themſelves from time to time; which not only their own *Com-miſſion*, but the Forms and Manner of all Courts requir'd them to do.

Ibid. f. 397. *See alſo the* Letter *at the End of* Pegaſus, *p.* 5, 6, 7.

See ibid. *p.* 402. *and* Wood, *Ant. L. L. p.* 396.

But tho' they had neither *Law* nor *Equity*, they had Power with them (eſpecially after the *Commons* had *March* 23, deſir'd the *Ge-neral* to let them have a *Guard*) and that as they contriv'd it, ſtood in the ſtead of both the other. Accordingly, *March* the 30*th*, the *Committee* (on the *Repreſentation* of the *Viſi-tors*) proceeded to Order Dr. *Sheldon* out of the

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the *Wardenship* of *All Souls*, for Contumacy against the *Parliament*; as they did likewise Dr. *Hammond*, Dr. *Wall*, and Dr. *Payne*, out of their *Canonries* of *Christ-Church*; and the First of them also out of his Office of *Publick Orator*; and the *Parliament* having now passed an *Ordinance* (for they found the bare Orders of the *Committee* and *Visitors* signify'd very little) to deprive Wood, *Ant. Lib. 1. p. 398.* Dr. *Fell* of his *Deanery*, the *Visitors*, pursuant to it, issued their Commands for the quitting of the *Dean's* Lodgings to Mr. *Reynolds*, and got them Pasted up to the *Doors*; but Mrs. *Fell* (for the Dr. himself was still in Custody) took no manner of Notice of them.

About the same time the *Visitors* order'd all the *Scholars*, who expected any Benefit from the *Articles of Surrender*, to lay their Cause, together with their Reasons, before them; which, to avoid the Trouble of hearing one by one, they requir'd them all to Subscribe with their Names, and to Commit the Care of Soliciting that *Affair* to Four or Five such Persons as they should think fit; Appointing first the *6th* of *April*, and afterwards the *8th* of *May* for a Hearing.

March the *31st* the *Committee* at *London* farther Order, that no one who had hither-to, or should for the Future oppose or disown the Power of the *Parliament* to Visit the *University*, should have any Vote either in *Convocation* or *Congregation*. The Day after the *Visitors* having receiv'd Instructions to put in Execution the Orders of the *Committee* of *March* 30, before mentioned, they went (tho' it was then *Easter-Eve*) with a *Guard of Musquetteers* to *Christ-Church*, and by a Messenger accompany'd with one of the *Soldiers*, sent for *Dr. Hammond* to appear immediately before them in the Hall, and acknowledge himself depriv'd of his *Canonry*, and his Office of *Publick Orator*; the same they did by some others of the *Canons*; but none of the them appearing (Dr. *Wall* only Excepted, who after was on his Submission Restored to his *Canonry*) they contented themselves with Publishing a *Citation*, Commanding the *Canons*, *Students*, and all other Members of that House, to appear before them the *Monday* following in the *Dean's* Lodgings; but when the Day came, they found it would have been wisely done, if they had first of all been sure to get Admittance there themselves; for finding the doors Lock'd and Barr'd against them, they were obliged to send for a Party of the *Garrison* to Break them open; and Mrs. *Fell* being in the *Parlour*, they advise her peaceably to quit the Lodgings, and not provoke the Parliament, left her Husband should fare the worse for it. But the good Lady (who was withal a Woman of singular Courage and Vivacity) no way mov'd, either with their Threats or Promises, refused to stir one Foot: Whereupon they left a *Guard* there, who afterwards had well nigh Effected the *Visitors* Intention of *Dispossessing* her, with the Stink of their *Filth* and *Tobacco*. In the mean time, that which prov'd a greater Disappointment to them, was, that not a single *Canon*, or any other *Scholar* appeared there pursuant to the *Citation*, Two or Three of *the Infamous Informers* only excepted.

The next Minute after the arrival of the Carr and the Votes. *Letter at the End of* Pegasus, *p. 7.*

The same Day they Affix'd to the Lodgings of *All Souls* the Ejectment of Dr. *Sheldon* the *Warden*; and Published the Election of Mr. *John Palmer* in his Room, tho' being *Bach. of Physick* (and at that time a Member of Parliament) he was utterly uncapable by *Statute*, of that Preferment.

The Sub-Warden was *Order'd to* Execute this Sentence, *but he utterly refused. Letter as the End of* Pegasus. *p. 8.*

The Day after they went to the Lodgings of Dr. *Newlin*, (then *President* of *C. C. C.* and *Pro-Vice-Chancellor*) in hopes to have met with the *Books*, *Seals*, *Keys*, *Beadles-Staffs*, *&c.* and finding those Doors shut against them likewise, they Broke them open (as they had before the *Dean's* Lodgings at *Christ-Church*) but miss'd of their Booty. Which was the greater Disappointment, because the *New Chancellor* (some time before giving them Notice of his approach) had Order'd them by all means to secure these *Deposita* and *Enfigns* of *Government*. The same Day they sent to Dr. *Saunders* the *Provost* of *Oriel*, to know whether he Submitted to their Authority; who without returning them any Answer, forthwith left the *University*. The next Day by a Paper Affix'd to the *Gate* of the *Schools*, and other Publick Places, they *Cited* to appear before them on the Day following (in the *Convocation-House*,) Dr. *Potter*, Dr. *Newlin*, *Pro-Vice-Chancellor*, the Two *Proctors*, the *Delegates* appointed sometime before, to give in the Answer of the *University* to the *Visitors*, and in a Word, all, who claim'd any Right of Voting in the *Convocation*; and this with a particular View of Seizing by that means the *Insignia* of the *University*, which were so much wanted to Introduce and Receive the *Chancellor*, in such manner as th' Parliament had Directed. But they were Disappointed in this Contrivance likewise; for besides Dr. *Paul Hood*, Rector of *Lincoln*, and about Ten *Masters*, none appear'd who had any thing to do in *Convocation*. Notwithstanding they proceeded to Publish the Deprivations of the *Vice Chancellor*, the *Pro-Vice-Chancellor* and the Two *Proctors*; which being done, Mr. *Smith*, of *Magdalen-College* (who will be again mentioned by and by) stood up, and Demanded of them, 'by what Authority they Sate there,' and declared himself Surpriz'd to find '*that no one* 'Protested *against what was done.*' However, the *Visitors* took no other Notice of him, than to Whisper one to another ——, '*He's Crack'd*, 'he's a *Mad-man.*' And to say Truth, he was not much better, altho' there was something in what he told them himself sometime after upon another Occasion that 'He was no more 'Mad than themselves.' *Sat* Pegasus *p. 4.*

This continued Obstinacy of the *University*, made it altogether necessary for the *chief Officer* to hasten his Approach. In order to which, he now let out from his Seat of *Rameshury*, and the *New Vice-Chancellor* (after having prepared Matters in the best Manner that they could for his Reception) the *New Proctors* and *Heads*, some Country-Mimicters of their own Stamp, and some Lookers out (in all to the Number of about a Hundred) went as far as *Abingdon* to meet him. I shall account for the Procession which they made, in the Words of one of the Gentlemen of *Oxford*, who was at that time a Spectator; and the rather, because it will help to give the Reader a just Notion of that *Contempt* and *Derision*, wherewith the *University* constantly look'd upon these *Reformers*. 'Tuesday, *Apr.* the 11*th*, the Long-Legg'd piece of Impertinency (which 'they mil-call Chancellor) was to be brought 'with State into *Oxon*. To this End these few 'Inconsiderable and Ill-Fac'd Saints hired all the 'Hackneys in Town (which were barely bad, 'yet good enough for them.) Out they went, 'and met the *Right-hon. Maglem.* I told you of. 'What Courtship pass'd between them at meeting, how he Swore at them, and they said 'Grace at him, how many *Zealous Faces* and 'Ill-Legs they made, and at what Distance, I 'know not: A Long time they were about 'it. At last they came, and the Governor 'and

Wood, *Ant. Lib. 1. p. 397.*

Ibid. p. 399.

Together with Nine Fellows of the Peace, *being* then the Quarter-Sessions. Wood, *Ant. Lib. 1. p. 399.*

Pegasus, or the Flying-Horse *from* Oxford. *p. 1, 2, 3. Wrote by Mr.* Thomas Barlow. *See* Wood *Ant. Lib. 1. p. 406.*

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' and his Regiment meets them at *Fryer-Bacon's*
' *Study*, where you might have seen the *Presbyte-*
' *rian* and *Independent* agreed againſt the poor
' *Chriſtians* of *Oxon*. In the mean Time *Tho.*
' *Smith*, of *Magdalen*-College, had an excellent
' Deſign; he would Ride in with them too; and
' that he might have ſuitable Accommodation,
' would needs borrow an *Aſs*; nay, an *Aſs* he
' *would have*, and Ride in next before the
' *Chancellor*: and when they told him it was a
' mad Trick, he told them no; for he knew there
' would be *many Aſſes beſides his*. Now they
' came! They came! And indeed it was ſuch
' a miſerable Pageant as I never ſaw. Had you
' ſeen tall *Pembroke* in the midſt of thoſe *little*
' inſpir'd *Levites*, you would have Sworn you
' had ſeen *Saul* once more among the *Prophets*.
' Along they came without any Reſpect from
' thoſe in the Streets (which were not many;)
' not a Cap or Knee from them, but Frowns and
' Curſes; and (was a Wonder (but that the Sol-
' diers Guarded them) if they had not welcomed
' them with old Eggs and Apples. *Aaron Rogers*,
' *Langley* and *Squint-ey'd Greenwood* were the
' chief Men (what the worſt were, when theſe
' were the beſt, you may Judge) and with
' them about Ten or Twelve Scholars more,
' freſh Men and all, only they were interlarded
' with ſome Country Parſons, who brought their
' Sons for Fellowſhips, and ſo worſhip'd the
' Beaſt for their Profit.'

Which in part we did, and came in with the Cavalcade. See Wood, *Ant. Lib. I. p. 399.*

Wood Faſti, in loco d. 14 Julii & Annal. Ant. Lib. I. p. 400.

With Drums Beating, and Colours Fly-ing. Wood, *Ant. Lib. I. p. 393.*

As the Earl paſs'd by Chriſt-Church, ſome of the Scholars who could not get Horſes, mad how before the Gate, and ſix of them entertained him with an Engliſh *Speech, which was forced to have one good Quality of being very ſhort; becauſe the* Chancellor *was thrown Horſback, and is* Baith *in his* ſame. *See it,* Wood, *Ant. Lib. I. p. 400. Another Piece of Eloquence* ſomewhat *ſhorter, was alſo deſigned him, if the aforeſaid Rain had not pre-vented; wherein the Orator would have told him among other Things,* ' That he
' might ſee how the Scholars already ſtung up their Caps; and were it not for
' that they kept both the one and the other in Awe before his Lordſhip, they
' would even fling off their *Heads* and their *Hearts* for Joy'. *Ibid.*

' All that ſaw theſe Dragooners in Divinity, upon
' theſe Miſerable Hacknies, with ſuitable Looks
' and Geſtures, imagin'd that ſome ill-fac'd
' Mayor of ſome Beggarly Town had been
' brought in by the Mechanical Clowns of the
' Place. They were now almoſt at *Merton*-
' College Gate, when Mr. *Cheynell* begins an
† Oration in *Engliſh* (they cannot Speak *Latin*
by the Spirit) delivers him in the Name of
the Univerſity (a Lying *Levite*, whom the U-
niverſity ſent not) 1 *ſt*, a Key of the *Conve-*
cation; 2 *dly*, a Seal; (a Counterfeit one, for
the true ones are ſafe enough) 3 *dly*, a Bible;
and when he came to that, he was inſpir'd, and
ſpoke faſt, and much of it: And you may eaſily
believe that he would not quickly have done
with the Bible, who will hold out Three
Hours on one poor Text. He ſadly complain'd
to his Lordſhip of all Sorts of People, eſpecially
of the Beadles, for neglecting their Duty;
that they came not and bow'd their Knee to
' *Baal*, nor Worſhipp'd the Calf which they
' had ſet up.'

Attended with the Dregs of the Rabble. Ibid. 4

† *See the Speech at large.* Wood *Ant. Lib. I. p. 400.*

An Engliſh Bible then cauſe, as he told them in his Speech, the Presbyterians had Tranſlated the Bible into Engliſh without Liturgy or Apocrypha (into which were all, no doubt, Perſpicuity). See Letter at the End of Pegaſus, *p. 8, and that Part of the Speech in* Wood, *ubi ſupra.*

2. Tell Ye, or of the Engliſh Bible then, after Ye the Earl, exerpaid in a Preface to the Publick Library, of ſon Great Book Cromwell ately Publiſhed in France, which was on your Side, ſuch a noble and unparalleled Benefaction, as (without all the others that had been ever made to it) not excepting that of Sir Thomas Bodley himſelf, who had been hitherto called the Founder, and whoſe Immortal Name ſhall Whereupon, and commanded therefore to adminiſtrate. Mr. Corbet, an then Chaplain of the King's, ' now Conſidering the whole Buſineſs from Beſſborne in Pembrokeſhire; ' but by the ſame Figure Earth my Author, that Bucer the Monk Peter had called the Earl himſelf in his Sermon, ' Hucuſque ſimilem quit Academiam unquam
' Invexerunt.' *Letter at the End of* Pegaſus, *p. 10*

Some of them, and that not many were Fain with Fear, *allude to the Gilt Statues of the Supreme Beadles, and the Plain Silver ones of the Bed-Maces, which have the Majeſty of them, kept them as a Support to their tottering Gait.*

' *Guilt*; (witty Mr. *Coxynell*.) Well, think what
' you will, I am ſure that was intended for a Jeſt.
' *Dixit*. Mr. *Cheynell* hath done. My Lord
' Bows his Body; but wiſely ſays Nothing. Then
' down comes my Lord, goes into the College
' at the Entrance; their deſign'd Proctor, *Burton*,
' makes a *Latin* Speech to his Lordſhip, which
' he underſtood, as much as his Horſe, Mr. *Cley-*
' *nell*'s Engliſh one. This done, my Lord is for
' the Chamber; and thoſe Levites who on Hack-
' nies, mann'd him down the Street, Ride back
' again through the High-Street, where they
' were Hiſs'd and Hooted at.'

Wood, *Ant. Lib. I. p. 401.*

The next Morning, the Earl, attended with his double Guard of Dragoons (the Viſitors, and a ſtout Party of the Soldiers of the Garriſon,) went firſt to the Lodgings at Chriſt-Church; where, after having in vain adviſ'd Mrs. *Fell* peaceably to quit them, (and for her Refuſal, given her ſome ill Language) the Soldiers took her up in the Chair as ſhe ſate, and carried her out into the *Quadrangle*; as they did likewiſe the reſt of the Gentlewomen, and Children of the Family, in all, to the Number of about Four-teen Perſons. From thence they went to the Hall; and having gotten the Buttery Book, they ſtrike out Dr. *Fell*'s Name, and inſert in the Room of it, that of Mr *Reynolds*. The like they did by Dr. *Hammond* (then Sub-Dean, and Publick Orator), Dr. *Gardiner*, Dr. *Rayne*, Dr. *Wall*, Dr. *Iles*, and Dr. *Morley*; placing in their Stead, Mr. *Corbet* (whom they alſo made Orator) Mr. *Rogers*, Mr. *Mills*, Judg-Advocate in the Rebel Army.) Mr. *Cornyſh*, *Hen. Wilkinſon*, ſen. and Mr. *Langley*, whilſt Dr. *Sanderſon* was as yet ſpar'd, b cauſe he was out of Town when the laſt Summons had been iſſued.

See Letter at the End of Pegaſus, *p. 9.*

Breaking open the Doors of it, *ſaith the Letter at the End of* Pegaſus, *p. 9.*

But as yet they were not turned out of their Lodgings. See Letter at the End of Pegaſus, *p. 12.*

That day they alſo held their firſt *Convocation*, of which the Gentleman before-mention'd, gives an Account in theſe Words: ' Afternoon a
' *Convocation* is call'd, by a Fellow they call
' Beadle: He came into our College with
' his Hands in his Pockets, (Staff he had none;) in
' the middle of the Quadrangle, pulls out a Paper,
' puts on his Spectacles, and read the Form in
' *Latin*, tho' 'tis certain he underſtood no good
' *Engliſh*; (*Langley* was the Man, a Taylor) and
' inſtead of *per fidem, per fidem, per fidem*, called it
' *provided, provided, provided*. Afternoon they
' advanc'd towards the Schools: There march'd
' before his Lordſhip Four Fellows in Gowns,
' ill-fac'd, Heads Bare, Hands in their Pockets:
' Theſe went for Beedles. After theſe my Lord
' and the Rabble. To the *Convocation* they
' came, where there appear'd not above Thirteen
' or Fourteen who had Votes; yet the Houſe was
' full of People, Batchelors, Freſh Men, Townſ-
' men, Serving-Men, all came in, and Sate, where
' once Gallant Men did.'

Pegaſus, *p. 5.*

Maſters of Pembroke-*College*, New-*inn-Hall*, *and* Magda-*len-Hall*. Wood, *Ant. Lib. I. p. 401.*

The Buſineſs they did, was to Publiſh, and put in Execution the Orders of Parliament for mak-ing Mr. *Reynolds* (their new Dean of *Chriſt-Church*) Vice-Chancellor (and which no King or Emperor had ever undertaken) Doctor of Divinity, and Mr. *Croſs* and Mr. *Burton*, Proctors of the Univerſity; as likewiſe to Claw and Curry one another with the beſt Degrees and Titles of Learning, which they had an Oppor-tunity of doing at a cheap and eaſie Rate; for it was very obſervable, that no one Dr. of Divinity (old *John Wilkinſon* only excepted) nor any one Dr. in either of the other Faculties (except Sir *Nathaniel Brent*) out of this whole Univerſity was as yet among them: Nor could the Autho-rity of the Chancellor now he appear'd in Per-ſon, bring in any more of the Doctors or Heads of Houſes, than Dr. *Zouch* of *Alban*-Hall, Dr. *Herbert Pelham* (both Doctors of Law) Dr.

Who took an Oath to ob-ſerve the Statutes, &c. of the Univerſity. Subjects to the Authority of Parl. Wood. Ant. Lib. I. p. 402.

See Pegaſus, p. 5. Letter at the End of Pegaſus, *p. 11.* Wood, *Ant. Lib. I. p. 401.*

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Paul Hood, the Rector of *Lincoln*-College, and afterwards Dr. *Wall* of *Christ-Church*, Doctors in Divinity. So that to the perpetual Shame of thofe Invaders (and the no leis Honour of the then Members of the Univerfity) they were not only forc'd to create a Man Dr. of Divinity, on Purpofe that they might have one of that Degree to undergo the Office of Vice-Chancellor; but were neceffitated likewife to beftow that, and other Degrees on the reft of their Creatures (as thofe Creations more efpecially, made them, even in a literal Senfe) as well to enable them to bear the Poft allotted them with the better Grace, as to do what Honour they could to themfelves; fince they faw every other Body contemn'd and defpis'd them. Accordingly, in this Convocation (befides their new Vice-Chancellor) Mr. ‡ *Harris* and Mr. *Corbet*, Two of the Vifitors, were created Doctors in Divinity, Mr. *Palmer*, their intended Warden of *All Souls*, Dr. of Phyfick, and Mr. *Langley*, Mr. *Cornifh*, Mr. *Cheynell*, and Mr. *J. Wilkins* (the Two former together with Mr. *Corbet* and Mr. *Rogers*, that Morning made Canons of *Chriſt Church*; and the Two laft defign'd the next Day for the Headſhips of St. *John's* and *Wadham*-Colleges,) * Batchelors of Divinity; for as yet they were but Maſters of Arts: And to finiſh the Infamy of their Proceedings, great Part of them were Tranſacted and Regiſter'd in *Engliſh*; and an Order was made, that for the future the Acts of Convocation ſhould be always publiſh'd in that Language.

Wood, *Ant. Lib.* 1. *p.* 402. Pegaſus, *p.* 3.

‡ *As was* Rogers *alſo* (creature of the Viſitors) 2 *or* 3 *days after.* Wood *Ant. Lib.* 1. *p.* 444. *On what other Perſons they beſtowed their Bounty in* Hertford, *when they had the Univerſity in their Hands, I ſhall leave another Occaſion of ſaying by and by.*

* *And after Mr* Cheynell, *Mr.* Wilkins, *and Mr.* Langley, *D. D.* (See Wood, *Ath. Vol.* II. *p.* 770) *and ſtyled the ſame to Mr.* Cornish, *but to refuſed it. Ibid. p.* 772.

The next Morning, (which was *April* 13.) the Earl, the Viſitors, and the Guard of Muſqueteers (without the latter of which it would have been in Vain at leaſt, if not Dangerous, to have attempted any Thing) went to *Magdalen*-College; and tho' all the Fellows, &c. had been cited, but one † ſingle Perſon appear'd; ſave that *Thomas Smith*, before-mention'd (whom they after ſent to *Bridewell*) came into the Hall, and ask'd the Earl ' *what he had to do there.*'

Wood, *Ant. Lib.* 1. *p.* 402, 403, 404, 405.

† *As neither did any of the Fellows of* All Souls, Wadham, *or* Brazen-Noſe, *on the like Summons the ſame Day. See* Pegaſus *p.* 4, 5.

Dr. *Oliver*, the very worthy Preſident, was then Abroad on his Progreſs; but that matter'd not: For having gotten the Buttery-Book, they ſtruck his Name out of it, inſerted that of old *John Wilkinſon* (one of the Viſitors, and Principal of the adjoyning Hall) in the Place of it, break open the Lodgings, give Dr. *Wilkinſon* the full Poſſeſſion of them, and order Dr. *Oliver*'s Moveables into the ſafe Cuſtody of thoſe good Keepers, the Soldiers which attended; becauſe the doors had not been ſet wide open when they came to plunder away his Headſhip.

How ſtarſh the Letter at the End of Pegaſus, *p.* 9.) ' *Commands the whole Society to be*
' *Starved*; *&c.*
' *commands no more*
' *Commons*
' *to be dreſſed.*
' *For his own Family*; *who muſt be brought up now like* Scholaſticus's *Hoſts, to live* ' *without Eating*' *He had ſo from*, *forbid the Cook to dreſs any Supper*; *but the Fellow replied to obey him, and* ' *ſome very honeſt Men* (ſaith Pegaſus, *p.* 44) *eat* ' *the Meat in their own Diſhes.*' *Tell Day after the Viſitors ordered, that not one of this College ſhould preſume to meddle with the Proviſions of their Places till they made their Feaſt with them.* Wood, *Ant. Lib.* 1. *p.* 404.

The ſame day, and in the ſame way of Violence, they Ejected Dr. *Sheldon* from *All Souls*, Dr. *Pitt* from *Wadham*, Dr. *Potter* from *Trinity*, * Dr. *Bayly* from St. *John's*, and Dr. *Radcliffe* from *Brazen-Noſe*; Subſtituting with the like Methods of Violence, in the firſt of thoſe Colleges, their new † *Dr. Palmer*, juſt now mention'd; in the ſecond, Mr. *John Wilkinſon*; in *Trinity*-College, Mr. (but their *D.*) *Harris*, and in St. *John's* and *Brazen-Noſe*, Mr. *Cheynell*, and Mr. *Greenwood*.

See the Particulars of thoſe Doctors on the Left.

† *Whom* (*ſaith the Letter at the End of* Pegaſus, *p.* 7.) *The Committee had* ' *long before*
' *decreed he ſhould be guilty of*
' *Contempt*: Whereupon he not throwing himſelf into that Crime which they
' *decreed he ſhould be guilty of*, *was an Adherer to the Votes*, *a Denial of their*
' *Prophetick Faculty*, *and ſure*, *a Contempt of their Authority*, *who had to*
' *a abſolutely decreed more Laſſem*, *that he ſhould contemn and deſpiſe for it.*

This was ſurely a good day's Work: But alas! ſuch was the Obſtinacy of the Univerſity, that they found they had but too much Reaſon to think they ſhould be forc'd to do over again all that they had been doing this and the preceding day: For tho' they were ſo diligent as to Work by Candle-light (it being Night when they came to *Braſen-Noſe*) yet they needed to have left off this Evening, where they began the Morning of the day before; ſome of the Students of *Chriſt-Church* having taken the Buttery-Book, and boldly cut out of it all the Names which the Chancellor and Viſitors had with ſo much trouble and difficulty inſerted, as ſoon almoſt as they had turn'd their Backs: Inſomuch that they were forc'd to take the other Walk to *Chriſt-Church* the next Morning; and in the ſame manner as they had done before, write in again the Names of their new *Dean* and *Canons*; and whilſt this was doing, one of the Commoners of the Houſe going into the College, found a Guard at the great Gate; and being refus'd Entrance, the Gentleman ask'd them if their Maſters were ' *aſhamed to let People ſee what they were* ' *doing within?*' Whereupon he was forthwith taken up, and ſent to Priſon.

And thus the Earl having fully executed his Commiſſion, ' *is diſmiſs'd from his Office of Petty-*' *Conſtable, under Juſtice* Cheynell,' and lets out for *London*, where he is thank'd (*April* 21.) by the Houſe of Commons, for his good Services, in ' *Settling the Univerſity of Oxford.*' At the ſame time the Houſe of Commons being probably inform'd by the Earl, Mr. * *Cheynell*, and Mr. *Wilkinſon*, ſen. (Two of the Viſitors who were likewiſe got to *London*) that the Univerſity utterly refus'd to ſubmit to the *Viſitation*, were forc'd to alter their whole Project; and inſtead of the *Covenant*, *Directory*, and *Negative Oath* (the Engines whereby at firſt they Thought to have ruin'd them, and out of the Reach of which the Scholars kept themſelves, either by *not Appearing*, or ſtatly *diſclaiming the Power of the Viſitation*) were forc'd to ply upon them thoſe of *Non-Appearance*, and *Contempt* of the Parliament: And therefore as the laſt and final Reſult, they now reſolv'd ' *That the Viſitors ſhould cite all the Offi-*' *cers, Fellows of Houſes, &c. of this Univerſity*; ' *and that ſuch as refuſed to appear, or (on their* ' *Appearances) to ſubmit to the Viſitors, ſhould by* ' *them be ſuſpended from their Places, and return'd* ' *to the* Committee; ' *who were Authoriz'd to Effect* ' *them from their Fellowſhips, and Expel them* ' *from the* Univerſity; ' *and that the* Heads (*on the* ' *Signification of ſuch* Sentence *to them by the* ' Committee) *ſhould in Conjunction with the Vi-*' *ſitors firſt proceed to put others in their Places.*' They likewiſe reſolved at the ſame *time*, ' *That the* ' *Burſars ſhould make no Diviſdends till they had* ' *Orders from the* Committee; ' *that the Tenants* ' *ſhould pay their Rents to the Heads appointed by* ' *the Authority of Parliament, and that theſe Votes* ' *be printed.*'

Letter at the End of Pegaſus, *p.* 11.

Whitl. *Mem. p.* 402. Wood, *Ant. Lib.* 1. *p.* 405.

* *Who likewiſe got the Committee to Raiſe what had been lately done by the* Chancellor, *&c. beſides his Commiſſion.*

April 15. A *Progamma* was affix'd to the Gates of the ſeveral Colleges, forbidding the Uſe of the *Common-Prayer*, and enjoyning that of the *Directory*. Soon after they order'd the ſeveral *Burſars* to carry in their Books, Rentals, &c. to the

Wood, *Ant. Lib.* 1. *p.* 402.

Which Gentleman afterwards, when the Univerſity was reſtored, was Knighted, and made Maſter of the Rolls.

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the new Heads which had been thrust on the Colleges, with the methods of Violence juſt now mention'd: But I do not find any of them obey'd that Order; and therefore a more general one was iſſued to all the *Burſars* to bring in their Books, *&c.* to the Viſitors, *April* 28, in the Forenoon; but not a ſingle Perſon among them all Appearing, they diſpatch'd a Sort of an *Apparator* of their own, accompany'd with a Soldier, as a Meſſenger (for the new *Beadles* utterly refus'd to undertake it, unleſs *they* might have a Guard) in Queſt of them; but none of them were to be found, ſave that in the mean time one of the *Burſars* of St. *John's* College, and one of *Brazen-Noſe* appear'd, and pleaded, that the Rentals, *&c.* were not in their Cuſtody. And in the Afternoon came alſo Mr. *Anth. Cleiual*, and Mr. *John Harris*, Burſars of *Magdalen*-College (whom *they* had *gotten* ſerv'd with a *Vn & Modii*) together with *both* the *Burſars* of St. *John's* and *the* ſenior *Dean*; but ſtill without *their Accompts, Rentals, Keys, &c.* and deſir'd farther *time* to conſider of *that* Order, which was *granted them* until *May* 3. The reſt of which *Munio they* wiſely *ſpent* in preventing *May-Poles*, and pulling down *the Green-Boughs* which *the* Children or Others had *gathered* to ſet up over *their Doors*. But *they* ſoon *after* employ'd *another Day* to more Purpoſe; which was, forbidding *the* Bookſellers *to Print or Sell* ſuch *Pamphlets* as had *hitherto* accounted for *their* Proceedings, of which *they might* very well be aſham'd. Among *thoſe*, there were publiſh'd *about that* Time *Mercurius Academicus*, ſaid to be *wrote* by Dr. *Swadlin* of St. *John's*; *Pegaſus*, or the *Flying-Horſe* from Oxon, by Mr. *Tho. Barlow*; *Pegaſus taught to Dance to the Tune of Lachryma*, ſaid to be done by Mr. (after Dr.) *Tho. Pierce* of *Magdalen*; *News from Pembroke and Montgomery*, or *Oxford Manchester'd*, &c. Reported to be Mr. *John Birkinhead's* of *All Souls*. *The Owle at Athens* (in *Latin*, *Degrel Verſe*) *The Oxford Tragy-comedy* (in *Heroick Latin Verſe*) by *Ad. Littleton* of *Chriſt-Church*. *Halifax Law at Oxon*; *Lord have Mercy upon us*; *Luna eſtiva ſolſtitialis & Ruſtica Academia Oxon*; *nuper Viſitat. deſcriptio* (in *Degrel Latin Verſe* alſo) by Dr. *John Aillmond* formerly of *Magdalen*-College; of which, beſides thoſe mention'd in the Margin. I have as yet ſeen only *Pegaſus* and the *Ruſtica Deſcriptio*.

Wood, *Hiſt.* p. 466, 467.

What became of the *Burſars* on the Third of this Month, I do not find; but the *Viſitors* (who could not yet without ſome conſideration, look on themſelves as really thoſe *Officers* and *Heads*, which the Uſurp'd Authority of the Parliament had made them) ſo much forgot themſelves in the Order for their Appearance, that they appointed them, and Mr. *Gaby*, the *Senior Dean* of St. *John's*, to come to the *Vice-Chancellor's* Lodgings at *Merton*; of which College *Reynolds* was indeed *Fellow*, and where they were *ſitting* at the time when *that Order* was made. This *Blunder* the laſt mention'd Perſon took hold of; and at the Day appointed, came to *Merton*, and Enquir'd for the 'Vice-Chancellor's *Lodgings*;' but no ſuch Lodgings being to be found (*Reynolds* having long before removed from that College, to the *Dean's* Lodgings, at *Chriſt-Church*, in the manner as already Remember'd) he went away again, and took no farther notice of their *Order*.

As alſo Ox Lachrymæ. *A Letter at the End of Pegaſus—and a Letter from a Scholar in Oxon, to his Friend in the Country, not mention-ted in this place by* Wood.

Having now gone through with the publick Officers of the *Univerſity*, Condemn'd the whole Body in their *Repreſentatives*, plac'd in their New *Vice-Chancellor* and *Proctors*. Ejected ſeveral of the more Eminent *Heads of Houſes*, and gotten Poſſeſſion of their reſpective Colledges, in the manner before related, they began, purſuant to the laſt mention'd Orders of the Houſe, to be more particular; and to *Cite* the *Inferiour Members* of the *ſeveral Colleges* before them; not only the *Fellows* and *Scholars* of Houſes, but the *Gentlemen-Commoners*, *Commoners*, *Servitors*, and even the meaneſt of the College *Servants*, *Butchers*, *Cooks*, and *Porters*. It would be Endleſs to *Recite* the Particulars of their Proceedings of that kind. Let it ſuffice in general, that at leaſt 180 (and perhaps more) had either withdrawn themſelves, or refuſed to appear; and that about 676 of the ſeveral Colleges, *&c.* (excluſive of *Pembroke*-College, *Magdalen* and *New-Inn*-Halls, whither great Numbers of *Cambridge* Men had Reſorted, who were in expectation of the Vacant Fellowſhips) appear'd; out of which, no leſs than 548, either flatly Diſown'd, or refuſed to own (in ſuch a manner as was expected) the Authority of the *Viſitation*. Theſe came at different Times, and in various Numbers, from *May* 2, 1648, to the 14*th* of *July* following, (whether they had by that time Summon'd all the Members of every College, I do not know;) and gave no ſmall Trouble to the *Viſitors*, at their ſeveral Appearances, as may be well imagined: For of 31 of *Magdalen*-College, that appeared at one Time, not a ſingle Perſon of them all acknowledged the *Viſitation*; of 54, of *Chriſt-Church* that came at another Time, the odd Four only (which was not a Tenth Part of them) ſubmitted. At *All Souls*, if I rightly Underſtand, but one of all the Fellows own'd their Authority; of St. *John's*, but 3, out of 35; of *New-College*, but 1, out of 52; of *C. C. C.* but one among 25; and but one out of 18, at *Brazen-Noſe*; but 4, out of 41, at *Queen's*; but 2, out of 13, at *Wadham*; at *Jeſus*, not one of 17; and but one out of 16, at *Baliol*; and he was the worthy *Cook*. But it muſt be known, that tho' ſo many refuſed to own the *Viſitors* Authority at their firſt Appearances, ſome of 'em afterwards (tho' comparatively few) made their Submiſſion, and by conſequence their Peace.

Many of which they after Ejected *alſo.*

Including ſeveral College-Servants &c.

Which added to the 180, who refuſed to appear, &c. and about 15 Heads of Houſes, and Canons of Chriſt-Church, not Included, make in all, 743. who Diſclaim'd the Authority of the Parliament; and by conſequence, that 548. out of 656. Submitted to it.

It muſt be alſo known, that thoſe who refus'd to acknowledge the Power of the Parliament, to Viſit them; did not all deliver their Anſwers in the ſame Form. Some of them indeed, flatly deny'd the Viſitors Authority, others ſubmitted to the King and Parliament (joyntly;) a Third Sort deſir'd farther time to put in their Anſwers; other ſome 'referr'd themſelves to the Anſwer given in 'by the *Delegates* of the *Univerſity* long before.' And there were ſome, who pleaded, that they could not Submit to the Viſitors; becauſe being Clergymen, they were expreſly Diſabled, by a *Statute* of this very Parliament, from Acting in that, or any other Secular Commiſſion. Beſides which, ſome other Excuſes were Alledged for *Non-Submiſſion*. It was plain enough from each of theſe Anſwers, that thoſe who gave them, would not own the Authority of thoſe Invaders. However, the manner in which they Deliver'd them, put the Reformers under freſh Difficulties; and therefore *Henry Wilkinſon*, ſenior, is diſpatch'd to the Committee above, to have their Opinion, whether the Four laſt Anſwers (as well as the firſt) did not Render thoſe, who made them, Guilty of *Non Submiſſion*; which the Committee ſoon determin'd in the Affirmative, and at the ſame time Order all of them (who were about 334) to be both depriv'd of their Fellowſhips, and Expell'd the *Univerſity*; which Sentence was afterwards Executed upon almoſt every ſingle Perſon. Not long after, Injunctions were diſpatched to the Viſitors, to Eject from their Places, and Expel from the Univerſity, all who refuſed Submiſſion; and a Power was likewiſe given, to call the Soldiers of the Garriſon to their Aſſiſtance, if need ſhould require. However the Execution of that Sentence was deſer'd for ſome time; nor were they at laſt all turn'd out together, but in ſeveral Parcels, and by Piece-meals. Whether the Viſitors might think the Ejecting ſo many at once, would create more Odium, than they need to bring upon themſelves; or whether they did not readily know how to ſupply their Places,

As they did after on many Occaſions. See alſo Wood *Ant. Lib. 1. p. 412.*

Wood, *Ant. Lib. 1. from* p. 466. *to* p. 412.

But after it ſeem they Viſitors Expelled no leſs than 150. of 200 Townſ.

or

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or whether they were willing to Try, if some of 'em might not in the mean time be brought to Submit, or for what other Reasons, I cannot Determine.

I must not omit, on this Occasion (as a farther Instance of that Contempt, wherewith the University always look'd upon these Plunderers) to take notice of some particular Answers, given in at these Appearances. Mr. * *F. Pistwich of All Souls*, return'd his Answer in the Words of *Job* (Chap. 27. V. 3, 4, 5.) *All the while my Breath*, &c. *God forbid, that I should justifie you; till I die, I will not remove my Integrity from me.* Mr. *Whitehall* of *Christ-Church* told them, ' His Name ' (*Whitehall*) shew'd, that none but the King had ' any thing to do with him.' Mr. *Carrick*, another of the Students of that House, Answered them (in Allusion to their own *formal Cant*) in this manner, ' I profess unto you, I will not Submit; yea, ' I say unto you, I will not Submit.' A Young Gentleman of *Trinity*-College told them, ' He ' would Submit to them, provided they would ' Submit to the King;' for which they Forthwith Enquired out, and Expell'd Mr. *Lydall*, his Tutor: And Mr. † *Hughes* of *Jesus*, boldly told them, ' That ' he Scorn'd to Submit, tho' it should Cost him his ' Life; neither could he as a Member of the Uni- ' versity, or of the College, own the *present Parliament*, or the pretended Power they derived from them.' Mr. *Pitt*, a *Commoner*, of *Queen's*, deliver'd in this Answer in Writing, Subscribed with his own Name; ' In return to the Citation of those, who ' Falsely call themselves Visitors of this Univer- ' sity, I Answer, that I neither will, nor can, ' without Injury to my King, and Conscience, ' Submit to this Visitation; or own those for Visitors, whom his Majesty has so justly declared ' to be Enemies.'

Pursuant to the Orders of the House of Commons, before mentioned, those who thus Declin'd to appear, or when they appeared, refused to Submit to the Visitation, were by the Visitors Return'd to the Committee, who forthwith Voted their Expulsion, and delivered them back again to the Visitors, to Execute that Sentence upon them, which was afterwards faithfully Perform'd; but, as is before Hinted, in such Parcels, and at such convenient Distances of time, as they saw fitting. How many of the Members of this University were utterly Expelled in this manner; and of those again, how many were on the several Foundations, and either Fellows or Scholars of Houses, will be laid in another Place: But it will be requisite here to take notice in general, that besides the *Vice-Chancellor* and *Proctors*, they Dismissed about Ten of the Professors and publick Lecturers, and spared no single Head of any College in the whole University, those of *Lincoln* and *Queen's* Colleges, only excepted; the former of which comply'd at least, with, if he did not Submit to their Power; that it appears from *Wood*, the Committee had by the Middle of 1648, Voted out: at one time (as is already said) 334, at another 46, at a third Time, 180, (who were all either *Absent*, or had refus'd to appear) and at a fourth Time 22 more; besides about 15 *Heads of Houses*, and *Canons of Christ Church*, already mention'd; which in all make near 600: And possibly (since these who at first disown'd the *Visitation*, were, as is before said, 1,148 743) the Committee had then, or did * after Vote out more than † *Wood* has taken express Notice of; which will be thought the more Probable, from what must be farther said, that the Visitors, as *appears by their own Register*, Executed the Sentence of Ejectment on no less then † 577; and by other Notices, I find it reasonable to believe, that they Ejected near 650, if not many more: So that, as the Writer of Dr. *Allestry's* Life, observes, ' Within the Compass of ' a few Weeks, an almost general Riddance was ' made of the Loyal University of *Oxford*.' And again, ' Those of the Ancient Stock, who ' were Spared upon this Tryal, were afterwards ' cast off upon the second Test of the *Engage-* ' *ment*; till in the End, there were left very few ' Legitimate Members in any of the Coll ges.' To which must be added, that of *Wood*; who (speaking of the Year 1648, faith,' This Year the ' generality of the Heads of Houses, *Professors* and ' *Lecturers*, *Doctors* and *Batchelors of Divinity*, ' *Masters* and *Batchelors of Arts*, *Under-Graduates*, ' *Beadles*, College *Servants*, and sometimes *Bed-* ' *makers* and *Scrapers of Trenchers*, to the Num- ' ber of several Hundreds, were thrown out of ' their respective Places, and soon after Banished ' the University, by the Visitors, for not Sub- ' mitting to their Power from Parliament, and ' Acknowledging their *Covenant*.' And so general was the Riddance, that at *C. C. C.* of 46 Members (including *Chaplains* &c.) they left but 4 or 5; and at *University*-College, but One single Person, of the whole Foundation. It must be also known that many of those thus Ejected, were by special and particular Orders, and all of them at length, by several general Ones, Expell'd the University, as well as turned out of their respective Colleges. And *Lastly*, it must be noted, that as the Opposition which they met with from the University, had obliged them to alter their Scheme, and Proceed against the Members of it for Contumacy (instead of the *Covenant*, *Negative Oath*, &c.) to * almost all these were accordingly, if I mistake not, turned out for that supposed Crime; altho' I have now before me the Copy of a * Paper, return'd by the Delegates for *New College*; wherein they not only Marked down, at the several Names respectively, *Absence* and *Non Submission*, but also these Words, *Scandalum, Dangerous*, and to *One in Arms*, a *Plunderer*, a *Swearer*, and a *Contention Person*: And probably, the like was done for other Colleges.

* Whereof are likewise some other things, relating to the Visitation; and whether that Part of it, that what the Delegates had returned, before the Scholars were fain'd to be so Unanimous and Obstinate, in denying the Power of the Parliament to Visit at all (for it turn'd on that) I cannot tell.

Concurrent with these Citations and Expulsions, were some other Proceedings of the Committee and Visitors, which must be Accounted for; as must likewise several of their Orders, which were Subsequent to them, and altogether necessary to render them Effectual; for tho' their Proceedings with the publick Officers of the University, and the Principal Heads of Houses, and their Possessing themselves of the publick Offices, and the chief Rooms of the Colleges, might well be thought to have Discouraged the Inferior Members, from making any farther Opposition; yet the Event shew'd the Contrary; and the *Fellows* and *Scholars* of Houses continu'd (tho' under the Loss, yet) after the Example of their principal Officers, to make a resolute Defence, and obstinately refus'd to be blown away with a *Vote*, as were the *Vice-Chancellor*, and the other Heads of Houses before had done.

May 5, therefore, the *Soldiers* of the *Garrison* were alln Order'd to Search the Colleges for Arms; who Breaking open all the Doors, Chests, Trunks, &c. Seiz'd not only such Arms, as they found, but the Gentlemens wearing Swords, Bows and Arrows, and even their Knives, if they were a little longer than Ordinary. The same Day they Order'd Two of *Magdalen*-College, and some

* As I take it *Wood only* saith J. F.

Too be afterwards Submitted, and even took a Fellowship under them.

Wood. ubi Lib. 3. p. 497.

† He was taken into Custody, Ejected the College, and Expell'd the University. *Ibid. p. 498.*

Except some who by an after Submission, on either presented the Return of their Names, or the Vote of their Expulsion by the Committee, or the actual Execution of that Vote, by the Visitors.

See the Computation at the End of the Life of this University.

But quere also the Proportion of Oriel.

Ant. ubi supra.

* *Particularly Laws, I took them stating June 22, 1648, and then Expelling some of them.*

† *Wood. ubi supra.*

‡ *Some being, as is soon said, turned out on the Score of the Engagement, after that Independent Tryal was set on Foot. Life of Dr. Allestry.*

some Days after Mr. *Chibnal*, the *Bursar* of that College, into Custody, for Stoutly giving in an Answer of the kind already Noted, Namely, that he could not Submit to them as Visitors; because the Parliament had made a Law, that no Clergyman (of which Profession most of the Visitors that Acted, were) should intermeddle in Secular Affairs; and that moreover he could not Submit to Dr. *Wilkinson*, as *President* of the College, because he had neither been Elected, nor Sworn, according to *Statute*; and that for the same Reason, he could not carry in his Books and Accompts to him.

Ibid. p 409. *May* 22. the *Committee* Ejected Dr. *Mansell*, the *Principal* of *Jesus*-College: And the 26th of that Month, the Visitors made the whole University Prisoners at large; Ordering 'that no 'Member of it, upon Pain of Expulsion, should 'presume to depart without leave from *Henry* 'Wilkinson, the *Pro-Vice-Chancellor*,' which was, doubtless, Preparatory to the following Order of the same time; *viz.* 'that all the Members of 'the University (under the same Penalty) should 'within Seven days, deliver in a direct and po-'sitive Answer in Writing, *Sign'd with their* 'Names, whether they Submitted to the Authority 'of Parliament in that Visitation, or not.' At the same time they Order'd the Expulsion of the very worthy Mr. *Henry Tozer*, Sub-Rector of *Exeter*-College, and of several other *Fellows* of Colleges; and committed the Care of Executing the Sentence on Mr. *Tozer*, and two others, to the *Soldiers* of the *Garrison*.

The Day following pass'd an Order of both Houses of Parliament, setting forth, 'That *forasmuch as many* Doctors, *and other Members*
Ibid. p 410. 'of the University (*notwithstanding the Examples, that had been made of some of them*) *did still perssist in their Contempt of the Authority of* 'Parliament, *which might be of dangerous Con-*'sequence: Therefore the Committee for Refor-'ming the University, *should have power to send* 'for them, *under the Custody of a Guard, and* 'commit them to Prison:' Adding withal, a Clause empowering the Visitors, 'to pull down all *Ima-*'ges, &c. *which were the Occasions of Superstition* 'in the University.' The same Day the *Visitors* order'd a Paper, importing the *Ejectment* of Dr. *Newlin* from the Presidentship of C. C. C. to be affix'd to the *Gate* of that *College*: But it was immediately Torn down, with the utmost *Contempt* and *Scorn*. That Day also appear'd Dr. *Saunders*, the Provost of *Orsel*, and utterly refused to own the *Authority* of the *Visitation*.

The 29th, being the Prince's *Birth Day*, some *Clerks* and *Choristers* of *New-College*, and some of *Trinity-College*, made Bonfires: For which Mr. *Bowman* and Mr. *Price*, Two Fellows of the Former of these *Colleges*, were after Taken up by the Soldiers, and carry'd on the Guard. Some few Days after, Dr. *Payne*, Canon and Treasurer of *Christ-Church*, was taken into Custody of a *Messenger*. At the same time, Dr. *Iles*, another of the Canons, being sick, they charitably order him the *Attendance* of Two others of their own *Messengers*, only requiring him to pay them 6 *s.* and 8 *d.* *per diem* each, for their Labour. And some Days after, Dr. *Edwards* and Mr. *Gisby*, the Two *Bursars* (if I mistake not) of St. *John's*, were taken into Custody, and oblig'd to maintain Two Soldiers, for keeping them safe. A Guard was also set upon their Chambers, and the Doors Seal'd up. In this Durance they were continu'd (as I conjecture right) about Three Weeks; and then being sent for by the Visitors (who demanded of them the Keys, Books, Accompts, &c. belonging to their Office) Mr. *Gisby*, with unanswerable Reason, alledg'd, That tho' the *New President* (who was some time before thrust on the *College*) had been never so lawfully chosen, and admitted; yet it was known to every one, That the *Bursar* was not oblig'd to give in his Accompts, till the Year was Expir'd. But Dr. *Edwards* highly expostulated with them, about their Usage of himself, and Fellow-Prisoner, as having been imprison'd, without being charg'd with any *Crime*; and that too, when such Bail was offer'd, as no Law in *England* could refuse. But, said he, *Some of the most sufficient Citizens of Oxford, p. 410.* 'I must confess, it is the more tolerable, *since your* 'Faction have treated the best, and most worthy 'Gentlemen in the Kingdom in the same bar-'barous and inhumane manner.' The Visitors also order'd, 'That whosoever should not plainly, 'and without Reserve, submit himself to the Vi-'sitation, *should be deemed as flatly denying the* 'Authority of it, and treated accordingly'; i. e. 'Taken into Custody, and sent Prisoner to Lon-'don,' according to the late Order of both Houses; and that 'whoever laid claim to any 'Place in the University, *should within* 15 *days* 'appear, and Submit *to the Authority of the* 'Visitors.' And about a Week after, namely, *June* 14, the *Committee* at *London* Voted the incomparable Dr. *R. Saunderson* out of his *Canonry* and *Professorship*, and substituted *Robert Creff* of *Lincoln*, in *both* of 'em. The Visitors also *Ibid. p. 411.* order'd, That for the future, the *Oyer* should not go about with his Bell, when any *Scholar* was to be Bury'd; possibly, being unwilling it should be known, how many of them they had Starved.

June 29, (Dr. *Radcliffe*, the Old Principal, being then Dead) the Fellows of *Brazen-Nose*, without any regard to *Greenwood*, who had some time before been Thrust upon them, boldly Affix a *Citation* to the *College Gates*, according to *Statute*, for the Election of a *Principal*; to which they proceeded (notwithstanding the peremptory Orders of the Visitors to the contrary) *July* 13, following, in one of their *Chambers*, made choice of Mr. (afterwards Dr.) *Yate*, who was kept out of the *Principalship* (and no other could be expected) during the *Usurpation*; but enjoy'd it many Years after the *Restoration*, by vertue of that Election. *See also Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 812.*

The same Day they forbad Mr. *Tozer*, Sub-Rector of *Exeter*-College (who as yet kept Possession) to proceed to an Election of *Fellows* for That House, the Day following, according to *Statute* (they issu'd the same Orders to *Wadham*-College, their Election falling on the same Day) and for his refusing to Obey 'em, both *Expell'd him the College, and Imprisoned him*. *Vit. Tozer, p. 28.*

Aug. 1, Dr. *Henry Stringer* (then *Warden* of *New-College*) was Expell'd the *University*; and about the Middle of the next Month, was depriv'd of the *Greek Lecture*. But this method of Proceeding with the *Refractory Members* of the University, singly, and apart, did by no means answer the *Intent* of the *Reformation*. Had they Distributed a *separate Punishement* on every single Person who continu'd to preserve inviolable, his *Duty* to the Church and his Majesty, a new Set of Loyalists would in all probability, have sprung up before they had quite rooted out the Old. It must be known therefore, That the Visitors had now at various times, executed the *Sentence* of *Expulsion* (so far, I mean, as Orders, Declarations, *&c.* could do it) on some Hundreds of the Scholars whose Names were sent down to 'em from the *Committee* for that purpose; but they being for the most part, *Censures and Injunctions of the Visitors, as it already remember'd.*

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too ſtubborn to be turn'd out of their *Livelihoods* by Votes at *London*, or *Papers* and ‡ *Programma's* at *Oxford*, the Ravagers, as well to *ſcorten* their Proceedings, as to render them effectual, got a *Serjeant* (attended with ſome Files of *Muſqueteers*) to Publiſh by *Beat of Drum*, before the Gates of the ſeveral Colleges, *July* 5, 1648, '*That if any of thoſe who had been Expell'd by* '*the Viſitors home to the* Saturday *foregoing,* '*ſhould preſume to continue any longer in the* '*Univerſity, they ſhould be taken into* * *Cuſtody,* '*and be made Priſoners by the Governour.*'

‡ *The manner of their Proceeding, being to affix ſuch Papers to the Doors of St. Mary's Church; importing and declaring the Expulſion of thoſe, whoſe Names were inſerted in them. But ſome they puniſhed at length in the reſpective Colleges. And I have been informed by one, who himſelf ſuffered under them, that in ſome Colleges, at leaſt, they took a Guard with them, which they drew up in the Quadrangles; there publiſhed the Expulſions, then affix'd them to the Colleges Gates, and within] required thoſe who were Expell'd, to depart the Univerſity (and from within five Miles of it) before Sun ſet; (a ſhort time, ſurely, to pack up, even a Scholar's Goods, out that the Garriſon had taken care ſome of them ſhould be able to ſay,* Omnia mea mecum porto) *on pain of being treated as* Spies. *Two ſome Gentlemen adde, that they had ſometimes their Pockets pick'd, under a Pretence of ſearching for Letters.*

* *By that meant ſtyleth, ſaith* Wood, *of theſe great Clemency, that ſince the Scholars were plundered of their Goods and Livelihoods, they might not want an Houſe, at leaſt, to put their Heads in.*

This was indeed a ready way to bring matters to a Concluſion; and yet the *Univerſity* ſtood even THIS STORM: Whereupon Four days after they found Themſelves oblig'd to publiſh again by *Beat of Drum* before the Gate of every *College*, this farther Order; '*That if any one who* '*had been Expell'd, did preſume to tarry in the* '*Town, or ſhould be taken within Five Miles of* '*it, he ſhould be deemed as a Spy, and puniſh'd* '*WITH DEATH.*'

Pro exploratore habendum, & proinde capitis diſcrimen aditurum.

Ibid. p 412. This Order, the *Committee*, not long after, Reſolved, '*The Garriſon ſhould be deſired to put in* '*Execution*;' and the Governour, by command from Sir *Thomas Fairfax* the General, gave publick Notice, That he would proceed accordingly with ſuch of them as ſhould not depart in *Four Days*, unleſs they obtained Leave from the *Vice-Chancellour* and *Viſitors* to ſtay longer.

After what is now ſaid, it cannot be doubted, whether This *Univerſity* did not Defend themſelves *to the laſt Extremity*; and whether they did not march out at laſt, *with all poſſible Marks of Honour*; ſince They endur'd a Siege of above ‡ Two Years (more than ‡ 12 Months of which were Open Trenches) and ſtood ſo many ſeveral Storms: For ſurely what was ſaid of the *Chriſtian Church* in its Firſt Ages, is very Applicable to *this Univerſity*, That *ſhe was never more Glorious, than under this Perſecution.*

‡ *From* Midſummer-day 1646.

‡ *From* June 4, 1647, (*ſo far that the Viſitation was firſt attempted to* Aug. 17, 1648, *when the Governour publiſhed his Reſolution of Proceeding againſt them as* Spies, &c.

I have only to add farther, concerning the Proceedings of the *Committee* and *Viſitors*, with regard to their Expulſions, that *July* 8, this Year (the firſt Day of the *Act*, according to the *Statute*, when the *Nobility* and *Gentry*, from all parts of the Kingdom, had hitherto reſorted to *Oxford*, to hear the Learned Exercies of that *Univerſity*) inſtead of any *Academical Performances*, a Paper was affixed to the Doors of the *Univerſity* Church, importing the Expulſion of no leſs than 73 of the Members of it; that ſoon after the *Committee* at *London* Decreed thoſe, who were in, or near *Oxford*, or *London*, and had not hitherto appeared on Summons, before the *Viſitors*, to be as much Guilty of *Contumacy*, as tho they had appear'd, and diſown'd the Viſitation; that the *Viſitors*, by Order of the *Committee*, 'Declared all Elections 'void, which had been made ſince the Firſt or Second of *July* 1646.' And further reſolved among themſelves, 'That whoſoever would not Submit 'to the Viſitation, ſhould not enjoy either his 'Vote in the *Univerſity*, or in any private College, 'or be capable of taking Pupils, or of undergo- 'ing any *Scholaſtick Office*;' that juſt before *Michaelmas* this Year, they were doubly buſie, both in Ejecting the *Loyaliſts*, and filling up the Places with their own *Tools*; becauſe about that time come in the cheifeſt Rents of the ſeveral Colleges; that One of the *New Heads* preaching at St. *Mary's*, miſ-ſpent a great deal of time, very needleſly, exhorting the *Viſitors*, to '*perfect the Reformation*.' by '*leaving nothing remain which appertained unto* 'Baal,; by '*removing the very Trunk of* Dagon;' and by '*deſtroying both Root and Branch*.' And that two of the Viſitors at *London*, got the *Committee* in a Clandeſtine Manner to paſs this, among other Reſolves, 'That no *Submiſſion* made after 'the Firſt of *September* *, then laſt paſt, ſhould be 'of any Validity or Efficacy;' that they continued their Expulſions (with ſo much ſeverity, that they could not find Creatures of their own, or Time to fill up the Vacancies) home to *December* this Year: With which *Wood* ſhuts up his Account of the Viſitation; adding only in general, that as he had thus related the Firſt, and moſt violent *Onſets* of it; ſo the Flame afterwards broke out afreſh, from time to time (but not with equal Rage and Fury) till there was at laſt no more matter left to feed it; and that in this Progreis of their Viſitation, they Practis'd ſuch manifeſt Oppreſſions, as compell'd ſome of the *Viſitors* themſelves (and particularly Mr. then Dr. *Mill*) in Diſcourſe with the *Royaliſts*, Frankly to own, the reſt had gone greater Lengths, than they cou'd follow them, and that it was Irkſome to him (*Wood*) to think of thoſe *Miſeries*, which that *Rebellious-Sink* and *Rabble* of *Viſitors*, *Enthuſiaſts*, and *Cambridge-Renegadoes*, afterwards brought on this *Univerſity* untill the happy times of the *Reſtoration*.

Several ſo- theſe in their Prayers, ing God to † Give the King Grace to lay to Heart the Diſpleaſure of God that 'behal'ſun.

* 1648.

Ibid. p 414.

The Original Regiſter of the *Viſitation* is yet preſerved in the *Bodleian* Library: But having neither Time, nor Opportunity, to conſult it my ſelf, I was forced to be content with an Extract of the *Expulſions*, and Elections together with ſome few other Occurrences) mentioned in it: From whence it appears, that the *Viſitors* had in a manner completed the Ruine of the *Univerſity*, by the end of 1649; through which Year they continued their Expulſions, and fill'd up moſt of the Vacancies, they had made both in * that and the foregoing Year: However, they kept on their Seſſions till *January* 26, 1656, and Exerciſed (tho' very ſparingly) both theſe Branches of their Power, home to that time: But what elſe they did after 1649, how frequently, or how ſeldom, they held their Seſſions, how much longer they Sate (beyond ‡ *January* 1656) or when they were Diſſolved, I am wholly uninformed. The unfortunate Gentlemen who were in their great Numbers, made deſtitute of Livelyhood, or Habitation, wandered to and fro like *Beggars* and *Fugitives*: ſome of them betook themſelves to the *Barbarians*, in queſt of that *Humanity*, which had left them in their own Nation; others travelled up and down in the ſeveral parts of *Europe*, where the Providence of the All-wiſe God (who in his unſearchable Judgments, had ſent this affliction upon them) did direct; others lay hid at Home in Obſcurity, being aſhamed, born for the Honour of their Nation, and even of human Nature, to expoſe themſelves, as Monu-

Made and tranſmitted to me by the Rev. Dr. Th. Pennell, then Fellow of Exeter-Coll. now Rector of Broadwinſton in Dorſ. To which kind Aſſiſtance I likewiſe owe many other Notices relating to this Undertaking.

* Sept. 13, 1649, *ſhall* as *Orders of the Houſe* for a Committee to view the *Univerſity* and *Colledges*, that *Care* may be taken for the *Reparation* of the *Ruins* and *Decays* thereof. *Journ. Parl.* p 439.

‡ *The Committee for Reforming the Univerſity, were firſt to ſit before* [*July*] *ſeventh* June 22, 1649; *and then expreſs'd a time of Six Weeks, as I remember, all that Year as* [*July*] *but a few more than ſix Weeks.*

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ments of that Babarity, which was hardly to be equall'd among the moſt Savage People. Such of them as were ally'd to the Loyal Families, could meet with no Support from their Relations, who had themſelves been likewiſe Plundered, and Deſpoil'd of all, long before; whilſt thoſe who on t'other Hand, were Related to any of the Rebel Families, were look't on by them as publick Enemies, and deem'd Deſerving of yet greater Puniſhment; and many of them, who would at any other time have fill'd the higheſt Places in the Church and Common-wealth with great Sufficiency and Applauſe, accounted themſelves Happy, if they could be Suffer'd quietly to inſtruct a few Children; or could get the Opportunity of Correcting a Preſs, for a piece of Bread: Almoſt all of them, in the mean time, with their Miſery and Poverty, preſerved their Fidelity to his Majeſty, and the Church; and pleaded the Cauſe of Both wherever they came, with ſo much Learning and Succeſs, as was thought by ſome, to be no inconſiderable Means of bringing about the happy Period of 1660.

I may by no means yet diſmiſs this Head, without obſerving, that notwithſtanding the vile Calumnies and Aſperſions of *Popery*, which the *Faction*, from the Example of their Predeceſſors, continually caſt upon many of the Members of this Univerſity, the good Providence of *God* gave them an Opportunity (as indeed he did likewiſe the whole Clergy of the Eſtabliſhment) not many Years ſince, of making it Evident to the World, that they were then no leſs ready to ſtand the *ſhock* of a *Popiſh*, than they had been formerly of a *Presbyterian* Viſitation.

This Godly Proteſtant Reformation made more Hereck, ſaith Wood, *than even that in the time of* K. Mary's *Days.* Ant. Li. p. 414.

Thus was the other Eye of the Nation put out, and the Univerſity of *Oxford*, the *Miſtris*, not only of the *Reformation*, but of the *Chriſtian World*, which had juſtly won (and by the good Providence of *God*, ſtill retains) the peculiar Title of FAMOUS, fell before the Pretences of the vileſt *Hypocriſie*, and by the Hands of ſome of their own moſt Deſpicable and Contemptible Members: Nor could the *Horrible Paricides*, wreſt this *particular Honour* from Her, that ſhe Expired at laſt, as well in *Conformity* to, as in Defence of his moſt *Sacred Majeſty*, *Diſclaiming* and *Renouncing* with her laſt Breath, the *Pretended Authority* of that *Rebellious Power*, which enabled theſe *Uſurpers* to *Arraign*, *Condemn*, and *Barbarouſly Murther* Her: And to ſhew how nearly *Learning* (as well as *Religion*) and *Loyalty* are *Alyed*, She was the *laſt Offering* made to the *Bloody Idol of Rebellion*, before the Dreadful and Portentous Sacrifice of His moſt Sacred Majeſty's own Perſon: And ſurely, the *moving Epiſcope* which the Lord *Clarendon* Subjoyns to the Year 1648, (in which He informs us, the *Viſitation* was at its Height) may well be thought to regard this, among the other peculiar Wickedneſſes of it; '*A Year of Infamy (ſaith that* Noble Hiſtorian) *above all Years which had paſſed before* '*it; a Year of the Higheſt Diſſimulation and Hypo-*'*criſie, of the Deepeſt Villany and moſt Bloody Trea-*'*ſons, that any Nation was ever Curſed with, or un-*'*der; a Year in which the Memory of all the Tranſ-*'*actions ought to be raz'd out of all Records, leſt by* '*the Succeſs of it*, Atheiſm, Infidelity, *and* Rebel-'*lion ſhould be Propagated in the World.*'

Vol. III. p. 56.

Ibid. p. 211.

May this *Famous Univerſity* continue (as ſhe hath ever been) the Beauty and Glory of the *Chriſtian World*: May She always *Teach* and *Praiſe* the Generous Principles of true *Engliſh Loyalty*; and never lift up her Hand, but in the Defence, and with the Authority of the *Crown*; or ever refuſe to lay down her Neck, when the moſt Righteous Cauſe of *Monarchy*, and *Religion*, ſhall require it: May afflicted Majeſty always find a *Refuge*, in her *Learning*, *Courage* and *Fidelity*; and may ſhe ſtill ſupply, the Church in thoſe great Numbers, which ſhe hath hitherto done, with ſuch *Divines*, as *Chriſtianity* was never otherwiſe Bleſs'd withal, without the Supernatural Aſſiſtances of *Inſpiration*: May ſhe be always *Jealous* and *watchful* over the *Ineſtimable Jewels* of the *Crown*, and of the *Mitre*: May ſhe ſpy the Danger, which at any time threatens either of them from a far; *proclaim it aloud* as it *approaches*, and never want a Man, who for *Sion's* ſake, *will not hold his Peace*; but *boldly ruſh into the Midſt* of the greateſt *Perils*, and preſent himſelf a Sacrifice for his *Religion*, and his *Prince*: May this great *Luminary* of our *Britiſh World ſhine as bright, and endure as long as the Sun*; and may the Fountain and Father of Lights himſelf continue to be (according to the *Motto* of her *Arms*) not only her Light, but her *Salvation*; and let Genuine Ignorance, let full and confirmed Stupidity, let Covetouſneſs, Oppreſſion, Hypocriſy and Rebellion, Infatuation, Enthuſiaſm, Deriſion, Contempt and laſting Ignominy, be the plentiful Portion of all her Enemies, as they Eminently were of thoſe, who now Invaded, and Deſtroyed her.

But I forget that I am yet to Account for the filling up of the Vacancies, and ſome other Proceedings of the now *Reformed Univerſity*: As to the Former of theſe, the Proſpect of ſucceeding in the Places of the Ejected Loyaliſts, having drawn hither a great many Perſons from *Cambridge*, *July* 5, the Viſitors appointed a ſtanding Committee for the Examination of them; and the firſt of the following Months, the Committee at *London*, Authoriz'd the Viſitors to fill up the Vacancies in thoſe Colleges, where there might not be left a ſufficient Number of Electors, according to *Statute*, after theſe Reformers ſhould have thoroughly Purged them: But either the Committee did afterwards furniſh them with a more ample Power, or elſe they Uſurped that, as they did moſt of the other Rights of the Univerſity; for they appear'd to have placed ſeveral Perſons even in many of thoſe very Colleges, where a Colony of their own Creatures had been already Settled.

Wood, *Ant. Lib. f. 411.*

Ibid. p. 412.

The Method they took to ſupply and fill up the Vacancies (or rather indeed to Nominate to them; for they could in no Senſe be ſaid to ſupply or fill thoſe Places) was, firſt of all, to take care of themſelves, as the great Law of Self-Preſervation directed; the two other Preachers which were not Nominated in the Commiſſion for the Viſitation, Claimed their next Care; then thoſe *Informers*, who had been of ſuch uſe to them, in carrying on the Godly Work, Demanded their Conſideration; and laſt in the laſt Place, a Rabble from *Cambridge* came to their Aſſiſtance, without which, perhaps they could ſcarce have found enough to have filled up thoſe Wide and Ghaſtly Breaches they made in the ſeveral Houſes.

Ibid. paſſim.

I have more than once already mention'd theſe *Cambridge Men*: And tho' I ſhould Imagine, the Reader cannot miſs of obſerving it himſelf, yet in regard to that *great and Learned Body*, I think my ſelf obliged expreſly to take notice of it, that by theſe *Cantabrigians*, I underſtand a *Colony* of *Presbyterians* or *Independent Novices*, which had, as I conceive, for the moſt part ſtock'd to *Cambridge*, and ſpent ſome time there, after it had been *Reformed* into Confuſion, by the Baniſhment of Learning and *Loyalty* from thence, five Years before, and now tranſplanted themſelves to *Oxford* for Places, which the want of *more Loyaliſts to be Ejected*, made them deſpair of at their own (miſ-call'd) *Univerſity*.

It

For a great Majority of them were turned out.

It hath been already remembred ar large, that the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, whilſt it deſerv'd that Name, made a *Stout* and *Gallant* Oppoſition to the *Rebellion*; and that their coming to Soon into the Hands of the Parliament, gave them the Diſtinguiſhing Honour of *falling firſt* in the Service of his Majeſty and the Church; whilſt on the other Hand the *City* of *Oxford*, being ſo Seaſonably Secured and Fortified, that *Univerſity* was enabled, both to defend themſelves, and not only to afford Protection to the *Sacred Perſon* of their *Prince*, but to yield him likewiſe Noble Service, for the Courſe of ſeveral Years, And it muſt now be obſerved, that as the *Reformers* Ejected the *Cambridge* Gentlemen, in ſuch great Numbers, that (if I miſtake not) they were then forced to take ſome of the Dreggs of this *Univerſity*, to put into their Places; ſo now that the *Calamitous Viſitation* had well nigh Diſpeopled *Oxford*, the *Reformers* at *Cambridge* were enabled to repay their *Brethren* with *Intereſt*, by a Tribe of *Ignorant Enthuſiaſts* and *Schiſmaticks*, from under their Government.

But to return to the *Viſitors*. I have before ſaid, that the moſt *Buſie*, and in a manner, the *only Viſitors*, that Acted, were, if I Judge aright, thoſe Five of them, that had firſt been appointed Preachers, to prepare the Way for that intended *Reformation*, and a *Divine* or Two more of the ſame Stamp; and theſe took eſpecial Care in the firſt Place (as is likewiſe ſaid) to Reward themſelves for their good Services, they had Perform'd, as well in the *Preparation*, as in the *Perfecting of the Viſitation*, Mr. *Reynolds*, modeſtly contented himſelf with the Deanery of *Chriſt-Church*; Mr. *Harris*, (but whether ſo Contented or not I cannot ſay) had to his other *Preferments*, added the *Headſhip* of *Trinity*-College; Mr. *Gunnell*, had the *Headſhip* of *St. John's*, and the *Margaret-Profeſſor's* Place; *Henry Wilkinſon*, ſenior, had firſt a *Senior Fellowſhip*, of *Magdalen*-College, then a *Canonry* of *Chriſt-Church*, and at length the *Margaret-Profeſſorſhip*; and Mr. *Corbet*, had a *Canonry* of *Chriſt-Church* likewiſe, and was made *Publick Orator*. As for the other *Divines* who were in the Commiſſion for the *Viſitation*, Old *John Wilkinſon* was made *Preſident* of *Magdalen*-College, and Mr. *John Mills*, and Mr. *Chriſtopher Rogers*, *Canons* of *Chriſt-Church*. However, what is here mentioned, was only their *Sallaries*; ſince if * *Wood* may be Credited, there were ſome *Perquiſites* alſo belong'd to the *Office* of a *Viſitor*, at leaſt, to that Part of it, which concern'd the *Nomination* to the vacant *Fellowſhips*: For that Author affirms, it was certain, that ſeveral People found their *Applications* Succeeded never the worſe, for not coming *empty handed*.

See the Accounts of each of theſe in Wood, Ath. Vol. II.

'Tis muſt be added to his Honour, he ſuffer'd few with the Viſitors, and therein both theſe Places from after, and was ſucceeded by Ralph Bathurſt, one of their Firſt Proctors. See Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 772.

* *Ant. L. I. P. 413.414.*

P. 4.

It is a *forew'd Reflection*, which the Writer of the *Letter* at the End of *Pegaſus* makes on this Occaſion. '*If there be* (ſaith he) *any* '*Senſe in that* Old Maxim, *that Parties muſt not be Judges, and that 'tis only the* 'Hangman's *Fee, to have the Dead-Man's* '*Cloaths, to wear after him (and it hath not* '*been often ſeen, that the Judge hath Seiz'd* '*upon them for his Body, and appeared in them* '*all the reſt of his Circuit) then ſure theſe* '*—— will not be able to make up one Tolera-* '*ble Commiſſioner, or piece of a Legal Judge,* '*for this one Cauſe, if there were no other* 'Nullity *in it.*'

But tho' it be True, that they minded themſelves in the firſt Place; it is as True, that they were not altogether forgetful of their Fellow-Labourers; and therefore Mr. *Langley*, and Mr. *Cumfe*, (the two *remaining Preachers*, which had not been Named in the *Commiſſion for Viſiting*) were likewiſe each rewarded with a *Canonry* of *Chriſt-Church*, and the Former of them, with the *Maſterſhip* of *Pembroke* College alſo; and *Joſhua Coſs*, (their other *Preſtor*, was made *Fellow* of *Magdalen*-College, and *Nat. Philoſophy-Reader*.

Next to theſe, they Provided for the *Informers*, who had Betrayed the ſeveral Colleges, in which they had Laboured themſelves; after them the Sons and Relations of ſome of the principal Rebels, and then the Rout from *Cambridge*, and ſome other Strangers, as is before mentioned, of whom it would be endleſs to ſpeak particularly.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 744.

That many of the *Ejected Royaliſts* were Men of the beſt Learning in the Kingdom, will not be Deny'd: But let the Writer of Dr. *Aldeſby's* Life, Pronounce the Characters of thoſe, who Succeeded; 'They who would Pro-'ſtitute their *Allegiance* to their Prince, and 'Oaths to the *Univerſity*, and their *Local-'Viſitors*, and Comply with the Luſt of theſe 'Uſurpers, tho' *never ſo Flagitious*, were re-'ceiv'd to Favour: All others, however merit-'ing, were proſcrib'd—— In whoſe room ſuc-'ceeded an *Illiterate Rabble*, ſwept up from the 'Plough Tail, from Shops, and Grammar-Schools, 'and the Dreggs of the Neighbout-*Univerſity*: And to the ſame purpoſe, *Wood*, ſpeaking of the Year 1647, ſaith, 'This Year Flock'd to 'the Univerſity ſeveral poor Scholars, whom 'ſome call'd the Scum of *Cambridge*; many 'poor Schoolmaſters, Pædagogues from *Bilferies*, Curates and ſometimes Vicars; as alſo Par-'liament Soldiers; eſpecially ſuch, that had 'been lately Diſbanded, to gain Preferment 'by the Viſitation approaching —— They 'were commonly call'd *Seekers*, more great 'Frequenters of the Sermons at St. *Mary's*, 'preach'd by the Six Miniſters, appointed by 'Parliament, and other *Preſbyterian* Miniſters 'that preach'd in other Churches in *Oxford*, 'and ſometimes Frequenters of the Convent-'cles of *Independents*, and *Anabaptiſts*. The ge-'nerality of them had mortify'd Countenances, 'puling Voices, and Eyes commonly, when in 'diſcourſe, lifted up with Hands laying on their 'Breaſts; they moſtly had ſhort Hair, which 'at this time was commonly call'd the Com-'mittee-Cut, and went in *Quipe*, in a 'ſhabbed Condition, and look'd rather like 'Prentices, or Antiquated School-Boys, than *Academians*, or Miniſters; and therefore few 'or none of the Old Stamp, or Royal Par-'ty, would come near to, or ſort themſelves 'with them; but rather endeavour'd to put 'Scorn upon them, and make them Ridiculous.' The Truth of which in good meaſure may be gueſs'd at, from this own Inſtance; that tho' they left but one of the Old Foundation at *Univerſity*-College (as is before ſaid) yet all that they put in (ſave two) were perfect *Foreigners*, and *Strangers* to it.

Ath. Vol. II. p. 743.

They were Scots men. Why he calls them Sirs, I know not; unleſs it be that Sirs of them cuſtoms Ex-erciſed.

However, it may not be amiſs, to produce ſome few Particulars, whereby the Reader may better judge of the Characters of the reſt. The Perſon whom they made *Senior Fellow* of *All Souls*, was one *Hieronie Zanchy*, a *Cambridge* Man. It does not appear on the Publick Regiſter, whether he was ſo much as *Incorporated* in this *Univerſity*; and yet he was made *Proctor* under thoſe Reformers. He 'was a *Hiſſle-'rout Fellow at Cudgelling, Foot-ball Playing*, &c. had born Arms for the Parliament, and 'been a *Captain*, a *Preſbyterian*, an *Indepen-'dent*,

Ibid. p. 710.

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'dent, a *Preacher*, and *I know not what*. About a Month after he was made *Doctor*, he went into *Ireland*, became there a *Colonel of Horse*, a Thorough-pac'd *Anabaptift*, was *Rebaptized*, and often after *Held forth* in Conventicles, among the *Anabaptifts*; and publifhed a Rude Nonfenfical Speech in Parliament at *Dublin*, fit only to be read to make People laugh at the Abfurdity of the Perfon.' At the fame College was thruft in Mr. *Scot*, Son to the Regicide of that Name.

But *Remely* was not the only military Man they preferr'd: Into *New-College* they Thruft one *Major Jordan*; and into *St. John's*, one *Robert Gorges*; of whom there goeth this Story, That being chofen *Prefident*, and not daring to truft himfelf with making his Speech, he got Mr. *Levins* to do it for him; and in return for that good Office of Learning (which, in the Opinion of the Loyalifts, the Saints much wanted) did Mr. *Levins* the like good Turn, of *Vouching that he had Grace*; a Qualification that in the Opinion of the *Reformers*, the *Loyalifts* ftood in no *leff need* of. But to proceed:

Ibid. p. 748.

The Firft Perfon they put into *Baliol*-College, was fuch an one, as they were forced to Expel again *themfelves* foon after. Into *Oriel*-College, they Thruft (among others) *Nath. Burgefs*, Son to the Sactrilegious Dr. *Cornelius Burgefs*, and *Will. Bragg*, an *Eminent Independent*; and at *C. C. C.* one of the Chaplains they put in, was a *Presbyterian*, and the *other* an *Independent*; it being now become a *disputable Point*, which of the Two Opinions was the *right*.

Nor were the *Firft* and *Higheft* Places of the Univerfity any *better* provided for. About the Middle of *October*, 1648, Dr. *Hoyle*, their New *Profeffor of Divinity*, began his *Lectures*, which had neither *Method* nor *Argument* in them; and feem'd to fhew him ignorant, even of the moft common and ordinary Rules of *Logick*. He open'd them with a *fuitable Speech*, devoid of all *Spirit* or *Learning*; Wherein he laid himfelf out very much in the Praifes of his two Predeceffors, Dr. *Holland* and Dr. *Prideaux*, wholly omitting poor Dr. *Saunderfon*: Nor could he indeed remember with Comfort, or without Shame, a Man fo much better than himfelf, whofe Bread he was Then eating. He likewife highly exolt'd the *Parliament*; by whom, as he told the *Auditors*, he was Promoted to That Chair: Which fome of the Loyalifts prefently took hold of; and whifper'd one among another, 'Then 'by his own Confeffion he is not *Regius Profeffor*.' At the fame time *Du Moulin* began his *Hiftory Lectures*; and tired himfelf, as well as the *Auditory*, with the Praifes of the *Parliament*, the *Vifitors*, and in a Word, the whole *Rebellion*. *Wood* hath likewife left us a Specimen of the great great Sufficiency of the New Univerfity, in the more *Polite Parts of* Learning, by Preferving Thefe Queftions, which were in feens asked (among others) by fome of the Examining Maflers. *Pro quo Genere tu ftas? Rhetor & Orator* (pronouncing the *Penultima* fhort, as we do, when That Word is made *Englifh*) *Quomodo differunt?*

Wood, *Ann. Lib.* 1 *p.* 412, 413.

Ibid. p. 413.

In the fame manner with the *Preferments*, were the *Honours* and *Degrees* of the Univerfity alfo difpos'd of by thofe Ufurpers: The Preference they ftill took to Themfelves: And when their own Turns were ferv'd, they then provided for their Friends, efpecially Thofe from *Cambridge*; and after *proftituted* thefe Sacred Rewards and Titles of Learning, to the Luft and Ambition of every one, who was diftinguifh'd by *Ignorance*, *Enthufiafm*, *Treafon* and *Rebellion*. No other Merit or Qualification being required, fays *Wood*, 'Than a con-'firmed Hatred to his Majefty and the Church.' It muft be owned indeed, That *Neceffity* firft put 'em upon *this Practice*, in order to Erect their New Univerfity; which they had not *Graduates* enough to do, when the *Chancellour* came in Perfon among them. '*Then*, (faith the Author of the *Letter* at the End of *Pegafus*) 'to *creating of Doctors and Batchelers of Di-'vinity*; *and for three Days together*, *all* 'Degrees *moft liberally diftributed among them-'felves and their Clients*; *there being no way* 'imaginable to get a fufficient Number to make 'a Convocation, *or an* Univerfity *hereafter*, 'when the *Subfidiary County Parfons are gone* 'home again, *unlefs fuch Creations* pure ex nihilo, *were then allowed them*: *For we hear* 'but of Three *Compliers prefent in the whole* 'University, &c.' And in Two of Thofe Days they created no lefs than One and fifty Maflers of Arts, moft of them *Cambridge* Men, who were, it feems, as deftitute of *Degrees*, as they were of *Places*, in their own Reformd Univerfity: And fuch were their Neceffities, that they found themfelves obliged to create no lefs than 23 Batchelors of Arts: A Degree, which furely was fcarce ever honour'd with a Creation, before that time.

Ibid.

Pegaf. p. 10, 11.

Befides what they Incorporated. Wood, *Ann. Lib.* 1 *p.* 404, 405. *See alfo Pegafus, ibid.* Wood, *Ann. Vol. II. p.* 744.

Seven that were who had ... laft time in His Majefty's Service, &c. had it made up to them in that way. See ibid. p. 692, 717.

I have before faid, that they were forced to create Mr. *Reynolds* D. D. that he might with a better Grace, carry off the *Port* of his New Office; and that for much the like Reafons, they promoted to further Degrees, Mr. *Harris*, Mr. *Cober*, Mr. *Palmer*, Mr. *Langley*, Mr. *Cornifh*, Mr. *Cheynell* and Mr. *J. Wilkins*; all of them either newly preferr'd to, or fuddenly defign'd for fome of the chief Poffs in the Univerfity. Among thefe, are Four of the Vifitors (who had been alfo Preachers) and the Two other Preachers, which were not named in the Commiffion for the Vifitation: But *Hen. Wilkinfon*, fenior, one of the Vifitors likewife, and the 7th Preacher, was content to tarry till the next Year, for his Doctor of Divinity's Degree. As to the Two remaining Clergy Vifitors, Mr. *Rogers* was created D. D. and Mr. *J. Mills* L. L. B. *; and this being an Emolument, wherein their Lay Brethren were capable of fharing with them, Sir *William Cobb*, and Mr. *William Tipping*, Mr. *John Cartwright* and Mr. *John Wilkinfon* (Four more of their Body) were created *A. M.'s*, and the laft of them afterwards M D. As to their few other Friends (for they fwallow'd in moft of the confiderable Places themfelves) when they vermitted to fhare with them in the Offices, and Preferments, befides Mr. *Palmer*, Mr. *Wilkins*, Mr. *Cornifh* and Mr. *Langley*, already mentioned, they honour'd Mr. *Crefs*, their Firft Proctor, (now made Fellow of *Magdalen*-College, and Nat. Philofophy Reader) with the Degree of L. L. D. and offer'd that of D. D. to his Brother *Burton*, who refus'd it; but their New Principal of *Brazen-Nofe*, Mr. *Dan. Greenwood*, did not exercife fo much Self-denial; and therefore was content to be advanc'd to that Degree by them.

Ibid. p. 770.

Ibid. from p. 743. *to p.* 772.

* *Offi.* Wilkinfon *was D.D. before, and the only Perfon among them that was fo.*

As for thofe, whom they preferr'd to the *lower Places of Fellowfhips*, *&c.* it would be endlefs to mention them: on this Account let it fuffice to fay in general, that they beftow'd *Degrees* on them (and moftly by Creation) with a very liberal Hand; and as to what concerns the Reft, on whom they conferr'd thefe *Academical Honours*, they will be guefs'd at by thefe few Particulars. Lieute-

Wood, Ant. Lib. I. p. 744. *See alfo Athen. Vol. II. p.* 744, 752.

N n nant-

nant-Colonel *Thomas Kelfy* formerly (as 'tis ſaid) a *Button-maker*, now Deputy-Governour of *Oxford*, was created A M; *Latimer Croſs*, lately Manciple of *Magdalen*-Hall, now *Steward* of *Magdalen*-College, had the ſame Degree beſtow'd upon him. *Thomas Barrow*, (a *Student in Divinity* forſooth, and to doubtleſs no *Graduate*) was created B. D. and when he took the Oath of *Allegeance* for that Degree, did it with this *Salvo*, 'So far forth, as it 'doth not contradict the *National Covenant*.' Mr. *Samuel Aneley*, who Succeeded in the *Sequeſtration* of the *Rich Living* of * *Cliff* in *Kent* (then worth 300 *l. per Annum*) was created L. L. D. the Living being a Peculiar, and the *Probate of Wills*, and other Matters of *Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction* belonging to the *Rich*. He was, as far as I can find, of an unblamable Life, but a Man of ſo little Learning, that it was with great Difficulty he at laſt got his *Batcheleur of Arts* Degree (the Perſon who preſented him being hardly acquitted of *Perjury*) and to *Greſly Ignorant* of any thing pertaining to the *Faculty*, in which he was now made *Dr.* that ſome of the *Loyaliſts*, who abhorred his *Promotion*, promiſed to appear, and Vote for him, if he could but tell the meaning of the Word *Pandect*. *Unton Croke*, who afterwards became *Infamous* among the *Royaliſts* for *Denying* and *Breaking* the *Articles* with Colonel *Penruddock*, was created L. L. B.; Sir *Hardreſs Waller*, then lately one of the King's *Judges*, and actually on the *Bench*, when the *Bloody* Sentence was *Pronounced*, was created A. M. *Thomas Harriſon*, (commonly call'd *Major-General Harriſon*) Son of a *Butcher*, afterwards a ſort of an *Attorney*, at laſt a *Preacher*, with many *other Offices* of the *Army*, and then lately one of the King's *Judges* likewiſe (who was not only preſent when the *Sentence* paſs'd, but ſtood up to ſignifie his Conſent, and ſigned *the Warrant* for that *Black Murther*) was alſo created A. M. Colonel *Richard Ingoldſby*, another Member of the *Helliſh Tribunal*, * preſent, and conſenting alſo to the *Diabolical Sentence*, was created in the ſame *Degree*. The *Infamous* Colonel *John Hewſon*, a Fourth of the King's *Judges*, Originally a *Shoe-Maker*, conſenting to the *Sentence*, and ſigning the *Warrant* alſo for the *Execution*, had the ſame *Honour* beſtow'd upon him, after that *Horrid Fact*; as it was likewiſe at the ſame time on Colonel *John Okey*, a Fifth of the King's *Judges*, who was Originally (as it is ſuppoſed) a *Drayman*, ſided at laſt with the *Anabaptiſts*, and *Fifth Monarchy-Men*, and after the *Reſtoration*, had Juſtice done him at *Tyburn*. Nor were theſe all; for *Owen Roe*, and Colonel *William Gough*, two more of his Majeſty's *Judges* (each of which were preſent, and ſtood up in token of their Aſſent, when the *Black Sentence* was given, and ſigned the *Warrant* with their own Hands) were likewiſe created *Maſters of Arts*. In one and the ſame Day was all this Load of *Infamy* (the greateſt ſure, that ever any Place of Learning undrewent) laid on the Marble *Waterſides* of *Oxford*. And to add to the Outrage, 'twas done the *May* next following, that *Royal Jaſper* of Sacred Memory which brought his *Majeſty* to the *Scaffold*. This Patent of *Academical Honours*, made by the *Reformed Univerſity*, to no leſs than Seven of the *King's Murtherers* at one time, whilſt his *Majeſty's Blood* was yet *Reeking*, will ſurely be look't on as little other, than a *Satyre* and *Publick Appreciation*, and as it were a *Recognition*, of that *Horrible Parricide*. After which it cannot be wonder'd that they ſhould diſtribute the Marks of their Favour, to the *Preparatory Inſtruments* of it; for at this very time alſo, they Ordered ſeveral other of the *Rebel-Officers*, whenever they ſhould think fit, to come, and be *Inverſted* with them; and among theſe *George Joyce*, formerly a *Taylor* (then a *Captain* indeed, but much better known by the *lower Title* of *Cornet Joyce*, which he had when he Seiz'd the *King*) and Lieutenant-Colonel * *Gibbet*, each of whom in their turns (without any viſible Orders, or Authority, beſides th.ir own *Daring Impudence*; and therefore with an *Inſolence* plainly *Unparallel'd*, in any *Inſtory* or *Rebellion*) took the *Royal* and *Sacred Perſon* of their *Prince* out of his *Bed*, and *Dragg'd him* to a *New Confinement*; the former of them from *Helmby-Houſe*, to the *Army*; the latter from *Carnbrook*, to *Hurſt Caſtle*. To whom I muſt likewiſe add another *Attendant* on that *Horrid Murther*, Namely, *Thomas Trapham*, a *Chirurgeon*, who Sewed on his *Majeſty's Head*; and when he had done it, laid to the Company, 'He had Sew-'ed on the Head of a Goſe.' This Perſon was at the ſame Time (when the King's *Judges* Received their *Honours*) created *Batcheler* of *Phyſick*; but I might have Omitted every one of theſe; and it would have been Sufficient to ſay, that on this *Day* of *Blaſphemy* and *Reproach*, they beſtowed the *Degree* of *Doctor of Laws*, on *Oliver Cromwell* himſelf, afterwards the *Uſurper*: In whoſe bare Name and Title, are Included with great Improvements, the whole *Infamy*, *Treaſons*, and *Rebellions*, of all the Reſt. And to *Finiſh* their *Scandal*, the next Year they cloſe him for their *Chancellor*.

In this manner were the *Principal Honours* and *Offices* of the *Univerſity* beſtowed, after theſe *Godly Men* had *Reformed* it. And I muſt add, that *Wood* particularly recounts many other *Rebels* of leſs Note, admitted to the ſame *Favours*; that he Includes in ſome general Clauſes many more, who muſt have remained for ever Unknown, had not *Enthuſiaſm* and *Treaſon* ſhewed them to ſome few of their own Times, and call'd them for th from that Obſcurity, to which their very Names are now again Returned; and that what I have now produced of theſe Matters, were the Proceedings of the firſt Year and Half only; it being *Nonſenſe*, and *Inſolent* to Trace them any farther. To ſhew however, that one and the ſame Spirit Acted both the *Viſitors at Oxford*, and the *Regulators at Cambridge*, I ſhall be obliged further to take Notice, that they Trampled on all *Statutes*, whether *Collegiate* or *Academical*; and had no more regard to them, when they ſtood in their way, than if there had been none ſuch ever Framed by the *Univerſity*, or the Reſpective Founders. The Parliament had Indeed furniſh'd them with all the Powers of any Viſitors whatſoever; but it is well known, that no Viſitors Power reached any farther, than Interpreting and Determining upon the Old and Doubtful Statutes, and never allow'd them wholly to Diſannul thoſe in being, or frame a Set of New Ones, much leſs to Diſpenſe with the Obſervation of ſuch, as were Plain and Peremptory: Nor could even a Power of Abolishing the Old, and Framing New Ones, juſtifie our Reformers; ſince no ſuch Reformation of the Statutes was in Fact made, when they daily Tranſgreſs'd them in almoſt every Article,

* As plain Evidence that in their own Sence, the Covenant was contrary to the Oath of Allegiance, and Conſequently rendered it conſcientiouſly, abſolutely Deteſted, when it was Impoſed, and had left it Sworn by all Subjects to an Illegal Party.

* Sir Wood. Ann. Lib. 1. 404. and the Abridgment in which Latter Place his Name is ſet by Spelt (as it was wrong) by Printers of Annesley See Wood. Ath. Vol. II. p. 747.

Clar. Hiſt. V. III. p. 225. But Wood ſaith Gaunt.

* Mr Wood errantly call Thom. Chaſe. Vol. II. p. 758. to be the Lord Clar. Hiſt. Vol. III. p. 536.) as alſo errantly in aſſuming that 'He was no-'ver ever Preſident,' and That he 'cannot de-'ſcend to the Cauſes to 'his Heart.'

* The Lord Clarendon ſeems to wiſh Cell. Rowe which then forced the King, Vol. III. p. 112. But Wood relates the Story with all its Circumſtances, from Mr Herbert, then attending the King, and that in numerous Cit. Pieces in that Reign, as it is to another Purpoſe. But as Cobbet was attended with ſeveral other Officers, as is probable there might be one of them. See Ath. Vol. II. p. 742. 743.

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It were much eaſier (perhaps not a whit *leſs true*) to ſay, that they did *nothing Regular*, than to alledge the Inſtances of their *Neglect* and *Contempt* of the ſeveral *Conſtitutions* in the *Colleges* and *Univerſity*: However, I ſhall produce a few of them. Their new Heads were admitted without taking the Oaths preſcribed by the Local Statutes; nor was any Thing ſhort of *certain Expulſion*, the Penalty of *diſowning thoſe Governours*, alſo' it was * *manifeſt Perjury* to *ſubmit* to them, unleſs thoſe Statutes had been aboliſh'd; which the Parliament was ſo far from doing, that the Viſitors were both directed and determin'd by the expreſs Words of their own Ordinance, to proceed in no other Manner, than '*as* ' *by the Laws, Statutes and Cuſtoms*' of the Univerſity, and the reſpective Colleges, any other Viſitor might do. To this Purpoſe the † Author of the *Letter* at the End of *Pegaſus*, ſpeaking of the Admiſſion of Mr. *Palmer*, to the Wardenſhip of *All Souls*, obſerves, that ' all were required to ' ſubmit to him, as Warden, tho' neither Choſen ' by the College, nor enter'd, *by taking any Oath* ' *to be true to it, or to Govern by* † *Statute*; any ' of which Omiſſions make it *direct Perjury*, for ' any Fellow to acknowledge or ſubmit to him; ' as it doth alſo in all *the other Colleges, where* ' *thoſe* ‖ *Intruders are placed*; the *whole Body of* ' *Legal Rights* of Governours and Corporations ' being by this *una Litura* aboliſh'd, and turned ' into moſt perfect Arbitrary Government', &c. Add to this, that in the College now mention'd, the Statutes expreſly require the Warden to be in Orders; whereas Mr. *Palmer* was a Phyſician, and created Dr. in *that Faculty* ſoon after by themſelves: Beſides, I believe, there are few College Statutes in this Univerſity, but what require the Head to be choſen out of ſome of their own Members, or out of thoſe who had formerly been ſo; but I doubt upon Enquiry, it would appear, that as little Regard was had in their *Locations*, to this *Statute*, as to any of the reſt: And it is ſure that Dr. *Wilkins*, afterwards continued marry'd in the Wardenſhip of *Wadham* College, tho' it is known to every Body, that the Statutes of that Houſe are expreſs againſt it.

Wood, *Ant. Lib.* 1. p. 403.

See alſo the Caſe of Mr. Churchill, of Magdalen College, p. 408

* *So that all theſe Members of any College, who ſubmit to, were ſo far perjured, but then took Care as much as might to ſhrink under their Ordinance, for in ſome Colleges they ſtood ſworn to obſerve all the Statutes.*

† P. 9, 10.

‖ *This in thoſe Days from not more exculpable, becauſe ſo well as ſhewn by and by, they were intended to obſerve their Statutes.*

At their firſt *Convocation*, when the *Chancellor* was with them in Perſon, '*the moſt that was* ' *ſpoken there, was* Engliſh; *all that was done, was* ' *Irregular*, Cap-a-pe, *no Statute obſerv'd or re-* ' *garded*.' And in another held the Year after, *Michael Roberts*, their new Head of *Jeſus*-College, was admitted to his Doctor's Degree without *Scio's*; but that was ſuch a Puncthio with them, that 'tis hardly worth Mentioning. It is more to the Purpoſe to ſay, that the *Oath of Allegiance* requir'd by *Statute*, was not adminiſter'd by the new Governours of the Univerſity to ſome of thoſe who took Degrees; but 'tis no Wonder that Oath was then expiring, ſince his Majeſty himſelf was not permitted to Survive above a Month or two after: However, it might have been expected from the Saints, that they ſhould at leaſt have *ſworn Allegiance to King Jeſus*, when they had *that ſet him up in his Throne*; Whereas, it is no leſs True, than Amazing, that during the whole Twelve Years of their Adminiſtration, the *bleſſed Sacrament* of Chriſt's *Body and Blood* was not ſo much as once receiv'd by the Officers of the New Univerſity, in their Publick Capacity, tho' every ſly directed by the *Statutes*; and this Omiſſion there was in ſeveral of the private Colleges, as * *Chriſt Church*, *All Souls*, *New-College*, *Merton*, and I think ſome others. After this it would be trifling to ſay, that in the Proprefs of their Government they brought in a Voice to take off *Caps* and *Hoods*, thoſe unneceſſary Diſtinctions of Degrees; but as it happen'd, they were over-ruled in that Point.

Wood, *Ant. Lib.* 1. p. 416.

* *So alſo* Wood, *Ant. Lib.* 1. p. 414.

Pegaſus, p. 3 Wood, *Ant. Lib.* 1. p. 411

Ibid. p. 712.

It could not be expected they ſhould pay that Reverence to the *Conſtitutions* of the ſeveral and reſpective Houſes, which they ſo plainly Violated, with Regard to the more publick Statures of the Univerſity; and therefore at *Exeter*-College, in direct Oppoſition to the Letter of the *Statutes*, they kept two Fellowſhips void, and order'd two more to be ſo reſerv'd when they ſhould Drop, to pay the College-Debts, forſooth! They alſo order'd one Mr. *Martyn*, a Batchelor of Arts, to receive the College-Rents, which the Statutes entruſt with the Rector only, or his Subſtitute; but ſoon after they amended this Miſtake, by making him Sub-Rector, and that (as I think I have heard) whilſt he yet continued A. B. at leaſt, very ſoon after his being A. M. And in the ſame *Contravention* to the Appointments of the Founder, they order'd the Fellows to take their Places according to their Seniority in the Univerſity, and not that of their Election. At *Chriſt-Church* the *Latin* Grace and Prayers were wholly diſuſed, and even the bleſſed Sacrament it ſelf, as is juſt now ſaid, was wholly driven from that Cathedral. At *Magdalen*-College, the ' Power of Naming Fellows and Demies was, ' by the Commons in 1650, order'd to be left to ' their then Preſident.' At *Corpus Chriſti* no leſs than 23 of their new Fellows and Scholars were of wrong Counties: And I find another Inſtance of the ſame Kind at *Lincoln*. At *Baliol*-College all the Intruding Fellows were made actual the very Day of their Admiſſion (perhaps their firſt Fellow in this College beforemention'd, taught them that their new Set could not ſtand the Ordinary *Teſt* of a Year's Probation.) And as much as they Exclaim'd againſt Pluralities, where the Law allowed them, they admitted them where never any Law did: For one Mr. * *Lee* was by themſelves choſen into, and permitted to keep a Fellowſhip in both *All Souls* and *Wadham*-Colleges, at one and the ſame time.

Much the ſame they did likewiſe at Oriel. *See* Wood, *Ant. Lib.* 2. *p.* 413.

Ibid. p. 414.

Whitl. *Mem.* *p.* 413.

* *Poſſibly the ſame Perſon whom they had alſo created A. M. and after diſpenſed with his being ſtanding for* Proctor. *See* Wood, *Ath. Vol.* II. *p.* 743, 774.

To this muſt be added, that at *Magdalen*-College the new Preſident and Fellows broke open a Cheſt in the Treaſury, and ſhared among themſelves (chiefly at the Promotion of *Henry Wilkinſon* (ſen.) 1400 Spur Royals of old Gold, which the Founder himſelf had depoſited there, '*pro* ' *lustibus & placitis defendendis, etiam pro poſſeſſi-* ' *onibus, ſi opus fuerit, amplioribus acquirendis,* ' *& pro expetimis* (*quod abſit*) *Incendiis, &* ' *Ruinis Manerierum*, &c. as the Statutes' declare the Uſes of it. The Week after Dr. *Reynolds* and his Two Proctors were going in like Manner to break open *Bodley's* Cheſt; but being aſſur'd by *Rouſe* the *Libraria*n (a confiding Brother) that there was no Money in it, they quitted their Enterpriſe. At the ſame time one of the new *Savilian* Profeſſors, and Mr. *Ralph Button*, (then made one of the Canons of *Chriſt-Church*) went to Mr. *Rouſe* for the Key of Sir *H. Saville's* Cheſt, to Plunder that likewiſe; but finding the Key was not in his Cuſtody, and being informed by him that they would find nothing in the Cheſt, they forbore to break it open: But tho' theſe Gentlemen were diſappointed of the Money which they expected, others of their Fraternity found Monies worth at *Chriſt-Church*: and to their perpetual Infamy, took down, and converted to their own private Uſes, the Timber of the Buildings at the North-ſide of the great *Quadrangle*

Wood *Ath. Vol.* II. *p.* 748, 749. *Which however ſeveral of them after,* reſtored, *but others* of them *con-* cealed *to their own* Uſes. *See* Wood *Ath. Vol.* II. *p.* 765

See Evelyn, Vindic. Relief Angl. p. 30, &c.

Wood, *Ath.* Vol. II. *p.* 602.

Pope's Life of Dr Ward, p. 14.

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drangle, which the breaking out of the Rebellion had prevented from being covered: However, this, as Scandalous as it is, muſt be own'd was more excuſable than the Motion made to the Society by Two of their new Fellows at *Queen's*-College; Namely, '*That foraſmuch as the* '*Younger Fellows had had Chambers, they would* '*allow that the outward Chapel (which they ſaid* '*was uſeleſs) might be converted into Chambers* '*for them to Lodge in.*' So juſtly doth the Writer of the Letter, at the End of *Pegaſus*, cloſe it with this Exclamation; '*and ſo farewel Honeſty,* '*Civility, Learning, Piety, Civiliſianity, and* '*welcome Bedlam, and Barbariſm, and Oppreſſion,* '*and Hell, the only Jewels we are to receive in Ex-*'*change for a flouriſhing Univerſity.*' Which ſad Truth, ſome other Gentlemen of this Univerſity took Care to tranſmit to the lateſt Poſterity, by a Medal ſtruck for the Occaſion, bearing on one Side a Sepulchral Pillar, thus inſcribed, '*P. M. Acad. Oxon.* 1648.' on the Reverſe theſe Words, '*Deo Eccleſiæ principi Victimæ.*' And the noble Lord *Clarendon* in the ſtill more laſting Monument of his Hiſtory, informs us to the ſame Purpoſe, that the Conſuſions they made were ſo great, that nothing but the ſpecial and extraordinary Providence of God could have preſerved the Univerſity from utter Ruine. His own Words are ſo very obſervable, that I ſhall tranſcribe them at large. After he had taken Notice of the Sedfaſtneſs of it, when his Majeſty's Affairs were at the loweſt Ebb; his Perſon in the Hands of his Enemies, and a ſtrict and ſtrong Garriſon was over them; the 'Invincible Arguments,' they had publiſh'd 'of the Illegality, Wickedneſs, and Perjury' of the Covenant; 'of the 'Learning, Courage and 'Loyalty of that excellent Place, againſt the higheſt Malice and Tyranny, that ever was exerciſed 'in, or over any Nation;' as likewiſe that the Ravagers expelled 'upon the Matter of the 'whole Univerſity; ſcarce one Governour and 'Maſter of College or Hall, and an incredible ſmall 'Number of the Fellows or Scholars ſubmitting,' and that 'they placed in their Rooms the moſt 'notorious Factious *Preſbyterians*,' as well in the Government, as Fellowſhips, *&c.* 'without any Regard to the Statutes of the ſeveral Founders, and the Incapacities of the 'Perſons that were put in:' He adds, 'it might 'reaſonably be concluded, that this wild and 'barbarous Depopulation would even extirpate 'all that Learning, Religion and Loyalty which 'had ſo eminently flouriſh'd there; and that the 'ſucceeding ill Husbandry and unſkilful Cultivation would have made it fruitful only in Ignorance, Prophanation, Atheiſm and Rebellion; 'but by God's wonderful Bleſſing, the Goodneſs 'and Richneſs of that Soil could not be made 'Barren by all that Stupidity and Negligence: 'It choaked the Weeds, and would not ſuffer 'the Poyſonous Seeds which were ſown with 'Induſtry enough, to Spring up; but after ſeveral Tyrannical Governments mutually ſucceeding each other, and with the ſame Malice and 'Perverſeneſs endeavouring to extinguiſh all good 'Literature, it yielded a Harveſt of extraordinary Good and Sound Knowledge, in all Parts 'of Learning: And many who were wickedly 'Introduced, applied themſelves to the Study of 'Good Learning, and the Practice of Virtue, 'and had Inclination to that Duty and Obedience they had never been Taught. So that 'when it pleaſed God to bring King *Charles* the 'Second back to his Throne, he found that Univerſity (not to undervalue the other, which 'had nobly likewiſe rejected the ill Infuſions 'which had been induſtriouſly poured into it) 'abounding in excellent Learning, and devoted 'to Duty and Obedience, little Inferior to what 'it was before its Deſolation: Which was a lively 'Inſtance of God's Mercy and Purpoſe for ever, 'to provide for his Church, that *the Gates of* '*Hell ſhall never prevail againſt it*; which were 'never open'd Wider, nor with more Malice, 'than in that Time.'

Hiſt. Vol. II. P. 794.

P. 11.

Wood, *Ant. Lib. I. f. 414.*

I muſt not omit to Mention that the Parliament in 1665. being removed to *Oxford* (on Account of the Plague,) and the Commons then holding their Seſſion in the Convocation-Houſe, were pleaſed at the End of it to Order the Univerſity their Thanks, for that Accommodation; and took that Occaſion alſo by the Four Members (among whom was Mr. *Lawrence Hyde*, Son to the noble Earl of *Clarendon*, and afterwards the excellent Earl of *Rochester*) appointed for that Purpoſe to thank the 'Chancellor, Maſters, 'and Scholars of the Famous Univerſity of *Oxford*, for their Eminent Loyalty to his Majeſty, 'and to his Father of bleſſed Memory, during 'the Rebellion; particularly, for their Zeal and 'Courage in refuſing to be vitited by the uſurp'd 'Powers, and to Subſcribe the *Solemn League* '*and Covenant*; and in Publiſhing to the World 'their Excellent Reaſons to juſtifie their Refuſal, 'and to aſſert his Majeſty's and their own 'Rights.' A greater Honour than which, ſaith *Wood*, could not have been done to this Univerſity. Wood, *Ant. Lib. I. f. 415.*

Vol. III. P. 56. 57.

I have only to add, that (if common Fame may be credited) a new *Requeſtion* at leaſt (not to ſay a *Viſitation*) was intended (had a late Impeachment ſucceeded, according to Expectation) for both the Univerſities, occaſion'd by the great Inconveniencies which were found in having the young Nobility and Gentry Educated in the Principles of Obedience to their Soveraign, and Affection to the eſtabliſh'd Worſhip; and therefore providing, that for the future no Clergyman ſhould be allowed to be Tutor to any young Gentleman, in either of the Univerſities, which ſurely would have been the firſt Inſtance in any Nation, whether Heathen or Chriſtian, of forbidding thoſe to Inſtruct the Children, who are by the Publick Laws and Appointments of the Kingdom entruſted with the Care of teaching the Parents.

From the Univerſity we muſt again turn our Eyes to the *Parochial Clergy*, whoſe Miſeries obliged many Thouſands of them, *July* 17 1647. to prefer a Petition to his Majeſty, Setting forth, 'That whereas they had a long time been deſtitute of all Livelihood, by means of *Sequeſtration of their Eſtates, and other Loſſes*, and at preſent driven to Extream Neceſſities, how to 'provide for themſelves and their Families; and 'the Seaſon now approaching for the receiving 'the Benefits of the Harveſt, before which time 'if ſome Charitable Courſe be not taken, they 'were like to Starve or Beg another Year;' and therefore praying his Majeſty to take their Sad Condition into his Gracious Conſideration and Care, that ſome freedy Courſe might be taken to preſerve them Alive, *&c.*

Clergy Petition to his Majeſty and the General.

Which Petition was ſent from the Committee of Lords and Commons for Plundered Miniſters to the Parliament and Aſſembly of Divines, then ſitting at Weſtminſter, and by them preſented to his Excellency the General.

1647. *under the Title of* Petitions of the ſequeſtred Clergy, *In Order to make* publick *the Senſe of the* General, *and the Army, about the Tenants occupying the Rents, &c. of all Sequeſtred Eſtates, and more particularly, the Caſe of the* Clergy, *and the Parliament ſhould take an Ordinance for that Purpoſe, but it was hoped this Opinion of the Army would induce them to lay ſequeſtrations in or Sentence a general Ceaſe, but Matters being ſtood, and both an Ordinance was like to paſs timely enough to preſerve the Clergies ſubſiſtence the Produce of that Year, they Expect was propoſed, if haply it might encourage any of the Tenants to ſtop the Rents, &c. in their own Hands.*

To this Petition his Majeſty return'd an Anſwer ſuitable to his wonted Goodneſs, and that new Scene of Grief open'd in his *Royal* Breaſt, on ſuch

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ſuch a repeated View of the Miſeries of his faithful Clergy, whom he was hardly capable of Serving in any kind, altho' they had been reduc'd to thoſe extream Miſeries, to preſerve their Allegiance to him: He therefore tells them 'How 'd'eply Senſible he was of their Condition, and 'how much in readineſs, the whatſoever was in 'his Power, for their Relief, ſhould not be 'wanting; but for the Preſent all that he could 'do, was, to recommend the Petition to the 'General, and the Commenders of the Army;' which he accordingly did, both by ſpecial Meſſengers, and by Word of Mouth, at ſeveral times: Which was all, the Clergy, as I conceive, had in View by this *Petition*; hoping probably (as a good part of the Nation then did) and therefore ſome whole Counties likewiſe Addreſs'd themſelves to the *General*) to make ſome Uſe of *that Juncture*, in which the Army and the Parliament had now been for ſome time at Variance; and therefore their chief Application (after this Recommendation of his Majeſty) was to Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, the General; To whom the following *Petition* was preſented Two Days after, if I miſtake not: 'To his Excellency 'Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, the *Humble Petition* of many Thouſands of the *poor Sequeſter'd Clergy* of *England* and *Wales*, humbly ſheweth, That 'whereas the Eyes of all the oppreſs'd People of 'the Kingdom are fixed upon your Excellency 'and the Army, as the Great Inſtruments (under God) to reſtore them to their *Legal Rights* 'and *Liberties*; which they do juſtly ground upon your ſeveral Declarations publiſh'd to the 'World: And whereas your *Petitioners* (a conſiderable Number of the Free-born Men of this Kingdom) have been for divers Years, 'Outed of their Livelihood and Freeholds, 'contrary to *Magna Charta*, and other Fundamental Laws of the Land, by the *Arbitrary* 'Power of *Committees*, whoſe Proceedings uſually 'have been by *no Rule* of any *known Law*, but 'by their own Wills; of whoſe Orders *no Record is kept*; nor *ſcarce any Notes* or *Memorials*, 'whereby it may appear, when, by whom, or 'for what, your *Petitioners* are remov'd; the *Committees* for *Scandalous* and for *Plunder'd Miniſters* (by whom the greateſt Part are turned out) being grounded, not *ſo much as upon any Ordinance of both Houſes*; the moſt of your *Petitioners* Outed for Refuſing the *Covenant*, or *Adhering to the King*, and the *Religion Eſtabliſh'd*, according to their Judgments and Conſciences, and of thoſe, divers NEVER CALLED TO ANSWER, SCARCE ONE HAD ANY ARTICLES PROVED BY OATH, OR OTHER LEGAL PROCESS; AND SOME PUT OUT UPON PRIVATE INFORMATION GIVEN TO THE CHAIRMAN MR. *WHITE*: By which UNHEARD OF PROCEEDINGS, NOT TO BE PARALLEL'D IN ANY AGE, our *Petitioners* who have lived heretofore in good Eſteem, according to their *Calling*, *Degrees*, *Birth* and *Education*, are reduced to EXTREAM MISERY AND WANT, WITH THEIR WIVES AND CHILDREN, THAT THEY MUST EITHER STARVE OR BEG, if ſome ſpeedy courſe be not taken for their Relief: And whereas *thoſe men are put into our Places*, labour by all means to *ſtir up the People to overthrow the Kingdom in a new War*, and are GENERALLY MEN IGNORANT, AND UNABLE TO INSTRUCT THE PEOPLE and MANY OF THEM SCANDALOUS IN THEIR PRACTICES, if impartially examined; and DIVERS OF THEM HOLD THREE OR FOUR OF THE BEſT BENEFICES, whilſt DIVERS OTHER CHURCHES ARE VOID, AND WITHOUT ANY CONSTANT PREACHER; and your *Petitioners* are ready to Submit themſelves for their *Rights* to *Trial* by the Known Laws of the Land; and if any appear Guilty of any *Legal Scandal* (which we know to have been *Unjuſtly charged upon many, and is a great Part of their preſent Sufferings*) we ſhall leave them to undergo the ſevereſt Puniſhment and Cenſure, which by any known Law can be inflicted: And foraſmuch as the main Proffits of our Benefices conſiſt in the Harveſt, which is now at hand, which many of the preſent Poſſeſſors, if they could receive, would preſently be gone; whereby the Burthen of the Cure will lay upon your Petitioners, having nothing to live upon all the next Year. Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray, That your *Excellency* would be pleas'd to make Stay of the Proffits of this Harveſt, in ſuch way as your *Excellency* ſhall think fit, that ſuch as are charged with any Legal Scandal, may come to a Juſt Trial, and both They (if they be found Innocent) and the reſt, may enjoy their Rights, and have the Benefit of Subjects, according to the known Law of the Land: And your *Petitioners* ſhall ever pray, *&c.*

Compl. Hiſt. of Engl. Vol. III. p. 155. *Scobell*, Chap. Hiſt. Vol. III. p. 43. *& ſeq.*

The Miſeries of the *Clergy*, which appear from this Petition, have been already remark'd on other Occaſions; and therefore I am now only to obſerve further, That this Addreſs was kindly receiv'd by the General, was ſeveral times debated in his Councils; and the Army having before determin'd to make a Propoſition to the Parliament, 'That the *Eſtates* of all Sequeſtered Perſons ſhould remain in the Hands of the Tenants 'until a General Peace be ſettled,' it was reſolv'd, That the *Clergy* ſhould be meant, and included in that Propoſal; and the Propoſition was accordingly After'd, and drawn anew, in ſtronger, and more general Terms, to comprehend and imply them; and in that manner (if I miſtake not) was not long after Tranſmitted to the Parliament: But the *Difference* betwixt the Army and the Houſes, ſoon after, being in Appearance leaſt, and for the preſent unhappily compos'd, without producing any good Effect, either to his Majeſty, or the Oppreſs'd Subject; theſe petitioning Clergymen, among the chief of them, found no Redreſs; altho' the Hopes which they conceiv'd, were ſo great, that they had begun to move in ſeveral Places, towards Outing the Uſurpers, and the General had on his own *Single Authority*, ‡ Empower'd (as I gueſs) ſome of them (at leaſt Dr. *Layfield*) to diſpoſſeſs the *Intruders*: Which, however, ſoon after, turned much to their Diſadvantage, and created them new Troubles: For on the Advances made towards the Re-eſtabliſhment of the Amity betwixt the *Army* and the *Parliament*, the Scene was quickly changed; and *Aug.* 12, (which was not a full Month after the Petition of the *Sequeſter'd Clergy* had been *receiv'd* and *approv'd*) ſome Miniſters of the Other ſide, preſented a Petition to *that General*, complaining, that divers Delinquent *Miniſters*, who were put out of their Livings, did now trouble, and ſeek to Out 'Thoſe *Miniſters* whom the Parliament put in 'and particularly, that Dr. *Layfield* had by a 'counterfeit Warrant from the *General* endeavour'd to remove ſuch a *Miniſter* from a Place in *Surrey*.'

‡ *If I indge right from the Petition next mentioned: For tho' it ſaith, indeed, that the Warrant which Dr. Layfield produced, was Counterfeit; yet, if Dr. Layfield in fact produced any Warrant, I make no queſtion, but it was General's own Hand. But it was Wiſdom in the Petitioners, to ſuppoſe the Warrant to be*

General knew nothing of the Matter; ſince the New Friendſhip betwixt the Army and the Houſes was ſeemingly begun again.

Whitl. Mem. p. 267, 268.

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These *Proceedings*, Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, and the *Council* of *Officers*, 'declar'd their Diſlike of; 'and ſignify'd their Reſolution of endeavouring to 'bring ſuch *Offenders* to *Puniſhment*:' And in order to it, wrote, as I preſume, to the *Houſes*: For the 19th of that Month the Lords (with whom the Commons alſo concurr'd) acquainted the *General*, 'That they would take care for the 'Puniſhment of thoſe *Delinquent Miniſters*, and 'others, by whoſe Practices *Miniſters* put into 'Livings by the Parliament, had been Diſquieted 'and Outed:' Which they accordingly proceeded Aug. 1647. to do forthwith, by an Ordinance of both Houſes (paſs'd the 23d of that month,) ſetting forth, Scob. Coll. Part 2. p. 231. 'That *Whereas divers Miniſters in the ſeveral* 'Counties had been diſplaced by Authority of 'Parliament, for notorious Scandals and Delin-'quency; and Godly, Learned and Orthodox Mi-'niſters had been placed in their Rooms: And 'whereas the ſaid Scandalous, &c. Miniſters, by 'Force, or otherwiſe, had entred upon the Churches, 'and gained the Poſſeſſion of the Tithes, &c. the 'Lords and Commons did therefore Ordain, That The Committees of Complaints were order'd alſo, in caſe of any Action brought by any of the Scand. Min. in right to the Perſon againſt whom the Action ſhould be brought. 'all Sheriffs, Mayors, Committees, &c. do forth-'with apprehend ſuch Miniſters, and all ſuch Per-'ſons as had been Aiding and Abetting to them, 'and commit them to Priſon; there to remain un-'til thoſe they had thus diſpoſſeſſed and moleſted, 'ſhould receive Satisfaction for their Damages: 'And that the ſaid Sheriffs, &c. do reſtore thoſe 'Moleſted Miniſters to the quiet Poſſeſſion of the 'reſpective Places; and do in caſe of Need, raiſe 'the Trained Bands, to put this Ordinance in ‡ Exe-'cution: and do alſo take effectual courſe, that 'the Tithes, Profits, &c. be for the future duly paid 'to thoſe Miniſters put in by Parliament, &c.' and if any ſuch Diſturbance ſhould hereafter be given, the *Offender* was adjudged to one month's Impriſonment *toties quoties*: Nor was this all; but *Dec.* 24, this Year, the Commons further order'd, 'That the *Militia* ſhould take ſtrict Comp. Hiſt. of Engl. Vol. III. p. 160 courſe to put out of the late Lines of Communication, all *Delinquent Miniſters*.'

But theſe were ſome of the laſt Efforts of the *Preſbyterian Power*; for ſoon after the *Independent Intereſt*, by means of the *Army*, prevailing in, and at length over the Parliament, not only the *Regular Clergy* began to Suffer under a new Set of *Tyrants*; but even ſome of the *Preſbyterians*, became *Fellow-Sufferers*, and were Involved in one common Calamity, with thoſe many Thouſands of ruin'd *Loyaliſts*, over whom they had themſelves for ſuch a long Courſe of Years, Lorded it, with ſo much *Rigour* and *Cruelty*.

The more obſervable Inſtance of this which firſt occurs, was in the matter of the *Engagement*, which might not Improperly have been call'd the *Independent Covenant*, and was an Oath ſet on Foot, for the Security of their new Model of Government, which after the Murther of the King, they had changed into that of a *Commonwealth*. 'That they might have ſome Obligation of Obe-'dience,' (ſaith the Lord *Clarendon*, ſpeaking of this new Form of *Government*) 'from their *Sub-*Hiſt. Vol. III. p. 204. 'jects for the Future, who had broke all the former Oaths, which they had taken, a new 'Oath was prepared and eſtabliſhed, which they 'call'd the *Engagement*; the Form whereof was, 'That he would be True and Faithful to the Govern-'ment Eſtabliſh'd without King or Houſe of Peers; 'and whoſoever refuſed to take that *Engagement*, 'ſhould be Incapable of holding any Place or 'Office in Church or State; the Neceſſity of tak-'ing which Oath, did not only exclude all of the 'Royal Party, but freed them from very many who 'had Offices in Church and State, who being of 'the Preſbyterian Party, durſt not Sacrifice their 'beloved Covenant to this new Engagement.'

For Engagement.

October the 11th 1649. the Commons reſolv'd, that all their own Members ſhould Subſcribe it forthwith; the Day following, they Order'd, that the General, the Officers, &c. and in a Word, all Officers *Civil*, as well as *Military* (as low as Stewards of *Mannors*, and even *Taylors*) and many others ſhould do the like: And what more concerns me to take notice of, 'That all Miniſ-'ters, in all *Borroughs*, *Cities* and *Towns* Corporate, *Heads of Colleges and Halls*, in the Uni-verſities, *Fellows of Houſes*, and all *Graduats* and 'Officers, *Maſters*, *Fellows*, *Schoolmaſters* and 'Scholars, in the Colleges of *Eton*, *Winchcſter* and *Weſtminſter*,' ſhould take it; 'And that no 'Miniſter be admitted to any Benefice, till he 'have Subſcribed it; nor any Sit as a Member 'of the Aſſembly of Divines, nor any Miniſter 'have a new Augmentation, or enjoy any longer 'his old One, unleſs he Subſcribe it; and that 'every Miniſter to be preſented to any Living, 'do ſubſcribe it within 6 Months, publickly in the 'Face of the Congregation. The 24th of the ſame Month they referred it to a Committee, 'To conſider of all Former Engagements, made 'from the beginning of this Parliament,' (in order as I preſume, to Aboliſh the *Covenant*) 'And 'to preſent their Opinion to the Houſe, what is 'fit to be Done, to take away *Miſ-conſtructions*, 'that are put upon them, and to undeceive the 'People therein.' And that this new *Covenant* might come nothing ſhort of the old One, the 9th of *November* following, it was referr'd to a Committee, 'To conſider, how the *Engagement* 'may be Subſcribed by all the People of this Nation.' Purſuant to which, a Bill for that purpoſe was prepar'd, and read a Firſt and Second Time, and committed the 27th of the laſt mention'd *Month*, and paſſed the 2d of *January* following.

Mr. *Scobel* hath preſerved nothing, but the bare Title of this *Act*, and having not been able otherwiſe to get a Sight of it as yet, I cannot give the *Reader* any other *Account* of it, than what he may himſelf gather from the forementioned Reſolutions of the Houſe, on which it was drawn up; much leſs can I Account for the *Manner* preſcribed by it for taking of this new Oath, the Commiſſioners or other Perſons Authoriz'd by the *Act* to Adminiſter it, the * Penalties appointed for the refuſal of it, or any of thoſe other *Particulars*, which he might wiſh to be inform'd of; and having received but few Notices relating to the Execution of it, I cannot ſay, with what Rigour it might be done: Nor am I furniſh'd with any other obſervable Particulars, relating to that matter, than what will afterwards occur in the *Liſt*, Coll. Part 2. p. 201. * Only the Reader will obſerve from thoſe Reſolutions of the Houſe, that Incapacity of having any Place, or Augmentation for the future, was one of them; and by what immediately follows, that all Maſters, Fellows, &c. in the Univerſities, who did not take it, were to be Expelled from the Places, which they already had. And as it is reaſonable to inferre, the ſame Appointment had been made, relating to the Parochial Clergy, ſo in Fact it ſeems to appear from hence, that I find many of them turned out on the score of the Engagement.

I therefore muſt at preſent content my ſelf with ſaying in general, that a peculiar Care was taken of the Univerſities; it being order'd (*June* 21, 1650) 'That the *Committee for* 'regulating the Univerſities, ſhould examine what 'Officers, Maſters, Fellows, &c. did Neglect or 'refuſe to take the *Engagement*, purſuant to the 'late Act for that Purpoſe, and ſhould have Power 'to diſplace them, and place other able and fit 'Perſons in their Room;' That ſeveral of thoſe few Royaliſts who had been left, or were afreſh ſprung up in either of the Univerſities, ſince the The Abridgment, p. 61. ſeems to ſuggeſt, that many of the Epiſcopal Divines took it. See particularly, what is before cited out of the Life of Dr Allefby, under the Account of the Oxford-Viſitation.

firſt

first Regulations, were now dispossessed, and with them several of those very Persons who (in Oxford but the Year before) had themselves ejected others of the Royalists, and succeeded in their Places; and among them some of their new Heads, more particularly, at Oxon, Dr. *Reynolds*, who had been one of the most active Visitors, was appointed their first Vice Chancellor, and made Dean of *Christ-Church*, by them, as hath been before observ'd at large; That under the Propagation in *Wales* (of which I shall next speak) the Neglect or Refusal of this Oath, was laid to the Charge of many of the Clergy, Sequester'd in those Parts; that it found out, and Dispossess'd several *Loyal Clergymen* likewise in the several Counties of *England*, but in what Numbers these, or any of the rest were Dispossess'd, I have not sufficient Grounds so much as for Conjectures; and that this *Engagement*, which had thrust out the Governors, was it self in like manner Abolished by an Ordinance of *Cromwell* (then *Protector*) and his Councils, *Jan.* 19, 1653. such were the *Mutations* of those Times of Murder.

Bomb Collect. Part 2. p. 277 Swaffh. p. 289

The Propagation of the Gospel in Wales.

These were the first Enterprises of the *Independent Tyranny*; but the Diligence of their Predecessors having before carried the *Reformation* to so great an height, there were not so many *Royalists* left unstarved in *England*, as in the *Ruder* and more *Remote Parts* of *North* and *South Wales*, nor very much to be done there, without the Invention of some new Methods of *Rapine and Tyranny*. That part of the Kingdom had hitherto, partly, as I conceive, by their *Loyalty*, and partly by the *Barrenness* of their Country, protected the Clergy there, from bearing an equal Share of Misery with the Rest of their *Brethren*: Thither the *Parliament* therefore now (at the Direction of some, who will be by and by mention'd) turn their Eyes, and by a double Portion of Oppression, make the Clergy of these Counties sadly compensate for the Delay of their Sufferings.

They had not indeed before been altogether without a Taste of that bitter Cup, tho' their *Brethren* in *England* had been made to Drink deeper of it: For *June* 26, 1641. I find mention of a Petition from a certain Ministers, who had been Authoriz'd by a *Committee of the House of Commons*, 'To Preach where there was want of 'Preaching in *Wales*; which was, I make no Question, preparatory to the same Design, that they carry'd on in *England*, by their *Factious Lecturers*: Afterwards when the *Committees for Sequestration* (of which I have already spoken at large) were Erected in the several Counties, the Clergy in these Parts felt in some measure the Effects of them; for in an Account of the Proceedings of the *Propagators* in *Wales* (of which I shall say more by and by) I find mention made of *Ministers Ejected before the Act*; which in *Brecon* were 6, in *Radnor* the like Number, in *Monmouthshire* 16, in *Glamorgan* 28, (and possibly a proportionable Number were Ejected in some of the Counties of *North Wales*) and these I take to be such, as had been Ejected by these *Committees*.

Sect. 20. 1650 of this and for Carmarthen, Pembroke and Cardigan

But the more general Desolation among them was Effected by the *Act for the Propagation of the Gospel*, as it was call'd, which had an *Original* suitable to the *Hypocrisie* of its *Title*, and the *foul Sacrilege* of its *Execution*: for *Hugh Peters*, having followed *Cromwell*, into *Ireland*, was sent back from thence into *Wales*, with the *Commission of a Colonel*, to raise a *Regiment*: Where having miss-spent his Time, and raised but Three Companies, *Cromwell*'s Wife drew up Articles against him, which *Hugh Peters* being Informed of, contriv'd, together with one Colonel *Philip Jones* of *Swansey*, and one Mr. *Sampson Lort*, 'To Settle a *Congregati-*

'*onal Church* of their own Invention;' hoping by that means to make it Evident, that instead of having lost any Time, he had been all the while very well Employ'd: And afterwards going to *London*, and being Requested to leave his Advice, 'How to drive on that great Design 'of *Propagating the Gospel in Wales*,' he briefly deliver'd it to this Effect; that 'THEY 'MUST SEQUESTER ALL MI-'NISTERS WITHOUT EX-'CEPTION, and bring the *Revenues* of 'the Church into one publick *Treasury*; out of 'which must be allowed an Hundred a Year to 'Six *Itinerant Ministers*, to Preach in every 'County;' which was the *Model* they afterwards proceeded upon, and did in a manner Finish and Compleat it.

Ibid. p. 81.

But *Peters*, the *great Master-Builder*, having thus left them, as soon as he had *Design'd* and *Laid* them out the *Platform* of this *Babel*, the Care of carrying it on, was committed to *Valwyn Powell*, * *Walter Cradock*, and some other *Enthusiasts* of those Parts; who for that *End* endeavour'd to represent their Countrymen to the Parliament 'as *Pagans* and *Infidels*, and a People 'that understood nothing of *God*, or of the Power of *Godliness*, and so had need to be Converted to the *Faith*;' and made it their Business in the Country, by all possible *Methods* of *Calumny and Reproach*, to Decry not only the *Old Ministers*, but the *Ministry* it self, and the *Tithes*, and *Revenues*, by which they were Supported, as *Babylonish* and *Antichristian*; and this they did more particularly from the *Pulpit*, with all the bitter *Railings* and *Invectives*, that can be Imagin'd. The Character of *Hugh Peters*, is so well known, that nothing need be mention'd of him in this Place; but it will be requisite to say something in particular of *Valwyn Powel*; as well because he will be afterwards frequently mention'd, on Account of the great part he Acted in the *Propagation*; as because his *Enthusiasms* and *Blasphemies*, tho' almost numberless, seem not to be so commonly known, as those of *Hugh Peters* are.

* If I am ill mistaken in his Christ. Name. Mercr. Cambr. Brit. p. 1. See also Pet. of S. Wales. p. 10, 22.

This *Apostle* therefore of the *Welch* Counties, was the Son of one *Powell* a poor *Ale-man*, and *Badger* of *Oatmeal*, of *Knucklas* in *Radnorshire*, by a Daughter of *Will. Valwyn* of *Newton*, in *Montgomeryshire*, call'd *Penelope*; but it seems, not altogether so Chast, as her Predecessor of that Name; nor was our *Young Saint* wanting to assist in this *Infamy of the Family*, being 'By 'his own Confession (during his *Minority*) wil-'ling to approve of all Games, were they never 'so *Wanton* or *Vile*, for his *Mother* or *Sisters* 'Livelihood.' But his Genius, as he grew up, being too great for the Attendance of a *Common Ale-house*, he Attempted, and Obtained an *Higher Post*, which was that of 'An *Hostler* (I wou'd 'say *Groom*) to *Mr. Isaack Thomas*, an *Inn-keeper* and *Mercer* in *Bishops-Castle* in *Shropshire*;' after this (as he used to Boast himself, and as it seems Mr. *Bagshaw*, who recommended him to the World, Suggests) he went to *Jesus*-College in *Oxon*; altho' the Truth of that Particular did not appear to *Wood*, by any other Evidence: But be that as it will, it is certain he afterwards became a *Schoolmaster*, and at length a *Preacher*, at *Clun* in *Shropshire*, not only without any Degree, but without any Orders likewise, save what he 'Borrowed of an old decay'd Minister (his near 'Kinsman;) out of which razing the other's 'Name, and Inserting his own, under the Colour of these counterfeit Letters missive, he goeth *unsent*, and begins to Thunder out of the 'Pulpits'; —— but by reason of his *Inconformity*, and the many *Errors* which he Broached 'his

Serena Valoriensis I or an Hue & Cry after Mr. Vavasor Powell, p. 1. There is a Life of him said to be wrote by his dear Friend and Fellow-Sufferer, R. Bagshaw; which I have not seen. See Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 343.

Hue and Cry. p. 2.

Wood ubi supra,

Wood, ibid.

Hue and Cry. p. 2.

I fee of H. Peters by W. Young. M. D. (at whose House in Milford H. Peters lodged) printed in 1663.

Ibid. p. 80.

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'his Calling was Question'd, and the *Orders* being well Scann'd, were found Spurious and Counterfeit, and he bound to appear at the next great *Sessions*, to be held for that County of *Radnor*; where appearing, and *Indicted* for *Nonconformity, forging of Orders*, and *Seditious Doctrine*, was with much ado *Reprieved* from the *Gallows*.'

Where he had then for some time Exercised.

Ibid.

But before this having '*Lived a while (as the* Hue and Cry *expresses it) tho' not purely Chast, yet a Single Life —— he was so taken with Sweet and Dear Mrs.* Quarrel, *sometimes a* Walking Pedlar, *and Seller of* Hot-Waters, *in* Presteign *in* Radnorshire, —— *and her Husband shortly Deceasing, tho' his Dead Corps had not lain a Fortnight in the Grave, they being Sweetly Endeared the one with the other, she proves to be his Consort; and so he carries her as a Dear Sister about, tho' her little Child lately depriv'd of his Father, and now Robb'd of his Mother, raised the* Hue and Cry *after them*.'

Ibid, Ath. Ox. Vol. II. p. 344.

'Upon his being Question'd at the *Sessions*, and deny'd the Liberty of *Preaching* in the *Churches*, he *Preached privately* in *Houses*, and often in the *open Fields*, under *Hedges*, on the *Mountains* in *Radnorshire*, continually *Railing* at the *Common-Prayer*, but being often Disturbed and interrupted in his Course, he went into *England*, came to *London* in 1642, where at that time he had full Liberty to vent (as he did almost every Day for two Years together) all the *Sedition* and *Blasphemy*, that could well be thought of: After that he removed to *Dartford* in *Kent*, (was sometime also in *Essex*) and his own Country being at length reduced under the Power of the *Parliament*, he returns thither, recommended by a *Certificate* from the *Assembly of Divines*; and when the *Project for the Propagation* was Set on Foot, in order to promote it, he became '*As Active and Vigorous, as the perpetual Motion of a Tongue, or the Invention of a wicked Brain could possibly be, for the Rooting out of the Ministry, Branding the* Calling as Antichristian, *and rendring the Persons, by all Scandalous Aspersions to become Odious to the People*.' By the same Method himself and his *Collegues* likewise helped on the *Execution* of it, when they had obtained it from the *Parliament*, as will be said by and by. In the mean time, as he had been the chief Promoter of the *Act*; so he was Named a *Commissioner* in it, and was also one of the *Itinerants* (even *Metropolitan*, or rather *Patriarch* of them) and a *Farmer* under it; and 'For his *Encouragement* in the *Worke* (saith the *Hue and Cry*) he had his *Stipend* and *Salary* of an Hundred Pounds a Year allowed unto him out of *Prebends, Dean and Chapters*, and other *Tithes*, besides the vast *Emoluments* of many other Sequester'd Benefices in *North-Wales*, which were, and continue Daily Paid unto him; and received Tickets from the *Commissioners* in *South-Wales* for the like Sum, besides the *Wages* of divers *Itinerants* and Schoolmasters, who are but his *Journeymen* and *Stipendiaries*.' Insomuch that in a short Time he was enabl'd to Purchase some of his Majesty's *Fee-Farm Rents* and *Lordships* (tho' for the most part indented in the Name of another Person) and to Build himself 'A very *Fair* and *Sumptuous House* in *Kerry*, within the County of *Montgomery*,' which 'tis sure the Inheritance of Old *Howel* of *Kenwelias*, could never have help'd him to do, altho' he had the Impudence to Protest *in his Sermons* (as his manner was) *before God and Man*, 'That he never receiv'd a Penny for his Pains and Preaching:' It is possible his Reserve for this was, that he had no † Salary as, and in the Capacity of an *Itinerant*; but 'tis sure that in Quality both of *Propagator* and *Farmer* (and in other Respects likewise) he Reaped very considerable Advantages; as evidently appears, both from what is now said, and from the Life of *Hugh Peters* (before mention'd) not to observe the gross Falshood of this *Asseveration* on other Accounts, which was undeniably Prov'd to his Face, at the very Time, that he Utter'd it from the *Pulpit*.

Hue and Cry, p. 3. Wood ubi supra.

Hue and Cry, ibid. See also Pet. of S. Wales, p. 18, 20, 23. and Hue and Cry. p. 4.

P. 3, 4.

In 1654, *when the* Hue and Cry *was written.*

See also Pet. of S. Wales, p. 18.

See ibid. p. 17.

† *Which that it was a false* Falshood: *For in the Accompts of the Sequestrators and Agents for S. Wales, and the County* [illegible] 1 [illegible] *is charged to him* [illegible] *for the year* [illegible] [illegible] *every* [illegible] [illegible] hence to [illegible]

See the Petition of S. Wales, p. 17.

However, it must be own'd, that the Services he perform'd, were equal to all the Money that he took for them; being both as a Commissioner and an Itinerant, the most active and industrious Person of any that served in either of those Capacities: And when the Petition (of which I am to speak hereafter) was presented to the Parliament, against the Propagators, leaving no Means (whether Lawful or otherwise,) unattempted, whereby he might suppress and disappoint it.

It may not be amiss to produce a few Particulars of his Tyranny and Oppression, either with the Authority and Countenance of the former of these Stations, and of his Enthusiasms and Blasphemies in the other of 'em, binding over some to the Sessions, seizing of * others without Cause, and Imprisoning the ejected Ministers, seem to have been very common and familiar with him, under Pretence that the godly Party in † *Wales* were in 'danger of their Lives, and that Two and Forty of them were Slain at the Hearing of the ejected Ministers Sermons,' (which was a known falshood:) He got a Commission to raise Forces, but the Use he made of them, was to Tyrannize over the poor oppress'd People, and by the Help of them to Protect his Agents and Farmers, to gather the Tithes, entring particularly the Grounds of one Mr. *Kinnaston*, with those *Myrmydons*, and compelling him to pay the Tithes contrary to former Orders: He Arrested and Imprison'd Mr. *Hugh Lloyd* of *Brecknock*, (a Gentleman of a good Estate, and some time a Justice of Peace) and kept him in Custody, 'without Bail or Mainprize, until he paid him an hundred Pounds, and this upon a bare Arrest, and none durst Bail him.' He framed no less than Threescore Articles against Mr. *Hum. Jones* of *Welch-Pool*, which he intended to exhibit against him at the Sessions, because he burned some Notes which he had formerly taken of the Sermons of some of the old Ministers, and which *Valvasor Powel* demanded of him, in hopes out of them to Frame some Accusations against these poor Gentlemen; but Mr. *Jones* having prepar'd Counter-Articles against him, which he was satisfied he could not stand the Examination of, he proposes to him mutually to drop the Articles on each Side, which Mr. *Jones* readily consented to, and in the honesty of his Intention spent no more Thoughts on that Matter; but on the last Day of the Sessions, *Valvasor*, contrary to his Promise, perfidiously produced several Witnesses against Mr. *Jones*, and among them a poor Fellow of his Congregation, that lived on the Alms of the Parish, who Swore some Matters of Fact against *Mr. Jones*, of which he said he was an Eye-witness; whereas in Truth he had only been before prepared and instructed by *Valvasor Powel*. And at *Mr. Jones's* Request, the Judge asking the Fellow if he knew *Mr. Jones*, he at last confess'd in open Court that he did not, tho' *Mr. Jones* was then present at the Bench: To this I shall only add, that a Lewd Woman of his Congregation alledging she was married to a Man (who had indeed formerly lived in a wicked Familiarity with her, but was then married to, and lived honestly with another Woman of good Reputation) *Valvasor* takes the Matter in Hand, and so effectually Prosecutes it in Favour of his Female Saint, that 'upon the

Which, saith the Hue and Cry, would make a Volume, were they all related, p. 10.

† *Not to mention any more of his Lies, or any of his Obscenities.*

See Hue and Cry. p. 7, 8.

* *Ibid* p. 9.

† *Ib.* p. 10.

Ibid.

Ibid. p. 11.

Ibid.

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'the bare Evidence of the wicked Woman, 'the poor Man was convicted, burnt in the Hand, 'and Divorced from his honeſt Wife, tho' it had 'been formerly proved before a Juſtice of Peace 'that this Lewd Woman lay that Night (in 'which ſhe Swore, that ſhe was married to 'the Man) with another Knave.'

As for his *Enthuſiaſms* and *Blaſphemies*, I ſhall only produce ſome of thoſe, which are mention'd in the *Hue and Cry*; and previous to thoſe, it may well be Remember'd, that once, in order to poſſeſs the People with an Opinion of his having a Spirit of *Prophecy*, he ſent a Meſſenger, on proſpect of ſome *Action* betwixt the *King*'s Forces, and thoſe of the Parliament, to know the *Event*; of which, being inform'd over Night, he wrote a Letter Directed to himſelf, and Deliver'd it to his Servant, with Orders to go ſome *Miles* off, and return to him with it, by what time he might gueſs, he ſhou'd come out of *Church*; and then takes Occaſion in his *Pulpit* to encourage the People, by telling them, '*It was Revealed to him* '*that Night, that the Enemy ſhould be Diſtreſs'd*;' and wiſh'd them never to Believe he was '*A* '*Prophet* ſent from the Lord,' if they did not ſhortly hear of it; nay, for ought he knew, before they went from that Place; which accordingly happen'd, when the Fellow purſuant to his Inſtructions, came, and deliver'd him the Letter at the Church-Door.

See alſo the Hymn that he compoſed, and ſung upon the Reſtoration of Charles Ch. *in London, p. 34.*

But lec us ſee, how well his *Doctrine* concurr'd with his *Miracles*, to prove the Truth of his *Miſſion*. At *Waiſh-Pool* in *Montgomeryſhire*, he not only aſſerted Chriſt's Perſonal Reign a Thouſand Years on Earth; but affirmed, That '*himſelf was to ſit next unto him*.' At *Llandeſty* in *Brecknockſhire*, he affirmed, that 'Chriſt 'was actually come a Second time; that a Girl 'in *London* ſaw him, as a Godly Man aſſur'd 'him; and that themſelves ſhould ſhortly ſee 'him.' At *Guildfield* in *Montgomeryſhire*, he preach'd, '*That Chriſt was not the Redeemer of* '*the World*:' And after, in excuſe for himſelf, told thoſe who queſtion'd with him about it, they muſt not always hearken to what he ſaid. At another time, he affirm'd, 'Chriſt had no 'Church, either in *England* or *Wales*;' and 'that the Words of Chriſt in the 13th of '*Matthew*, concerning the *Tares* and the *Drag-* 'net, were contrary to other Scriptures.' At *Manavon* in *Montgomeryſhire*, he taught, that 'all our *Fore-fathers* were Damn'd, from this 'Place of Scripture, '*Then they alſo which are* '*fallen aſleep in Chriſt, are periſhed*.' And to juſtifie an Holy Siſter of his Congregation, who had drown'd her ſelf in a Well, he taught publickly in his Sermon, that ſhe was '*a Saint in Heaven*;' That ſhe came to her End by the '*Motion of the* '*Holy Spirit*:' For that it often happen'd, that the Saints, when 'Filled with the Spirit, run 'into great Pools, inſtead of Green Meadows; and ſo '*Embracing their Saviour*, make an end of their Lives '*by Divine Providence*.' And at *Guildfield* aforeſaid, affirmed that '*the War-* '*Horſes ſhould ſhortly made up to the Reins in the* 'Blood of the Parithioners, and other the 'E-'nemies of the Saints;' and that he doubted not, but '*he ſhould live to ſee it*.'

Ibid. *Ibid. p. 5.* *P. 6.* *P. 7.* *P. 6.* *Ibid.* *P. 8.* *P. 10.*

I am perſuaded nothing more need be alledg'd, in order to give the Reader a Notion of his *Doctrine*; and ſhall therefore only add concerning him, that being an *Irreconcilable Enemy* to the ſingle Government of *Cromwell*, he was ſeveral times thrown into Priſon by him; that afterwards leaving his own Country again, he vented his *Enthuſiaſms* in ſeveral parts of *England*, particularly at *Salisbury* and *Oxford*, (at the former of which *Places*, he alſo Headed a *Party*, againſt the Riſing of the *Cavaliers*, in 1654,) that continuing his *Factions* and *Seditious Practices*, he was both on the Proſpect of, and after the *Reſtoration*, ſeveral times taken into Cuſtody; and that being alſo depriv'd of his *Ill Purchaſed Lands*, he Died at laſt in the *Fleet-Priſon*, about the latter End of the Year 1670. As to his Character, *Wood* ſeems juſtly to have obſerved, that in point of *Profeſſion*, he was '*Neither Preſbyterian, nor Indepen-* 'dent,' but eſteem'd by ſome an *Anabaptiſt*, and by others a *Fifth-Monarchy-Man*, and with regard to his Practice, the *Author* of the '*Hue and Cry*' ſaith, that he had '*Paſſed by no Perſon or Pro-* 'feſſion, but had either *Viſited the One*, or *Tra-* 'duced the Other; that his *Cruelties* had been ſo 'Immane, and his *Cheats* ſo *Frequent*,' that they were too many to be recount'd. Such was the *chief Inſtruments* of *Obtaining*, and *Executing* this *Act of Propagation*; which may therefore well be expected, both in the *Nature*, and ſad *Events* of it, to have been Anſwerable to this *Original*; and ſo in Truth it was, as I come now to ſhew.

Wood, *Ath. Vol. II. p. 345 Gen. alſo the Hue and Cry, ſeem. p. 12, to the End.*

Hue and Cry, *p. 22.*

Wood, *Ath. Vol. II. p. 347.*

Ibid. p. 346.

In 1653. was publiſhed a Pamphlet, entituled, 'Examen & Purgamen 'Vavaſinis,' *attempting the Vindication of the Proceedings in the Protection, &c. and after he was in the Fleet, himſelf publiſh'd* 'A 'brief Narrative concerning the Ejected 'Clergy;' *Occaſioned by a Report, that he had been thrown into that Priſon for ſome of the Particulars of the Sequeſtred Livings* (Wood, *Ath. Vol. II. p. 146*) *But I have not yet ſeen either of thoſe Pieces.*

' Preſ. *to the Reader.*

Mr. *Scobel*, in his *Collection of the Acts and Ordinances* of thoſe Times, hath indeed preſerved nothing but the *bare Title* of this Memorable *Act*; nor have I otherwiſe been able to get a Sight of it as yet; and therefore the *Account*, which I ſhall be forced to give of it, will be much leſs perfect, than I could wiſh. It paſs'd *February* 22. 1649, and was (according to the *uſual Hypocriſie* of the Times) call'd '*An Act for the better* 'Propagation, and Preaching of the Goſpel in 'Wales,' and for 'Ejecting Scandalous Miniſters 'and Schoolmaſters, and Redreſs of ſome Grievances.' It Included the Counties of *North*, as well as *South Wales*; and with the Latter, the County of *Monmouth* alſo, and was to continue Three Years, from the 25th of *March* 1650, at which time it did (If I do not miſtake the *Intimation* of ſome Notices, for I am not certain) in Fact expire; nor was it Renewed by any other *Act*, or Ordinance, that I remember to have met with. And at the ſame Time, ſome of the Clergy found a means to Re-poſſeſs themſelves of their *Livings*, but I judge they were very few, which met with this good Fortune; ſince I find, that far the greater Part of the *Livings* of *South Wales* (and therefore probably thoſe of *North Wales* alſo) continued in the Hands of the *Sequeſtrators*, in the Years †1655, 1656, 1657, and 1658, and ſo Queſtionleſs, home to the *Reſtoration*.

Scob. *Collect. Par. 2. p. 104.*

See alſo Mer. Camb. Brit. *p. 12. Perhaps the Pendency of Sequeſtring any more Livings* (by reaſon of this Act) *was then ceaſed, but thoſe Sequeſtrations which ſhould by that time be made, were doubtleſs continued.*

* *I have met with one or two Inſtances* (and no more, *that I at preſent remember*) *of this kind.*

† *As I find by the Accompts of ſeveral of the Agents for* Glamorganſhire, *for the Three firſt of thoſe Years, and the Return of the* Sheriff *of* Brecon (*of which more by and by*) *for the laſt of them.*

The great Deſign of this *Act* (according to the *Plan* laid down by *Hugh Peters*, and Inceſſantly Proſecuted by the *Miſſionaries*, as is before ſaid) was (in purſuit of thoſe wild *Opinions* of *Tithes*, which had now obtained, as hath been already ſaid in another Place) to pluck up the whole *Miniſtry* by the Roots, at leaſt to Aboliſh utterly the *Inſtitution* of *Parochial Miniſters* (to which no Method can be equal, for the *real Propagation of the Goſpel*, and the *Adminiſtration* of its *ſeveral Offices*) to get into their own Hands, the * whole *Eccleſiaſtical Revenue*, of that Part of the King-

See Agol. *preface to the* Mercu. Camb. Brit. *p. 2.*

‡ *A Book ſhewing which this Nation had perhaps*

enjoyed beyond any other in the whole Chriſtian World.

** *See* Dugd. Short View, *p.* 205.

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dom, and to supply the Churches with a few *Occasional* and *Stipendiary Preachers*. Nor were these Intentions confined to the *Barren* Country of *Wales*; this remote Part of the Kingdom being only fingled out for the *Experiments*, which they purpos'd to have enlarged to an equal *Extent* with that of the whole Nation, had they found this Execution of their Project, to have succeeded according to their Wishes, as those who freak of the *Propagation* in *Wales*, Unanimously * affirm; and an *Act* for the same purposes was *in fact* † passed (soon after this for *Wales*) with the Inclusive *Title*, *mutatis mutandis*, for the four *Northern* Counties of *Northumberland*, *Cumberland*, *Westmorland* and *Durham*; but what Proceedings were had upon it, I am altogether uninformed; and not only so, but in *Cromwell's little Parliament*, the Project was so far advanc'd, that, as the ‡ *Abridgment* it self informs us, the Question was put, 'whether all the Parish Ministers of *England* should at once be put down, or no; and it 'was but accidentally carry'd in the Negative, 'by *two* Voices; and it was taken for granted, 'that *Tithes*, and *Universities* would next be 'Voted down.

Something like this seems to have been practis'd in Cornwall. See what is said in accounting for the Success (or rather the no Success) there, to the Objection placed by the Committees in the Country, and also under the Head of Tithes.

* See Dugd. Short View, also Supra. Dr. Young's *Life of* H. Peters. Title-Page, and *Pref.* to Mer. Cambr. Brit. p. 2: That Author, p. 2. Mere. *Politic.* p. 6, 12. *Politic.* of S. Wales, p. 18, and Abridgm. p. 67, 68. *See alfo what hath been already said on* the Method of Tithes (*good part of which was plainly preparatory to this Defign*) and *particularly the Letter of Advice sent to the Houfe* Dec. 23, 1651.

† See Whitl. *Mem.* p. 427, and Scob. *Collect. Part* 2, p. 116. *Where the Title of it is Occasionally mentioned.* ‡ P. 68.

To the purposes therefore before mentioned, *Commissioners* were named by the *Act*; and any Twelve, or more of them, were authorized by themselves, or others, deriving Authority from them, to receive, and dispose of all, and singular the *Rents*, *Issues*, and *Profits* of all, and every the *Rectories*, *Vicarages*, *Donatives* 'without Cure, *Portions* of *Tenths*, and other *Ecclesiastical Livings*, which * *then* were, or *afterwards* should be in the *disposing* of the *Parliament*, or any other deriving Authority from 'em; as also to receive, and dispose of the *Rents*, *Issues*, and *Profits* of all † *Impropriations*, and 'Glebe *Lands* within the said Counties, which 'then were, or afterwards shou'd be under Sequestration, or in the disposal of the Parliament.—And out of the said Rents, &c. To Order and Appoint a constant Yearly Maintenance for such Persons, as should be Recommended and Approv'd for the Work of the Ministry, or Education of Children, and for such other Ministers, as were then Residing in the said Counties.'

See Scob. *Coll. Part* 2. p. 147. *Where this part of the Act happens to be recited.*

* *By vertue of which Clause, and the correspondling one laft before, there came into their hands, not only the Livings, &c. which themselves, by the Authority of this Act, did put under Sequestration; but alfo thofe Livings which had been before Sequeftred in thofe Parts by the Commitees, &c. which heirs been already mentioned, and all Lincolnfhire and thofe Parts of the Act, and fome Eafts which feem to interpret it, unjuftifiably, that in the Account of the State of the Counties of S. Wales, given in Apr. 1652, (of which more will be faid by and by) the Rivers fuppofed it before this Act, are fettered; (See alfo the Paft of S. Wales, p. 32. Within' it may be, the Propagators forbore to take into their Cuftody thofe Livings, into which the Committees, who had gone before them in the Work of Sequeftration, had put fuch Succeffors as were acceptable to them. This, however, is fure, that for the greater part of the Livings mentioned in that Account, as fequeftred before the Propagation, appear in the Accompts of the Sequeftrators and Agents alfo: And perhaps there was a Clauſe in the Act, which fome may or other, refted the Commiffioners with fuch Livings as fhould become Void by Death, or otherwife. This, at leaft, is certain, that fevoral inftances occur, where Livings which were thus Voided, appear to have been in the Hands of the Propagators.*

† *By which I underſtand not the utter Alienations of Tithes, or other Eccleſiaſtical Dues, into Lay Hands (which is the more common ſence of the Word) but ſuch Revenues, &c. as we more uſually call* Appropriations, *or* Tithes, *&c. belonging to Cathedrals, or employed to other Eccleſiaſtical Purpoſes. The Act, if I am not miſtake in, did not indeed to include, or meddle with the Impropriations of the former ſort; and the Sequeſtrators and Agents in their Accompts (which will be afterwards ſpoken of) do in no Place of them plainly miſtake Word in this latter ſignification: For thefe the contrary appears in any other Place, as I have obſerved, or as remember: And in the County of* Monmouth, *where they had poſſeſſion of more Livings than in any one* County *beſides, the Title of the Laſt for the Year 1650, is this; A Liſt of the Tithes, &c. belonging to the Scandalous Miniſters. And to this, that I find Inſtruments in ſeveral of thoſe Impropriations (even in Thoſe which are in the Accompts expreſſly ſaid to belong to the* Cathedrals) *and thoſe too ſometimes not* Vicars only *but* Vicarages *of the* Impropriate Rectories, *nor* Curates *only with* Stipends, *but even* Reftors, *in ſome of them: Which would have inclined me to think, there might be among them* Donatives, or Sine-Cures, *but that the Act it ſelf ſeems to have put a manifeſt Difference between theſe and the* Impropriations. *And on the whole, I am altogether at a Loſs, what to make of many of thoſe* Impropriations, *which appear in the Hands of the Sequeſtrators and Agents, and are uſually in their Accompts taken expreſly notice of, and diſtinguiſhed from the Other Livings; unleſs by them are to be underſtood* Appropriations; *and thoſe too, in a ſence, we altogether the ſame with what we uſually underſtand, even by that Word.* Quere.

Among theſe Commiſſioners, was, * *Valvaſor Powell* (as is before ſaid) but the *Act* likewiſe Erected another ſort of Commiſſioners, which were call'd † *Approvers*, whoſe Buſineſs it was, as I ſuppoſe, to Examine and Pronounce upon ſuch, as ſhould offer themſelves to Serve in the *Itinerary-way of Promulging the Goſpel*; and perhaps thoſe few others, who ſhould be Authoriz'd to Settle on any Place, or continue in it; which Examination and Approbation was by the *Act* (if I do not miſtake) allow'd of as a ſufficient Miſſion, to Preach the *Goſpel*, without other *Orders*, of any kind whatſoever; and Mr. *Powell*, was one of them, that were Veſted with this Truſt likewiſe.

* See Mere. Camb. Brit. p. 1.

† Hist. and Cry. p. 8, 9.

‡ *But query: For in the* Ordinance of 1653, *which ſtyled the* Grand Commiſſion *of this Kind, expreſly provoking, that their Approbation ſhould not be confirmed a ſolemn* teſting *upon* ofe *Perſon for the Miniſtry.* See Scob. *Collect. Part* 2. p. 280.

commonly known by the Names of the Tryers. *a Clauſe was inſerted, expreſly providing, that their Approbation ſhould not be confirmed a ſolemn* teſting *upon* ofe *Perſon for the Miniſtry.* See Scob. *Collect. Part* 2. p. 280.

As for the Crimes on which the *Clergy* were by the Direction of this *Act*, to be Diſpoſſeſs'd, and the Manner in which the *Commiſſioners* were to Proceed againſt them; I have not met with any thing, which concerns either of theſe Matters, ſave that with relation to the Former. The ſtanding Crimes of Scandal, Delinquency, and Inſufficiency, were, as I Judge, Three of them, and that the *New One* of Neglecting, or Refuſing the *Engagement*, made a Fourth; becauſe I find theſe frequently charged upon the Clergy, Ejected by the Propagation. To which I can only add further, that I queſs, the *Act* Directed the Allowance of the *Fifths* † but how theſe were Paid, I have already ſaid in another Place.

The Commiſſioners provided with theſe Powers, forthwith Set themſelves to the deſired Work of extirpating the whole Clergy of theſe Counties; in which they uſed ſuch an extraordinary Diligence, that within the Compaſs of a ſingle Year, they had well nigh Effected that † *Horrid Purpoſe*; having in order to it, * Hired *Beggars*, 'with ſuch like, to obſerve the Actions of the 'Clergy, allowing ſome 18*d.* —— a Day, for 'their good Service,' or (as the *Mere. Camb. Brit. p.* 4. expreſſes it) appointed ‡ certain 'Journymen Pedlars, or *Itinerant Tobacco-Mongers*, 'and others of the like *Quality*, to perambulate 'ſeveral of the Counties, at 18 *d. per Diem*, to 'make feigned Diſcoveries, of the Pretended 'Obliquities of the *Miniſters*;' and where there was no Pretence for any particular Charge, they had ' *Blank* § *Articles of Courſe ready Drawn*,' which they uſually fill'd up as much Effect, as any other Allegations (tho' never ſo True) could have *Warranted*. For the better ‖ Encouragement of *Informers* and *Informers*, likewiſe the *Sequeſtrators* 'Offer'd good Bargains of the *Tithes* to any. that 'would come in, and help them to do the Work 'of the *Lord*.' And to *Facilitate* it yet more, their *Miſſionaries* and *Itinerants*, had it in their * *Inſtructions* (as is before Suggeſted) to help forward the *Execution* of the *Act* by the ſame means, that they had uſed to Set it on Foot; who therefore, purſuant to their Orders, renew their *Clamours* againſt the *Old Miniſters*, the *Tithes*, and even the *Miniſtry* it ſelf, as *Antichriſtian*; and particularly their *Metropolitan*, *Valvaſor Powell*, Preached at *Lanyrwill* in *Montgomeryſhire*, 'That 'it were a good Deed to cut the *Throats* of all 'the

* See Mere. Camb. Brit. p. 1.

† Hist. and Cry. p. 8, 9.

‡ *But query: For in the* Ordinance of 1653, *which ſtyled the* Grand Commiſſion *of this Kind, expreſly provoking, that their Approbation ſhould not be confirmed a ſolemn* teſting *upon* ofe *Perſon for the Miniſtry.* See Scob. *Collect. Part* 2. p. 280.

* *By* Whitlocke *theſe are called* Commiſſioners for the Approbation of Publick Preachers.

† *As appears by the* Act. *of the* Sequeſt. and Agents *for the Year* 1650, *which the Firſt of their Accompts of this Kind, that I have ſeen, begins with, and to their Accompts of the ſame Year.*

‡ *Life of* Hi. Peters *by* Dr. Young, p. 35.

§ Mer. Cam. Brit. p. 4.

‖ *It. Some of the Life of* H. P. *alſo ſupra.*

* Hist and Cry. p. 9.

Ibid. p. 9.

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' the *Old Manasters*;' altho' it must be remembered, that their *Quarrel* with the *Maintenance*, was much more reconcilable, than that which they had against the Persons of the *Old Clergy*; and therefore having raised an Armed Force to drive the One out of the Country, they took that Opportunity, to bring the Other Home to their Houses.

Ibid. p. 41, 9.

Before I proceed with this Argument, it will be necessary to say a Word or two, of some *Papers*, which I shall now have frequent Occasion to mention. It must be known therefore, that by the great Favour of the present *Most Rev. Father in God*, his *Grace* the Lord Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*, I was permitted, in pursuit of this Undertaking, to search the Papers at *Lambeth*, and among others of 'em, to turn over a very great Heap that were confus'd and unsorted, and seem'd to lie neglected on the Floor of an outer Room there. These last mention'd *Papers*, concern'd the Times of the Rebellion, and Usurpation, and for the most part Related to *Ecclesiastical Matters*, the *Cathedral* and *Parochial Revenues*, &c. and particularly the *Original Presentations*, from the Year 1632, (if I will Remember) to the Year 1659, Inclusive; but those of greater Note among them to my purpose, Related only to the Propagation in *South Wales*, and the County of *Monmouth*; and have happily enabl'd me to give a further Account of the very Numerous *Sequestrations* in those Counties, than perhaps I have of any of the Counties in *England*, which the *Distance*, *Obscurity*, and *little Intercourse*, I had with those Parts, must otherwise have render'd al ogether as *Imperfect*, as I doubt the *Account* of *North Wales*, for want of the like Assistance, now proves to be; altho' from other of those *Papers*, I had some Scatter'd Notices, Relating likewise to that part of the County.

If I mistake not, I have somewhere met with an Order of Parliament for the mention of such an one) soon after the Restoration, appointing the lodging of the Nye's Papers with his Grace the then Abp. of Lambeth. (One John Nye, Son to the Famous Bro. Phil. Nye, was Clerk to the

Besides this *Paper*, there was likewise 'The ' Return of *Edward Williams*, *High-Sheriff* of ' *Brecon*, to the *Committee of Parliament*, appointed ' to consider, how *Wales* was supply'd with a ' Ministry, &c. by vertue of a Letter from the ' *Chairman*, in 1658.' This *Paper* was the *Original* it self, Subscribed with the *Sheriff's* own Hand, and Deliver'd in, if I well Remember (for I find, I have not Noted down that Circumstance) upon Oath. It gives an *Account* of the Numbers and Characters of the *Clergy* Ejected in that County, the Characters of such as Succeeded them, in those few Places, where any Successors were, either at first, or after some time appointed; and of the Miserable Disuse of all *Holy Offices*, for many Years, in the other *Parishes*, before they had any Settled Ministers with them, together with some other Matters relating to the *State of Religion*, chiefly under the *Act of Propagation*. The like Return was also made the same Year for *Carnarvon* and (if I do not mistake the Nature of the *Papers*) two others for *Merioneth*, and *Denbeighshire*; all which were likewise in the same Heap, but neither of them so full, and particular, as that from *Brecon*; and as I remember, I saw, Some, for other of the *Welch* Counties, but very Trifling and Imperfect, occasion'd perhaps by the Respective *Sheriffs* being Distasted to the *Inquiries*, which, as I guess, had Occasion'd the Ordering of those Returns. There were also in the same confus'd Heap, great Numbers of Returns from the *Constables* of many *Parishes* in *Wales*, made, as I thereby find, in Obedience to a *Commission*, issued soon after the *Restoration*, to enquire into the *State* of the several *Parishes* both in *North* and *South Wales*, during the Confusions, and several other *Papers*, of less consideration, relating to the *Extirpation* of the Clergy in these Parts, by the *Inhumane Act* we are now speaking of.

In, or before 1662, the same Enquiries were, as I find, also made for Westmorland (and *therefore probably, for the Other Three Northern Counties likewise*) *as also for some part, at least, of the County of* Salop. *They were, as to what concerns the Sequestrations, coincident in great measure, with the Account of the Commissioners, &c. now mentioned: For which reason I was the less careful to examine them; But in Other matters, several Particulars might have been learnt from them; and therefore I much regret my not being able to spend more time upon them.*

The most considerable of these *Papers*, is 'An ' *Account* from the *Commission* by *Act of Parliament*, ' for *Propagation of the Gospel* in *Wales*, of all the ' Sequester'd *Tithes*, *Church-Livings*, and *Impro-* ' *priations*, within the Counties of *South Wales*, ' and County of *Monmouth*; together with all the ' Proceedings, made in Obedience to the said ' *Act of Parliament*, and the said *Commission*, ' drawn up the 20th, of *April*, 1652.' This *Account* was Occasion'd as I conceive, by the *Petition* of the *Inhabitants* of these Counties, to the *Parliament*, against the Propagators, (of which more will be said hereafter) and perhaps is the *Account*, which *Valoa for Powell*, in his *Letter* (Printed in the *Pamphlet* Entitled, the *Petition of South Wales*, &c.) saith, was then in preparing; and if so, it was, as I conceive, laid before the *Parliament*. It consists of several *Columns*, containing distinctly, for each of the Counties, the *Parishes Sequester'd*, the Names of the Ejected *Rectors* and *Vicars*, separately, as also the Crimes respectively, for which they (such of them, I mean, as fell by the *Act of Propagation*) were Sequester'd; the Time likewise of Sequestration, distinguishing such as were Dispossess'd by the *Act*, from those, who were Ejected before it; the Number of the *Parsonages*, *Vicaridges*, and *Impropriations*, then Unsequester'd and (at the End of each County) the Names of the *Old Ministers* left in them. There are likewise some other Things in it, which do not so directly concern this Undertaking.

P. 1.

I must add likewise in this Place, that by the Favour of that great Example, and Patron of *English Loyalty*, the Honourable Mr. Baron *Price*, there were *Communicated* to me, the *Original Accompts* of the *Sequestrators*, and *Collectors* for *South Wales*, and the County of *Monmouth*, under the *Propagation* (for the Years 1650, 1651, 1652.) ' *Taken at* Neath, *the tenth Day of* Au- ' gust 1655, *by virtue of an Ordinance of his High-* ' *ness the Lord* Protector, *and the* Council.' These Accompts have been already mention'd on some other Occasions, and will be more frequently alledged by and by; and having been of singular Use to me, in Accounting for the *Sequestrations* in *South Wales*, I beg leave to Return his Lordship my Most Humble Thanks, and Acknowledgments, in this Publick Manner, for the Favour of them.

The Crimes alledg'd against the Clergy were, (as appears by the Account of the Commissioners in 1652, now mention'd) for the most Part, those which have been already hinted at, namely, Scandal, (more particularly Drunkenness) Malignancy, Insufficiency, and refusing the *Engagement*. These are so frequently repeated, and in such a Manner, as would in some Measure have suggested what is otherwise asserted out of the *Mere. Cambr. Brit.* That they were Blank Articles of Course, which were drawn up against them, and that their Accusers had their Eyes on the Act for Propagation only; and the Crimes there determin'd

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termin'd to be Capital, and not on the Lives of those they Accused, wh n they fram'd their Allegations. *Vincafso Powell* saith indeed, in his Letter, that 'of all the Men which they put out, 'he knew not any in the Six Counties of *North* 'Wales that had the Power of Godliness, and 'very few the Form: —— But that most of them 'were unpreaching Curates, or Scandalous in 'their Lives:' And even the Commissioners in their Account, affirm of those they had dispossess'd in *Cardigan* (which were about 16,) that but Three of them 'only were Preachers, and those 'most Scandalous Livers.' And *Hugh Peters*, when he appear'd (' uncall'd, unsent for, and 'unconcern'd') at the *Committee for Plunder'd Ministers*, against the Petition of *South Wales*, (which will be mention'd hereafter) ' declar'd all 'the Ministers of *Wales* to be Drunken, Debauch, 'Ignorant and Illiterate, not fit to be trusted to 'keep a Kennel of Hounds, or a *Dozen of Sheep*.' But if others may be credited (and perhaps they will much sooner, than *Hugh Peters* or Mr. *Powell*,) it will be found, that Hundreds Ejected were neither ' unpreaching Curates, nor any 'Way Scandalous in their Lives;' whole 'Calling 'was their Crime, and their Mission their Ruin:' That in the Proceedings of these Ravagers, no 'Respect was had, either to their Fidelity and 'Ability in their Teachings, or Sobriety in their 'Conversations;' and, that in truth, those only who were spared, were the most Ignorant and 'Illiterate of them, that would comply, and either 'Farm their own Tithes, and accept of Good 'Bargains, or else accept of small inconsiderable 'Stipends.' But the Clergy who suffer'd under the *Propagators*, need no other Vindication from these Calumnies, than what the High-Sheriff of *Brecon* hath in Effect made for all of them, by the Return for his own County, wherein he mentions about 43 Livings; at Fourteen of which, he saith nothing of the Incumbents (not prodncing so much as their bare Names,) on the remaining 29, it appears, there were among the Sufferers no less than 23 Graduates, *viz.* One Batchelor of Arts, Eighteen Masters, Three Batchelors in Divinity, and one *Dr.* (nor doth it appear to the contrary, but that the Rest might be Graduates likewise) which will surely be deem'd a full Answer to the Allegation of *Ignorance and Insufficiency.

Petit of S. Wales, *p.* 5.

This Account of the Welch Clergy, as likewise is contained by the A bridgment, p. 67.

Mer. Cambr. Brit. *p.* 9. *See also Dr. Young's Life of H. Peters, p.* 16.

Petit of S. Wales, *p.* 12, 20.

Hue and Cry, *p.* 4.

Mer. Camb. Brit *p.* 4.

The Sums of those said been Ejected before this Propagation and Year or Four of them were satisfactorily difpos'd, but what they suffered, was not much short of a Formal Sequestration.

* *If this Proportion may be allow'd of for all* Wales, *it is plain, that no less than Three Parts in Four of the Clergy were Masters of Arts, or upwards; although it might be well expected, that if the Common Cry of Ignorance had been supported by any Foundation of Truth at all, it would have been more so in those Remote Parts of the Kingdom. However, Quere whether the Livings in that County may not be, generally speaking, better than those in other Parts of* Wales, *and whether for that reason, they might not be better furnish'd, than those of other Counties.*

And with Regard to the other Parts of the Charge, the Sheriff Characterizes Thirteen of these now mention'd, either for † Learning, Piety, Orthodox, Abilities, or Constancy in Preaching; and doth not suggest the least Crime or Default of any single Person among them. It may not be amiss to produce Two or Three Instances of the Disagreement between the Propagators and the High-Sheriff in this point. The Former, as appears by their Account, drawn up in *April* 1652, Ejected Mr. *Thomas Vaughan*, from *Lanfanfread*, for being (among his other Crimes) no Preacher; and yet the Sheriff assures us, he was a Master of Arts. In the same Account they declare, they Ejected Mr. *Prror*, from *Ketheding*, for Swearing and Drunkenness; but the Sheriff Recommended him to the Parliament, for an able Minister. Their Account condemns Mr. *Habberly*, of *Talgarth* and *Lyswen*, for a Swearer and a Scandalous as well as Malignant Minister. The Sheriff of *Brecon*, saith, he was not only *A. M.* but an Able, Pious, and Learned Man: And the Commissioners affirm, they Dismiss'd Mr. *Sycod Wood*, of *Landewaily* and *Cricadarne*, not only for Assisting his Majesty; but for Drunkenness, and Swearing likewise; whereas the Return assures the Parliament, he was A. M. an Aged, Pious Learned and Godly Person.

I am contented to leave these opposite Characters of the Clergy, with the Reader, without observing particularly, which of the two Parties produced in Evidence, might be the most likely to speak the Truth of them; and thinking my self very secure, on which side the Balance of Credit will be thrown, I proceed to say, that as Shameful and False as these Pretences against the Clergy were, the Commissioners for the *Welch Counties* had Learned of their Brethren in *England*, to make them do the Service of the most certain Truths, and by the help of them, to Effect such a thorough Reformation, and Ejection of such great Numbers of the Clergy in these Parts, that not only one of the Constables in his Return affirms, 'The Ministers in general 'who made their Appearance before the Commissioners at *Chepstow*, were Ejected and shortly after Sequester'd.' But the *Abridgment* it self, owns, 'All the Parish-Ministers of *Wales*,' were 'At once put down,' and the Writers of those Times thought themselves sufficiently Authoriz'd to say, 'That the Ministers were almost 'Extirpated,' at least, that 'All the Learned 'Ministers were Ejected.' And the Petition presented to the Parliament it self, on this Occasion, alledges, that 'All, or most of the Ministers of *South Wales*, together with the County of * *Monmouth*, had been Ejected from their Benefices,' pursuant to the Resolution, which had been taken before, that † 'All the Ministers should 'be Ejected and Silenced, save only the most Ignorant (as is just now said) who would comply with them, or as another ‖ Author expresses it, 'except some few, who either Fed them, Depended upon them, or had some Correspondence 'with them;' and (as I otherwise find) the *Incumbents* of some small Places of Four or Five Pounds *per Annum*.

Petit of S. Wales, *p.* 12, 20.

Hue and Cry, *p.* 4.

Mer. Camb. Brit *p.* 4.

P. 67.

Life of H. Peters *by Dr.* Young, *p.* 13. Pref. to Mer. Cambr. Brit. *See also* Petit of S. Wales, *p.* 1.

* *In Effect, doubtless, of those whom the Commissioners had turned out before the Act for Propagation.*

† Mer. Cambr. Brit. *p.* 4. Hue and Cry, *p.* 4.

It appears in the Account, drawn up by the Commissioners themselves, in *April* 1652, that there had been then * 175, several and Distinct Ministers, Ejected in the Six Counties of *South Wales*, and the County of *Monmouth*; namely, about 56 before the Act, and 119 under it; of the former Sort, in *Glamorgan* about 28, *Brecon* 6, *Radnor* 6, *Monmouth* 16; but none of this Kind appear for *Caermarthen*, *Pembroke* and *Cardigan*. And of the Latter, *Glamorgan* about 7, *Caermarthen* 14, *Pembroke* 36, *Cardigan* 16, *Brecon* 15, *Radnor* 7, and *Monmouth* 24; But several of these Gentlemen being *Pluralists*, the Number of Livings which they left, was still greater; and was (including as well those Sequester'd before the Act, as those by it) ‡ about 201, *viz.* for *Glamorgan* about 50, *Caermarthen* 15, *Pembroke* 36, *Monmouth* 47, *Cardigan* 17, *Brecon* 22, and *Radnor* 14.

* *I have in this Computation made the high of Prudence, and difcount more for Pluralists, than I believe there were really among them.*

‡ *I find Something of the like Kind also in Some of the other Returns.*

† *Agreeable to which, in another part of their Account, they say, there were then 48 Rectories Vicaridges and Impropriations left Unsequestred. But how to reconcile this with what I am now going to say, from the Accounts of the Sequestrators and Agents, and with what will be shew'd soon, from this very Account of the Commissioners it self, of the Number of Old Ministers, left Unejected, I do not see.*

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However, these (tho' all that appear in the Account of the *Commissioners*) were by no means the whole, either of the *Ministers* or *Livings*, that had been Sequester'd in these Counties, by the *Committees* and *Propagators*; for on some * other of the *Papers* at *Lambeth*, occur the Names of several Ejected *Clergymen*, which are not mentioned by the *Commissioners* (altho' it is sure they had Suffer'd in some or other of the same Counties,) and by the † Accompts of the Sequestrators, and Agents, for the Years 1650, 1651, 1652, it appears, that in the first of those Years they had in their Hands many more *Livings*, than these now mention'd; and in the two following Years, several others were added to them.

	1650 About		1651 About		1652 About
Glamorgan	70	Glamorgan	70	Glamorgan	64
Pembroke	59	Pembroke	64	Pembroke	64
Cardigan	17	Cardigan	19	Cardigan	23
Caermarth	25	Caermarth.	20	Caermarth	20
Monmouth	81	Monmouth	85	Monmouth	69
Brecon	29	Brecon	29	Brecon	29
Radnor	22	Radnor	22	Radnor	22
	273		292		290

The Occasion of this Disagreement in these several Years, is, that each Year in most (if not all) of the Counties, some few were added, and others of the preceding Years were omitted.

The whole Number of ‡ Several and Distinct Livings, with which they charge themselves in one or other of the Years, is about 328; but this it muft be known, that fome of the Livings mention'd by the ‖ *Commiſſioners*, being omitted in theſe Accompts of the Sequeſtrators, and Agents, the whole Number of Livings, which either appear by the Account of the *Commiſſioners*, to have been Sequeſter'd; or by the Accompts of the Sequeſtrators, and Agents, to have been one time or other by the End of 1652, in their (the Sequeſtrators and Agents) Hands, was about 336. The Particulars are theſe, viz.

	about
Glamorgan,	* 77
Caermarthen,	22
Pembroke,	71
Monmouth,	55
Cardigan,	25
Brecon,	30
Radnor,	26

This is to be underſtood likewiſe, Exclusive of about 32 † *Impropriations*, mention'd by the *Sequeſtrators* and *Agents*, on levy rail, if not all (Carmar. 9, Pembr. 16, Cardigan 1, of which, ſince, as hath been already ſaid, there were *Incumbents*; theſe alſo muſt be taken into ſome Account. And if we ſhould ſay, that but the one half of them (which is 16) were Sequeſter'd from ſuch of the * Clergy as Officiated the Cures; this added to the 336 Livings before mention'd, will make the Total 352, which exceeds by 151, the 201 Livings mention'd by the Commiſſioners, in their Account of *April* 1652.

It muſt not however, be thought, that this Number of Livings will produce an equal Number of Sequeſter'd *Clergymen*; for many of the Clergy being *Pluraliſts*, the Number of the *Perſons*, which they Loſt, muſt of neceſſity exceed that of the *Perſons* driven from them; and accordingly, as there muſt have been, without all Queſtion, ſeveral Pluraliſts, among thoſe other Sequeſter'd Perſons, not mention'd by the Commiſſioners (for that there were ſuch, hath been already ſaid, and will be further ſhewn by and by;) ſo I have moreover met with ſome things, which inclined me to think, that ſeveral of theſe Supernumerary Livings, which occur in the Accompts of the Sequeſtrators and Agents, did belong to one or other of the Perſons mention'd by the Commiſſioners, who in ſome Cases did perhaps think it ſufficient, to mention but one Living at the Name of a Perſon, whom they had, it may be, Diſpoſſeſs'd of Two, or per chance ſuch a Perſon had been deprived but of One of his Livings, at the Time when the Commiſſioners Account was drawn up, and might be Diſpoſſeſs'd of the other Livings afterwards: Tho' each of theſe Cases was, as I believe, on the other Hand rare enough; for the Commiſſioners in their Account, do take notice of ſeveral *Pluraliſts* (and there ſeems to be the ſame Reaſon, unleſs any accidental Thing prevented, for their taking notice of all,) and the Space of Time betwixt the drawing up of the Commiſſioners Account (Namely, *April* 1652) and the Period of the *Sequeſtrators* Accompts (which ended with that ſame Year) being not very long, and falling in the latter End of the Time, when they had well nigh Finiſh'd their Work, there was no great Room for any Additional Sequeſtrations in it. And the Fact itſelf for the moſt part, is plainly otherwiſe; ſeeing the greater Part of theſe Additional Livings appear (as is before ſaid) in the firſt Year of the theſe Accounts, which was long before the Commiſſioners drew up their Repreſentation of the State of theſe Sequeſtrations. But there is another Reaſon, that might make the Number of *Incumbents* fall ſtill more ſhort of the Number of *Pariſhes* here mention'd; which is, that ſome of the Gentlemen turned out by the Committees, might poſſibly get themſelves Poſſeſs'd of other Livings (as Vacancies happen'd) and be afterwards Sequeſter'd from them by the *Propagators*: And in ſuch Caſes, tho' there were *two Sequeſtrators*, there could be but *one* Sequeſter'd *Perſon*. Add to this, that ſeveral of this *Overplus* of Livings might probably enough come to the hands of the *Sequeſtrator*, by the Death of the *Incumbents*, or ſome other way, beſides that of *Sequeſtration*.

Death *or of an* Incumbent, to ſeize the Living (*which ſeems probable enough*) *or if on the* Plaintiffs *their Power, they did not as often* (*at leaſt often*) *put in their Claims, and* Petitions *for the Livings, which they had a Title to, or Authority at all wiſhed, I believe, they were ready enough to do, eſpecially where the Living was a Benefice. And according to ſome Caſes, where a Living (as it would ſometimes happen) did in Fact come to their Hands by the Death of the Incumbent: The Ordinance for ſaving the Profits, and the Deans and Chapters Lands, ordered indeed their Rights of Patronage, as well as their Revenues, &c. to the Commiſſioners, to their own uſes; and the Ordinances for ſecluding Delinquents Lands, &c. did expreſſly enable the ſame Rights of the Majeſty, and they were, doubtleſs, part of the Eſtates of the Delinquents, which were to be Sequeſter'd*

* *Particularly in the Records of the Biſhop of Bangor.*

† *The State of theſe Accompts, with relation to the Number of Livings in each County for the Years here mentioned, ſtand thus. Viz.*

‡ *In making this Computation (as likewiſe in the Laſt) I doubt, I may have diſtinguiſhed ſome Livings, which are indeed, but one; I do not know much reaſon to think, that on t'other hand, I have often joyned Livings, which are diſtinct, and ſeparate, and the one eaſt againſt the other, will perhaps bring the Account pretty right.*

‖ *How theſe Livings came to be omitted in theſe Accounts (as I ſhew ſo how they came to omit as they did, ſome of the Livings in the following Years, which themſelves had mentioned in the foregoing) is another Queſtion, and will perhaps be in part Anſwered, by ſaying, that there might be ſome Sollicitations againſt, which were to take the Priority. That ſome of the Intricates (among which there were theſe, who had, as I find, two Salaries and Livings. See alſo Hen. and Cry. p. 50.) had others of theſe Livings, and that perhaps the Commiſſioners themſelves, had other ſome of them (for Part of South Wales p. 123 and in theſe Cases both Livings might not be brought into the Accounts; and there might be other ways more than theſe, as well as more than were good, if anything to purpoſe, for ſeveral of the Sequeſter'd Parishes, but be the matter as it will be, it is notorious from what is now ſaid, that ſeveral Livings muſt had been Sequeſter'd, were not mentioned in theſe Accompts. Nor do I remember to have met with more than Three Inſtances of any Clergymen reſtor'd. As the three firſt had Inſufficient Grounds to complain, that theſe Omiſſions might occaſionally be their means. I have found alſo an Inſtance or two, as to ſome omitted, (Some illegal Acts there I might ground on the Expiration of the A.) But it muſt be confeſſed, that little is compleat the Sequeſtrators and Agents firſt Petition in the Commons Houſe; namely, that the Act was yet in full Force.*

* *Beſides Three or Four other I have noted, ſeem to have been Parochial, or at leaſt, to have had Incumbents in them.*

† *Name's*, Carmar. 9, Pembr. 16, Cardigan 1, of which, Brecon 6, *and theſe Impropriations again conſiſted of ſeveral Parts, Tythefolds, Portlands Rents, Reſerved Rents of Demeſn and Chief Houſes, Tythes of Mills, Tythary Hay more, as another Note.*

‡ *Though probably many of them were only Curates, and all the reſt (as likewiſe the Precentor and Cathedral Clergy: But I have not Them under conſideration at preſent.*

If it be ſo, ſome of them alſo were Sequeſtrators, and then they will belong to the Appendix only.

Or perhaps may be ſome time ſo left or quit Poſſeſſion of that other Livings, and not at all diſpoſſeſſed, and in theſe Cases they might think fit to mention ſuch a Perſon at all.

If at leaſt, this, or any other Cauſe, did concurr to

ster'd; *And as this* Act *for the* Propagation *vested the* Commissioners *with all* Livings, &c. *in the Power of the* Parliament, *I presume that Clause would carry with it all the Livings in* Wales *(as they should become vacant) within the foresaid* Rights of Patronage. *But then it must be also* known, *that These were sold as fast as they could get Chapmen for them, with the rest of the* Incomes *and* Estates; *and after* Sale, *became a* private Property, *and no longer in the* Commonwealth *(so that probably, not many Livings came to the* Propagators *Hands on this* score,) *Nor do I at present remember to have met with any* other Ordinances *relating to the* Patronages, *until* after 1652, *which is the Period of* these Accompts *I am now speaking of.*

It will perhaps be also thought, that among these *additional* Places of the *Sequestrators*, and *Agents Accompts*, several *Impropriations* not expresly distinguish'd, were intermix'd, and that this may still add further to the *Discount*; especially, since I have already consented to strike off the one half of them. But it must be considered in the first Place, that tho' I have, for Argument sake, admitted, yet I have by no means *determin'd*, that *only* the *one half* of them had particular *Incumbents*. And therefore allowing, there were several undistinguish'd *Impropriations* among them, this will reduce but a very small Number of *Sequester'd Persons*. Add to this, that the whole of these Places, which appear on the Sequestrators, &c. Accompts, put together, will not amount to such a Number of Parishes, as from what will be alledg'd by and by, seem to have been Sequester'd. And for this Reason all these Places that occur (without a Note of Distinction) on those Accompts, may very well be suppos'd to have been *Parochial*.

But what seems to put the matter out of all doubt, is, that the *Impropriations* are expresly taken Notice of, and Rank'd by themselves, in three of the Counties; and in all the rest (*Glamorgan*, only excepted) *Prebends Rents*, *Revenues* of *Deans and Chapters*, &c. are mention'd by Name, and separated from the other Parts of the *List*; which seems to suggest that the *Accomptants* were careful enough to Distinguish all the Places, that were not *Parochial*; and that where no such Distinction was made, they were always *Parishes*, which had their own proper, and *Parochial Minister*: So that if there are any undistinguish'd *Impropriations*, mix'd with the other *Parishes*, they are probably only a few scatter'd, and cannot amount to any very considerable Number, even although it should be suppos'd, that the Accomptants for *Glamorgan* had several in their hands, which they omitted to Distinguish in such a manner, as the other *Sequestrators* and *Agents* did: For that there are some *Impropriations* in that large County, is, as I should think, highly probable; and that the *Propagators* had laid their Hands on some of them there, as well as the other Counties, will be easily Believ'd.

The Particulars, as they lie in the Accompts, are these: For Glamorgan *(as is here said) occurs nothing of this kind: For* Pembr. *In 1650, about 1? Rectories, and* 20 Prebends *(these last in the gross)* belonging to the Cathedral of St. *David's. In 1651, 1652, the Expression is* Impropriations belonging to the Dean and Chapter of St. *David's*, their Leases unexpir'd with the Reserved Rents, *they are about Nine* Rectories, *Four belonging to the* Bishop, 22 Prebends *(in the gross) and the* Golden Prebend *of* Mathrye, *with a Place or two more: For* Cardigan 1650, 1651, 1652, Dean and Chapters Revenue, *they are in all about 8 or 9 Places, but not said, whether* Rectories, Vicaridges *or what else of any kind: For* Caermarthen *in* 1650, 1651, Impropriations, *they are in all, about 11 Places, but not said whether* Rectories, &c. *In 1652, the Expression is* Impropriate Tithes, *in Number about 11, as in the foregoing Years: For* Monmouth *no Distinction of any Places is noted in the Year 1650; but in 1651, 1652, are mentioned* Reserved Rents of Deans and Chapters, *but they are not above Four in all: For* Brecon, *the Places distinguished, are* Prebends Rents, *of which, about 8 are* particularized Impropriations, *of which Two are mentioned likewise by Name. In 1651, 1652, the Expression is* Prebends, *of which about 9 are named* Impropriations; *of which in these Years, about Six are mentioned likewise by* Name: *For* Radnor, 1650, *Nine* Prebends Rents *are mentioned; and in the Two following Years the same Nine are mentioned, but then called simply* Prebends. *The* Sequestrators *and* Agents *making these Distinctions of the Places in their Hands, not only suggests, as is now said, That all the other Places were* Parochial, *but also shews (if their Language be Exact) That there were in particular, very few, or no* Impropriations *among the Places then mentioned, but Those already taken notice of. Or, if some of them did, under the Terms of* Preb. Rents, &c. *include any such* Impropriations, *as These before mentioned, which had* Incumbents *on them, this will further add to the Number of the* Ejected Clergy; *since I have not taken any of these* Prebends Rents, &c. *into the Account. The whole Number of* Prebends, Preb. Rents, &c. *(exclusive of the 32* Impropriations *already accounted for) within a Year on the* Accompts, *is about 7?; to which, if we add the 32* Impropriations, *and the 178* Livings, *the Total of the Places (of one kind and another) in the Hands of the* Sequestrators *and* Agents, *which appear by their own* Accompts, *will be 445.*

I have no sufficient grounds to offer at computing, with any tolerable exactness, how many of these *Supernumerary Places*, mention'd by the *Sequestrators* and *Agents*, ought to be Discounted, on the Exceptions now Alledged; tho' perhaps the one Half (which is 75) would be an ample Allowance for the *Pluralities*, as well as the other Discounts; and then adding the other 75, (which are now supposed to be so many Sequester'd Persons and not Livings only) to the 175 acknowledged by the *Commissioners*, that will make the whole Number 250.

The Reader will find all these Supernumerary Livings *after mentioned in the* List, *and such of them for the* Sequestration *of which I have not met with some other* Authority, *referr'd to a* Note *at* Abergwyley *in* Caermarthenshire. *By the* Concession *now made, it may seem as tho' all the* Livings *referred to this* Note *(for I believe, they scarce exceed, if they do indeed amount to the Number of 75) were* struck off; *but it must be known, that tho' I have, to shorten the* Computation, *made this* Allowance; *yet I cannot persuade my self, that the Livings, which ought to be* discounted *on the* Exceptions now mentioned, *were in reality, so many as 75: And therefore I have called this an* Ample *(not to say,* Extravagant) Concession; *but if, in truth, they were so many, it must be considered in the next place, That the Article of* Pluralities *includes much the* greatest Part *of them: And though these ought to be* discounted, *when I am talking of* Sequester'd Persons, *yet they properly belong to the* List, *where all Sequestred* Parishes, *as well as* Persons, *must have a Place; and to compensate in some measure, for the rest, it must be known in the last place, That when I drew up the* List, *I omitted to* Insert *the* Impropriations *in the Counties of* S. Wales, *which, I am now convinced, I ought to have done, though it be now too late to think of it.*

And that a very great Part of these Livings came thus to their Hands, in the way of Sequestration, is in Fact unquestionable; for I find the *Fifths* charged by the *Sequestrators* themselves to several of those Livings; which plainly shews, they came to the Possession of them in the more ordinary way of *Sequestration*, and not by the *Death* of the *Incumbents*, or any other way of *Vacating* them: And what is still more, where the *Fifths* are charged by the Names of those, who Receiv'd them, and not by the Names of the *Parishes*, out of which they were Paid, some *Clergymen* appear on these *Lists*, which are not at all mentioned by the *Commissioners*, in their Account of *April* 1652. Add to this, that on other *Papers* occur likewise the Names of several of those, who were *Sequester'd* from some of these *Additional Livings* (who are not at all taken Notice of by the *Commissioners*) and particularly the Return of the Sheriff of *Brecon*, mentions by Name * three Sequester'd Persons in that County, which are not to be found in the *Commissioners* Account, altho' the *Sequestrators* and *Agents* charge themselves with each of their Livings; and that not only for the Year 1652, but Two of them even for the Year 1650, and the Other for the Year 1651. Tho' I must own, if these Omissions in other Counties did not Exceed this Proportion, their Numbers will not amount to 30 of those † 75 Sequester'd Clergymen, which I have demanded to Answer for these *Supernumerary Livings*; and yet the Return seems to be pretty Perfect.

How the Commissioners came to omit these Sequester'd Persons, I know not, unless that Quest. may be thought to be in some measure answered by what is already said of the Sequestrators *and* Agents *Omitting in Their* Accompts *some of the Livings mentioned by these* Commissioners; *or by what is said of their omitting some who might be deprived but of* One Living, &c.

* *And Three more which the* Commissioners *do not mention for this County, though they seem to be the same* Persons *which are mentioned by them in other* Counties.

† *Unless* some of those *which I am in doubt about, were really* different Persons *from those of the like Names mentioned by the* Commissioners *in other Counties; Or, unless there had been some Persons Sequester'd from* some of those Livings *mentioned in the* Return, *where nothing is said of the* Incumbents, *nor so much as their Names mentioned; of which there are a great many in that* Paper: *And if so, these put together, would yield a Proportion, which would be sufficient to produce the whole 75.*

But if this whole 250, should without any Difficulty be allowed me, it would still fall short of those Numbers of the *Loyal Clergy*, who seem to have been Ejected in *South Wales*, and the County of *Monmouth*: For it must be further known, that in the *Papers* before mention'd, there appear several Sequestrations, of which no Notice is taken, either by the *Commissioners*, or the *Se-*

questrators;

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P 5.

quest ators; the Sufferers being wholly omitted by the Former, as the Livings alſo are by the Latter. And the *Hue and Cry*, expreſly Affirms, that in 1654. there were 'About 700 *Parſons* in the 'Thirteen Counties (Namely of *North* and *South* 'Wales) unſupply'd with any Miniſters.

‖ *Which will have a good allowance for another Perſon, as I ſhall be ready to demand, when I come to ſum up the Account, with a ſufficient Allowance for Pluralities, and caſual Vacancies: For 'tis moſt reaſonable that ſome of the Sequeſter'd Livings were ſupply'd with Miniſters, and by conſequence, thoſe 700 did not take in all that had been Sequeſter'd.*

* *Relating to* S. Wales *only.*

† *Although I muſt own, that if this Entry was not to be reconciled with the State of the Sequeſtrations which they gave in, it is hard to conceive it, how they ſhould inſert it in the laſt ſame Account. However, I ſhall lay the matter before the Reader, as it appears to me: And ſince it is unneceſſy make from what hath been ſaid more large, That many Perſons were on laſt Sequeſtred, of which the Commiſſioners took no manner of notice, the Entry now mentioned, it poſſibly to be accounted for ſome other ways, which, for want of further Informations, and of more time to examine this, Pages at Lambeth, I am not at preſent able to expreſs.*

And there is an * Entry in the Account of the *Commiſſioners* themſelves, which ſeems very well to accord with this Affirmation of the *Hue and Cry*, and is this; † *Old Miniſters remaining Unejected*, ‡ 127. The Particulars afterwards appear in the ſame Account, under the reſpective Counties, and are,

Glamorgan,	17
Caermarthen,	19
Pembroke,	31
Cardigan,	13
Brecon, and *Radnor*, (joyntly)	14

‡ *So that the* Propagators *(though they came after the* Commiſſioners*) had by their own Confeſſion, almoſt full two thirds of the Clergy whom they found remaining, 119, as hath been before ſaid, appearing on the* Commiſſioners *Account, to have been Ejected by them.*

In *Monmouth*, they are very *Confuſed*; but to compleat the *Total* (127) they muſt have been 33. Theſe *Old Miniſters* (I take it for granted) were the *Regular* and *Epiſcopal Clergy*, who poſſeſs'd the *Livings* about the Beginning of 1645, when (as I conjecture) the *Sequeſtrations* under the *Committees* chiefly began. Altho' ſome of them after juſtly Forfeited their Title to the Appellation of *Regular* and *Epiſcopal*, by complying with the Times; and I make no Queſtion, but that a good Part of theſe here ſaid to be Unejected, were of *that Sort*, and that moſt of the *Reſt* of them were ſuch, as poſſeſs'd the *Smaller*, and more Inconſiderable *Pariſhes*, or were ſome way or other in Fee with the *Propagators*, as hath been already ſaid.

Although perhaps ſome may think there might be alſo ſome of theſe Succeſſors appointed by the Commiſſioners*, who having been (as 'tis probable, ſome of them were) Epiſcopally Ordained, and ſubmitting formerly to, and living under the Conſtitution, may have been therefore termed* Old Miniſters. *And if ſo, then there had been already Sequeſtrations made of thoſe Livings, and by that means the Incumbes of the Ejected Clergy (of which at from the Entry I am now ſpeaking of) will appear ſtill greater.*

And on this ſuppoſition, the Caſe of ſeveral even of theſe, will fall little ſhort of *Sequeſtration*. And the *Return* of the Sheriff of *Brecon*, yields ſome particular Inſtances, which I gueſs to have been of this Kind. To which if we add, that poſſibly ſeveral others of them had been Diſpoſeſs'd of one Living at leaſt, on the Score of *Pluralities*, (as I have ſome Reaſon to think they had) it will follow, that even of thoſe, whom they ſeem'd to ſpare, no ſmall Number ought to be Ranged with the *Sequeſter'd Clergy*: And accordingly, as ſome will be afterwards mention'd in the Liſt, under *thoſe* or ſuch like *Circumſtances*, (which however, are always ſpecified, as far as I have any Notices of them, to Diſtinguiſh them from thoſe, who were abſolutely thrown out, and Scripp'd of all;) ſo perhaps they were of this Number.

See alſo what is alledged concerning the Mr. Cambrit and the Hue and Cry, each p. 4.

Now there are in the ſix Counties of *South Wales*, and the County of *Monmouth*, 654 *Pariſhes*, all † *Separate*, and Diſtinct, admitting of Different Parochial Incumbents, and Excluſive of the *Chapelries*, and *Daughter-Churches*, as I underſtand it; and becauſe the meaneſt of the Livings, and the Scarcity of Clergy to accept of them, in that Diſtant and Barren Country, have always render'd *Pluralities* more frequent (and in ſome meaſure neceſſary) than in other parts of the Kingdom, let it be ſaid, that every Fourth Man was a *Pluraliſt* with Two Livings (which however, is a much more ample Allowance for *Pluraliſts*, than any certainly in this Kind, which I have yet met with, directs me to) it will thence follow, that at the Beginning of the *Sequeſtrations*, theſe 654 Livings were held by about 520 *Incumbents*, of which, no more than 127 being left Unejected in *April* 1652. The Remainder muſt by Conſequence have been 393, or to make a Round Number, ſay about 400.

See Cambd. Brit. *Engliſh Edition, at the End of each* County.

† *Otherwiſe the following* Computation *drops to the Ground: Therefore quere further of that matter.*

By comparing the Liſted Miniſters in each County, as mentioned by the Commiſſioners*, theſe, do not appear, according to the largeſt Allowances*

Allowances) above 20 Pluraliſts *among the 175 which are there recounted; and that will not make above One in Eight. But having ſome reaſon to think, that there might be ſome of the* Pluraliſts *not expreſly noted by theſe* Commiſſioners*, particularly, where the Livings did not both lie in two ſeveral Counties mentioned, or only Daughter-Churches belonging to the Pariſhes or Vicaridges reſpectively, or alſo ſeparate and diſtinct Lordſhips; or likewiſe the ſame Surname being ſo very common in* Wales *to ſee, whether ſome of the* Sufferers *reſted in different Articles, may not be coincident, and the ſame Perſons reſpectively in theſe Inſtances, where I want the Chriſtian Names, for theſe Reaſons, I ſay, I am at preſent willing to allow, that the Pluraliſts were one Fourth of the Clergy.*

However, this whole Number muſt not be forthwith reckon'd to the Account of the *Commiſſioners* and *Propagators*; becauſe * *milder Death* did, beyond all Queſtion, in the † Seven Years of their Tyranny, refcue conſiderable Numbers of them from the Hands of theſe *Plunderers*.

* *If any became Vacant by* Ceſſion, Reſignation, *&c. I ſhould think, theſe muſt be, for the moſt part,* Compulſory*, and then they are* Equivalent *to a* Sequeſtration*: And ſurely few, or none of the* Old Miniſters *were in thoſe Times Removed to better Livings.*

† *From 1645, when, I ſuppoſe, the* Commitees *began their* Work, *to the End of 1651; from after which (namely, the* April *immediately following) this Account of the* Commiſſioners *was drawn up: Although 'tis to be noted, that the Calendar of Death among thoſe* Old Incumbents*, may decreaſe very faſt, proportionably to the Numbers which died, or were Sequeſtred in the Years preceding.*

But then it muſt be conſider'd likewiſe on t'other Hand, that *ſome* at leaſt, of thoſe Pariſhes which became *Vacant* by *Death*, were probably filled again with other ‡ *Loyaliſts*, until the *more general* Defolation began under the *Propagators*.

‡ *And in ſome Inſtances, as I find, even where a Place had been vacated by* Sequeſtration*, another Loyaliſt, by ſome means or other, got Poſſeſſion of it, and at length himſelf alſo ſuffered as it.*

Beſides, the Three Counties of *Caermarthen*, *Pembroke* and *Cardigan*, (which is well near the one Half of *South Wales*) ſeem not to have groaned under the uſual *Tyranny* of the Times; and if ſo, theſe laſt mention'd *Plunderers*, at the Commencement of the *Propagation*, came in upon a *full Crop* of thoſe, whom, I underſtand, by ‖ *Old Miniſters*, without being prevented either by the *Committees*, or by *Death*: For none are mention'd in them by the *Commiſſioners* as Ejected before the Act. And in the laſt of them, the *Fifths* are charged to *all* the *Livings* mention'd by the *Sequeſtrators* and *Agents*, (Three or Four only excepted;) which plainly ſhews that they did not come to their Hands by the *Death* of the *reſpective Incumbents*, or indeed by any other Way than that of *Sequeſtration*.

‖ *Although I meet with ſeveral Inſtances of a Perſon Ejected in Caermarthenſh. in 1646. If therefore the Commiſſioners had exerciſed their Tyranny in theſe Counties, as they did in the reſt, it is plain, the Account of the* Commiſſioners *is very deficient, abſtaining mentioned none in either of them, Ejected before the Act for Propagation: For if, as is here mentioned, the* Commitees *had made Strife, or no Progreſs in them towards the Extirpation of the* Old Clergy*, then the Obſervations now mentioned, muſt hold good; and all the* Miniſters*, except the 13 Old ones, ſaid to be left, muſt be charged on the* Propagators*, neither their Predeceſſors the* Commiſſioners*, nor their* Fellow-Labourer*, Death, coming in to help them in the Diſpoſant.*

And

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As appears by their having in their Hands the very *Self-Same* (which was 1650) no less than 273 Livings &c. as is before noted.

And tho' I have in another Place observ'd, that it is much to be Queſtion'd, whether they *actually paid* all the *Arrears* they charged, yet ſurely they would not be Guilty of ſuch a *palpable* and *notorious Prevarication*, as to charge them to the Account of the Perſons who were long before *Dead* and *Rotten*. Add to this, that after the *Propagation* began, the *Commiſſioners* proceeded with ſo much Diſpatch in their great Work of *Reformation*, that they then left little or no Room for *Death* to interpoſe.

And ſome new Livings are added to the *Accompts* of the *Sequeſtrators* and *Aſſiſtants* in 1652.

And further yet it ſeems probable (and I have in Fact met with ſome Inſtances to ſupport it) that ſome of thoſe *Unejected* in *April* 1652 (or at leaſt ſome *Loyaliſts*, who got Poſſeſſion of their Livings after that Time) were at length, during the remaining Eight Years of Uſurpation, put under *Sequeſtration*, if not by the Act of *Propagation*, yet perhaps by ſome other Methods of *Oppreſſion*. If all this, I ſay, be conſider'd, it may not perhaps unreaſonably be deemed to *counterbalance* in ſome Meaſure, thoſe Numbers whoſe Ejectment was prevented by Death. And if this and the other Computations be admitted, it will appear that there were betwixt Three and Four Hundred Miniſters Sequeſter'd in the Six Counties of *South Wales* and the County of *Monmouth*.

There will, if I miſ-reckon not, be upwards of 250 Exclusive of *Cubiful caſes*) recounted by Name hereafter in the Liſt, beſides about 90 Parſons, the Names of the *Incumbents* on which I cannot learn, moſt of them are ſuſpected to a Note at *Glamorgan* in *Carmarthenſhire*: And if the *Conſiderate* there prove *Right*, and many of thoſe Livings were not *Pluralities* of *Perſons otherwiſe* mentioned in the *Liſt*; or if more of them were not poſſeſſed by *one* and the *ſame Perſon*, who is not otherwiſe mentioned (which two laſt Suppoſitions however, will, as I believe, make the Numbers of *Sequeſter'd Perſons* fall many *Score* of the Number of *Livings* then *mentioned*, and *referred* to that *Note*.) Thoſe thoſe Sequeſtrations which I have *diſcovered*, and *produced* in thoſe Counties, will ſomewhat to well near 400 (and doubtleſs there were many which have wholly eſcaped me) and to likewiſe ſome of them might be *Curates*, and theſe only will belong to the Appendix.

This at leaſt, is undoubted, that either Death, or the Sequeſtrators had, by the Beginning of 1652, deſtro 'd all the old Parochial Incumbents of theſe Counties, 127 only excepted; and that the latter appear to have b n i ſs Merciful than the former, as having rooted out more than Three Parts in Four of what the other had ſpared; that is, in plain Words, having Ejected Three Parts in Four of thoſe Regular Incumbents, who lived long enough to come under their Power. And if their Ravages in *North Wales* bore any Proportion to thoſe which they made in the *Southern* Parts of that *Country* (and indeed they ſeem much to have exceeded them; for in ſome of the Counties in that Part of *Wales* they did not leave above Two to ſtand * Petition of *South Wales*, p. 14. for Number, that is, of times of the Counties of *South Wales*, which are the *immediate* Subject of the Diſ-

co ſie in that Place.) However, there is ſomething preſents in the ſame *Piece*, which look as though it might be underſtood of *South Wales Trade-Lessons*.) And if it is no more of *South Wales*, than it muſt be eſtimated by the wat. that they were not greater Numbers Ejected in 52, than the which I have before now noted, ſince the Commiſſioners muſt have ſo ally made ſevere ed the Gaſe of the Ejected Miniſters to be Unexcuſed, the leaſt Number to be found by them in any of the Counties here in ſtion to *North Wales*, Parſons, in his Letter (dated as I judge, the ſame in notes. See *Price*, of *South Wales*, p. 6) aſſerts, that there were but 11 Old Miniſters, for theſe about Ejected in *North Wales*. Tho' I muſt confeſs, that the *Propagation* (for that is the Subject of his Letter) and the Act of the ſame Propagation which the Commiſſioners in South Wales were to Execute, were not the ſame, the Number of Parſons in *North Wales* being 121. See *Cambden, ubi ſupra*) of which 31 is about a 6th Part: And the Number of Parſons in *South Wales* being (as hath been already ſaid) 654, of which 129 (the Number which the Commiſſioners in that Country to have been Ejec by themſelves) is much about a 5th Part likewiſe. And as for thoſe who were Ejected by the Commiſſioners before the Propagation began, I have no Reaſon to doubt but both Parts of the Country had at laſt, reached alike, in that Point. Nor can it be queſtioned, but that the ſame Advantage ought to be made to Mr. *Price*'s Repreſentation of Matters in *North Wales*, as I have before ſhewn, there ought to be to that of his Brother-Commiſſioners in the *South* Part of that Country, for the Proof of which this ſingle Inſtance will be abundantly ſufficient, namely, that the Grand Jury of the County of *Montgomery*, in a Preſentment (that very Parliament drawn up, and made in the Year 1655) complaining of the want of Miniſters, to fill up among other Things, that there were no leſs than 47 Churches left Vacant, in that one County. And if that Preſentment be more nearly conſidered, it will appear very plain, that Ministerial and Diſtinct Churches had been Ejected from thoſe Churches: And it is moreover added, that "moſt of the Pariſhes (ſo lately Sequeſtered)" (Petition of *South Wales*, p. 16.) "have but Three Eſt were ſuch as they were Curates, or ſome of theſe 47 were Daughter-Churches or Curacies? can be diſcovered: For there are but 47 Pariſhes in that whole County. (See *Cambden's Brit.* p. 651.) In the mean Time, they confeſs, what I am ſure is true to the Letter, "that it is not to be made in toto, of thoſe Churches, not even to countenance the Suppoſition that's before made, in comparing the Numbers Ejected in *South Wales*, with the Parſons ſequeſtered in *Cumberland*, are ſo ſtrange and diſtinct, exclusive of Chapelries, &c.

As to what concerns the Oppreſſion of the *Welch* Clergy, by the Manner of their being Diſpoſſeſſed, and the Miſ ries they afterwards underwent, I have received ſo very few Informations from thoſe Parts, that I can ſay very little, or nothing of them, beſides what is already mention'd or hinted at. That the ſame Arts of Calumnies and Faſſhood which prevail'd in *England*, were practis'd there alſo, will eaſily be thought, and is above ample ſuggeſted by what I have already ſaid of their Blank Artic. s, and their manner of procuring Accuſations. And as readily will it be thought, that the Condition of this Part of the Clergy under their Sufferings, was doubly miſerable: For if the beſt Eſtate of not a few among them, be, as is well known, but little ſhort of downright Poverty, what muſt they needs have ſuffer'd under a Total Deprivation, even of that little which had all along hardly ſubſiſted them, and ther fore never left them any Overplus for ſuch an Occaſion? And accordingly the *Mere. Cmbr. Brit.* (p. 7) affirms, That "*the poor Ejected Miniſters, with their Wives and Families, were* READY TO PERISH.' And Dr. *Tung*, in his *Life of Hugh Peters*, (p.83.) That "*many of them could be ſatisfied with a Morſel of Tithe Cheeſe.*"

I muſt add, before I diſmiſs this Head, that my Time being ſo very ſhort with the Papers at *Lambeth*, that concern theſe Matters, I was forc'd to content my ſelf with very imperfect Abſtracts of them; altho' nothing but the Originals, or a compleat Copy could, (as I always foreſaw, and now by fad Experience find) anſwer the many new Queſtions which ariſe on a fuller Conſideration of this Subject: Nor had I at that Time examin'd this Matter of the Propagation (or ſo much as receiv'd many of the other Notices, which I have now produced, particularly the Accompts of the Sequeſtrators and Agents) relating to it; and therefore had my Eye chiefly on the Numbers and Names only of thoſe who appear'd to have been Sequeſter'd: Beſides which, there are in thoſe Counties ſo many Pariſhes (as well as Perſons) of the ſame Name; the Names of others are ſo little differ nt, and the Places annext, Donatives, Chapels &c. ſeem to be ſo many, that it is almoſt impoſſible for a Perſon, wholly unacquainted himſelf with the Language and Country, and unaſſiſted by any one who doth know them, to attempt an Undertaking of this Kind, without Committing a great Number of Miſtakes: On all which Accounts, not only th ſe printed Com n atories, but the Liſt it ſelf muſt, I judge, be found imperfect and what is ſtill worſe, in ſeveral Parts of it much leſs, Erroneous, and Miſtak n, more particularly in Point of Orthography; and the rather, becauſe it was

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my Business always to follow the Spelling of the Papers, I made use of, where I had no better Authority to correct them. And several of these being only Counties Returns, there is no doubt but they were far enough from being Exact. Nor can the Accompts of the Sequestrators and Agents be rely'd on in this Point; for I not only find them (tho' several among them write Esq.) sometimes tripping in the English, but very frequently writing the Names of the self-same Places, at different Times, in as different and various Manners: In these th' reform, and all other Respects, I shall gladly stand Corrected by any one, who knoweth more of all, or any of these Matters.

Put the Value of the Livings (together with the Impropriations, Prebends Rents, *&c.*) which the *Propagators* had, by Vertue of this Act gotten into their Hands, is much better ascertain'd than the Number of the Sequestrations happen'd to be: For it appears by the Inspection of the forementioned Accompts of the Sequestrators and Agents of *South Wales*, and *Monmouth*, for the Years 1650, 1651, 1652, that the least Produce of the Rents for either of those Years, (namely, that of 1650) amounted to * 9196 *l.* but in the following Year, to 9694 *l.*

The Particulars are as I reckon 'em, for there is some difficulty in doing it, as they lie in these Accompts, *viz.*

1650.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	1651.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	1652.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Pembr.—1065	11	8		Pembr.—1316	10	0		Pembr.—1316	10	0	
Glam.—2560	18	6		Glam.—2923	10	8		Glam.—2694	18	0	
Card.—0493	1	4		Card.— 510	1	4		Card.— 720	3	4	
Caerm.— 881	4	4		Caerm.—707	14	4		Caerm.—740	5	0	
Mon.— 2231	18	10		Mon.—1959	2	4		Mon.—1617	5	8	
Brec — 1288	13	4		Brec.—1541	11	8		Brec — 1541	11	8	
Radn.— 1013	13	4		Radn.— 734	0	0		Radn.— 733	6	4	
	9196	0	4		9694	12	4		9466	0	0

* The Petition of *South Wales*, and the other Papers which will be cited by and by, imply, that in the 16th Year of their Propagation (which was 1650) the Revenues amounted to 20000 *l.*

However, these Sums do by no means come up to the real Value of those Revenues of the Clergy, which those Plunderers had gott n into their Possession: For the Commissioners or Sequestrators as such been before intimated, and will be more fully shewn by and by) let out the Livings to their Godly Friends (and sometimes, no doubt, to their more Ungodly selves, tho' in the Names of other Persons) at Half Values; and therefore this Sum must be doubled to make the whole Charge of this Part of their Plunder: And accordingly at the End of the Return of the Sheriff of *Brecon*, there is (but in a Hand different from that of the Return it self) this note, '*The Total Sum of all the Churches Revenues, during the Vacancies, amounts to 22971 l. 10 s. 4 d.*

For almost every Living (as appears, by that Return, and will be (and hereafter) by many Years Vacant, after the by Amount of the Reg lar Incumbent, or other accidental Vacating of them; and the Commissioners in the mean Time, received the Profits of almost every one of them.

Now this Return was made in 1658, when the Propagation had been Eight Years on Foot; and the highest Sum that the Sequestrators and Agents for this County do in their Accompts charge themselves with, for any one Year, being 1643 *l. &c.* That Sum for Eight Years falls near the one Half short of what this Note in the Return affirms the Incomes of the Vacant Livings to have amounted to.

In the Return is likewise this Entry (in the Hand before mentioned) 'Churches Vacant 63' but in the Accounts of the Sequestrators, &c. th re appear but 59 Livings, with which they charge themselves: and about 27 Prebends, Rectories, and Impropriations, which last they say they did not bring into their Accounts all the Time they had the Profits, and by that reason, as well as by forbearing Undervalues, lessened the Charge upon themselves, which a good Part of them by were Chapelries, Daughter Churches, &c. (See what was said just now in a Marginal Note, relating to the County of *Montgomery*,) and that there must have been some such among them, is certain, because there are but 61 Parishes in this County. See the English *Camden*, *p.* 591.

There is yet more express Testimony of this matter; for the Petition of *South Wales* presented to the Parliament against these Propagators, sets forth (and it is confirmed by several Writers of those Times) † That *the Profits of the Tithes of Church-Livings, and all other Benefices and Impropriations sequester'd within the Six Counties of* South Wales, *and County of* Monmouth, *were annually worth* 20000 *l. or thereabouts.*'

† Petit. of South Wales, *p.* 2. *See also p.* 12. *and Pref. to* Merc. Cambr. Brit *in likewise the* Merc. *is just, p.* 8 *p.* 20. *who say, it came to upwards of that Sum.*

And the Answer of the *Hue and Cry* affirms, That the Propagators or their Agents '*had the Disposing of above* 40000 *l. a Year in Tithes, Glebes, Impropriations, Rents reserved, and other* † *Ecclesiastical Benefices, and Promotions, for above* ‖ *four Years last past, in the Thirteen Counties of* Wales, *far Surmounting the Sum of an hundred and Threescore Thousand Pounds, and as yet to our Knowledge unaccounted for.*'

P. 5.

† *This forms the Impropriations were Ecclesiastical, &c. as is before conjectured.*

‖ The Hue and Cry *was printed in* 1654.

But neither will these 20000 Pounds *per Annum*, yet Balance the Account for *South Wales*; because the *Committees* had (as is already said in another Place) Sequester'd about 56 Clergymen, before the *Propagators* were *Erected* three; these *Clergymen* (being some of 'em *Pluralists*) puffs'd upwards of 60 Livings; and saying, that the *Committees* began their *Sequestrations* with the Year 1645 that th y Sequester'd after the Proportion of Thirteen Livings each Year, one with another, until the End of 1649 (when the Propagators succeeded in their Place) this will make 65 Livings in all: And supposing, that the Livings were Worth, one with another, * 70 *l. per Annum* (for every one knows, the *Committees* did not use to pitch upon the Worst) that will produce another Sum of about † 14000 *l.* Nor will this yet compleat their Charge; for there can be no Question made, but that the *Clergy* in *Wales*, as well as their *Brethren* in *England*, Suffer'd not only in their *Spirituals*, but in their *Temporals* likewise: And should we say, that but every Fourth Person among them Suffer'd in the last mention'd Kind, and that each Sufferer lost but 40 *l.* one with another, (and surely that will go but a little way in bare Houshold-Goods, an *Horse*, a few *Cattle*, or *Sheep*, and the Expences of fruitless Journeys, to preserve their *Livings*, or obtain their *Fifths*, had either been possible) this, among a Number of Men, which were betwixt three and Four Hundred, will amount to about 4000 *l.* And the *Fifths*, as hath been shewn in another Place, will go but a very little way to Counterbalance it. Add to all this, that 'tis probable, besides the Livings Sequester'd by the *Committees*, many were likewise Usurped on the Death of *Incumbents*, in the Times preceding the *Act for Propagation*; and that possibly several Livings came into the Hands of the *Propagators*, after the year 1654, (in which the *Latest* of those *Papers*, Cited to prove the *Value* of the *Church Revenues* usurped by these *Plunderers*, was *published*) and if there had been any *Successors* Named, and appointed, with Power to take the *Profits* before that Year, it may be, the Value of those Livings is not taken into the *Grand-Charge* of 20000 *l.* but how to compute the Produce of these *last Articles*, I know not.

That it is sure, this Computation cannot be exact; yet is it the nearest I am able to think of.

* *which is not the most wary how since I say, and* 100.

† *Reckoning to their Accounts* 13 *Livings the first Year, 26 the Second, &c.*

But quere *further of this matter.*

R r Upon

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Except in two or three Instances, which seem to be peculiar.

Upon the whole then, if the *Propagators* continued to hold these Livings till the *Reformation* (and I do not Remember to have met with any thing, that shews the Contrary); on the other Hand it is plain, by the *Return* of the *Sheriff* of *Brecon*, by the other *Returns*, and by several other *Incidental Notices*, that they held them till 1658) then the *Yearly Income* of the Livings, *&c.* in *South Wales*, and *Monmouth*, for the *Ten Years*, will be *Two Hundred Thousand Pounds*; and according to this *Fourteen Thousand Pounds* for the Livings Sequester'd before the *Propagation*, *Four Thousand Pounds* (and perhaps I might safely say *Ten*) for their *Temporals*, and but *Ten Thousand Pounds* for all the other *Contingent Articles*, the Account for this part of *Wales*, will be near *Two Hundred and Thirty Thousand Pounds*: And if to this we should add a like Sum of *Two Hundred Thousand Pounds*, for the whole *Income* of the *Ecclesiastical Revenues* of *North Wales*, (which the *Hue and Cry*, as before *Cited*, would fully justifie) in the Hands of their *Invaders*, that would swell the Account for the Whole of *Wales*, to almost *Half a Million*.

P. S. For that but 20000 *l.* per *Annum of* that *Sum belonged to* S. *Wales, is plain from the unanimous Consent of the other Papers, wherein mention is made of these matters. (See Petition of S. Wales, and Merc. Cambr. cited as before alledg'd) and what hath been already said of the clear Riddance made in Montgomeryshire, and other Counties of South Wales, makes it plain, that that Part of the Country suffered in a much greater Proportion than South Wales: although I have already, and shall in this place proceed only on the Supposition of their suffering equally in proportion to the Total Number of the Livings.*

But because the Number of *Parishes* in that part of the Country is not full the one Half as great, as of those in *South Wales*, and *Monmouth*, I shall content my self at present with the one Half of the Sum now mention'd; as likewise with the one Half of the Charge on the other Articles; which will therefore be 115000 *l.* and then the whole of the Revenues and Estates of the Church and Clergy (mostly Plunder'd from them, and that too Principally from the Parochial Ministers) come way or other in the Possession of the Committees, or Propagators, or those whom they appointed to Possess, or Collect them, will for the whole Time of the Usurpation appear, on the most Modest Computation, (for I verily believe, I might safely add *many Thousands more*) to have been above *Three Hundred Fourty Five Thousand Pound Sterling*; an *Immense Heap of Sacrilege and Plunder!*

Exclusive of great part *of the Revenues of the* four Cathedrals *in those Parts, as I apprehend (which would amount to many Thousands more) for the Sums of the Cathedral Revenues appear (as both were already noted) in the Accompts of the Sequestrators and Agents; yet I take those to have been only such as were untith'd, when the Propagators were Fitch'd, Fresh'd, Fresh'd, and to be but a small Part of them: And accordingly, they are comparatively few, which appear in this* Accompt. *See what is before said of the Ordinances, &c. for Setting the Bishops, and Dean and Chapters Lands; upon the Act, as I understand it, settled with those, as well as with the Parochial Revenues, &c. in the Power of the Parliament.*

It must, however, be remember'd, as a small Diffusant to this Treat, That had the Clergy been left in Possession of their Incomes, Something must have been paid for Taxes, Tenths, *and other Charges.*

The whole of it was, not only torn from the Church; but almost all of it from particular Church-men, who were in the Legal Possession of it; far the greatest Part of that again, being Converted to the private Uses of the Plunderers, or those more Prophane, as well as Publick, of Supporting the *Rebellion*, and *Usurpation*; the most part of that, which was apply'd to what they call'd the Uses of *Religion*, and the *Gospel*, being Distributed among meer Laymen, and those too of the most Inferior Rank (as their Itinerants will by and by appear to have been) and the small Remainder, to say the least of it, being Ravished from that Pious Mother, who alwa's desires to Feed her own Children with her own Hands, and given back again (only at the Arbitrary Will and Pleasure of such as Usurped the Office of *Dealing out her Bread*) to those truly Scandalous Clergymen, who would Submit to accept of it, in such a Manner, and from such *Ignominious Hands*. I have only to add, that if the Sequester'd Revenues of one Poor Remote and Barren Corner of the Kingdom, Amounted to such a vast Sum, to what an Amazing Height must the Plunderings, Robberies, and Sacrileges, of these Godly Persons arise throughout the whole Nation!

How these vast Incomes were dispos'd of, I shall say hereafter, when I have first shewn, in what manner the *Places* of the *Ejected Ministers* were Supply'd; and the rather, because the *Great Work* of the *Propagation* did chiefly *center* in this Point: Altho' in nothing b fides was it more plainly shameful and scandalous; notwithstanding by the Preparations they had made for it, and the *Voice* of their *Cry in the Wilderness*, *Prepare ye the way of the Lord*; *make streight in the Desert an high Way for our God*; they had raised such *mighty Expectations*, that nothing less was look'd for, than that *every Valley* should have been *exalted*, and *every* one of the *Mountains* and *Hills* in that Country, should have been *made low*, and the *rough Places* plain, and that the *Glory of the Lord* should have been immediately Revealed. Pursuant therefore to the Project of *Hugh Peters*, before mention'd, it was determin'd, that (instead of the Setl'd and Fix'd Ministers) he vacant Churches should for the most part be Supply'd (if it may be so call'd) by a sort of *Travelling Gospellers*, which were therefore call'd Itinerants. Whether they were Confin'd to a certain District, and to a Setl'd and Stated Order of appearing at each Church, so many times in a Quarter (for the Number of Churches, in proportion to that of the Itinerants in some of the Counties, would not permit them to Preach so much as one Sermon in a Month) I cannot tell; but I do not Remember to have met with any thing, that should incline me to think, they were under any other Directions of this Kind, besides that of their own Roving Humours; or put under any Confinement more Streight, than that of a whole County; nor always even that, (such was the greatness of their Abilities and Capacities;) for I find some of them in the same Years, in Two several Counties, and Receiving their Salaries in both of them; as particularly, Mr. *Henry Walter*, in *Glamorgan*, and *Monmouth*; Mr. *Nath. Ibie (or Ibbet)* in *Glamorgan*, and *Caermarthen*; Mr. *Tho. Evans*, in *Cardigan*, and *Radnor*; Mr. *Hugh Evans*, in *Brecon*, and *Radnor*; Mr. *Maur. Griffith*, Mr. *John Hanmer*, and Mr. *John Harris*, in both the same Counties likewise. Nor could the great Genious of *Vavasor Powel* be content to inform two Counties only, or any thing less than two whole Provinces; and therefore he had his Salary of 100 *l. per Annum* (notwithstanding his affirming, that he never took any thing for *Preaching*) in *North Wales*, and Tickets from the Commissioners in *South Wales*, for the like Sum, besides other Emoluments, not a few: Nor were some of the others, as I find, wanting to themselves; but between the two Counties, which they Served, made the Total of their Receipts, exceed the Pittance of a single 100 *l. per Annum* Hand-pay, which was the Portion, the Projectors of the Propagation meant, they should have been contented with. However, some of the Parishes had, if I mistake not, (at least towards the latter End of the *Usurpation*) Peculiar and Appropriate Ministers Setl'd on them; and that the Itinerants might not be altogether *Handless*, several of them had Livings

Hue and Cry 43

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besides their Salaries, some particular Livings, which were called their own.

Tho' I do not know wherein they might not take these Livings at a certain Rate, and have sen so much in Salary as the whole amounts to 100 *l.* a Year; *which was the Allowance prescribed (as I think) by the Act.*

The chief of these *Itinerants* were *Vavasor Powel* (so often mention'd) Mr. *Walter Cradock*, (if I do not mistake his Christian Name) Mr. *David Gam*, Captain *Jenkin Jones* (alias *Jenkin* [illegible] *John Howel*) and Mr. * *William Erbury*, whom I take to have been the *Blasphemer* of both these Names, before mentioned in the Account of the *Visitation* at *Oxford*. I find the Names of each of these in the *Accompts* now mentioned in the Margent; out of which might be produced likewise the Names of most of the rest: But they are Persons of such Obscurity, that it would be but Labour to recite them.

See Dugd. *Warw. p.* 195. *This* Jenkin Jones *was also an Approver by the Act. The County in which he was an Itinerant, was that of* Brecon; *where I find him by the Accompts of the* Sequestrators *and Agents, receiving his* Salary *He had in the Year* 1654. ' *Sinclere Horle, with Men, Arms and Ammunition, Listed, and ready at his Command*;' *which was, as I suppose, one of the Reasons of his being called* Captain. *He was a grievous Persecutor of the Clergy. See the* Hist and Cry. *p.* 12.

* See Wood, *Ath. Vol.* II. *p.* 102.

Merc. Cambr. Brit. *p.* 6, 7. *and* Hist and Cry. *p.* 4.

The Manner in which it was proposed to Propagate the Gospel by the help of these Instruments, was to Root out Christianity, by Abolishing the Ministry, and Destroying the two Human Supports of it, Namely, the Learning and Maintenance of the Clergy: To which Purposes, as I have already observed, they had it in their Instructions (at least, whilst the Propagation was in its Infancy) to Decry the Old Ministers, as Formalists, *&c.* and the Ministry it self as Antichristian; to Rail at Human Learning, and to Persuade the People, that all those who were not Lifted in their Congregations, were 'little 'better than *Pagans* and *Infidels*.'

See the Hist and Cry. *p.* 45.

And altho' their Masters and themselves shared 40000 *l.* a Year betwixt them out of the *Tithes*; yet one main Point of their Orders, was, to Single out these likewise for Ignominy and Reproach, and to represent them but as *Jewish* and *Mosaical*, at best: Only it must be known, That such of them as had been *refined*, by passing thro' the Fingers of the *Commissioners* (for no small Portion of them stuck there, as will be said by and by) and been made *Christian* with the New Name of *Sripends* or *Salaries*, were thenceforth Received without any Scruple. These Directions therefore they punctually observed, and Faithfully and Effectually Executed; but the Monstrous Errors, they broached in pursuit of them, made the more Innocent Part of their Preaching and Conversation, especially if compared with those Horrid Blasphemies, which more directly concerned the Person of *God himself*, and our *Blessed Saviour*, when they were at Leisure to lay any thing, which did not relate to the helping on the Propagation. This hath in good Measure appear'd, from what is already produced out of the *Hist and Cry* in the Account of the Preaching of *Vavasor Powell*. The same Author hath Transmitted to us several things of the like Kind, concerning others of the *Itinerants*, which it may not be amiss to take notice of in this Place. He affures us therefore, that one *John Davids*, in *Montgomeryshire*, told a *Justice of Peace*, in that County, that he had seen *Christ*, and was to go the next Morning to See him again; adding 'That he was a 'little Old Man, with a *small Grey Beard*.' And one Mr. *Williams* another of these *Itinerants*, affirmed in a Sermon Preached in *Monmouthshire*, 'That *Christ Jesus* was much another Man as 'Old Rice Williams, of *Newport* (who was, it seems, one of the *Commissioners for the Propagation*) and 'That he had a *large Grey Beard*. I shall not stay to Enquire, which of these two *Illuminated Persons* was most in the Right (for 'tis plain they Contradict one another) as to the Size of the *Beard*; but proceed to another of their Blasphemers, who was Mr. *Richard Powell* of *Lanigan*, in *Brecknockshire*; and who not only declared in his Sermons, 'That the Lord's 'Prayer was a *Rotten Prayer*;' but 'Maintained, that *God was not the Creator of the* 'World.'

Hist p. 8.

This *Powell* was 'a *Scandalous, Ignorant, Covetous, Debosh* Fellow;' but notwithstanding that, he was both an *Itinerant*, and an *Approver* in the *Act*. He occurs in the List of those who received their *Salary* in the County of *Brecon*: His own was 100 *l.* besides which, he receiv'd likewise (if I mistake not) the *Profits* of *Lanigan*, and the *Tithes in kind* of Three Neighbouring Parishes, *Jewish* and *Antichristian* as Tithes were: But to the *Pure, all things are pure*; especially, when receiv'd (as these, doubtless, were) with Thanksgiving.

Ibid. To la there called, That he had 'marched 'before his 'Parishioners and 'others, a-'gainst Sir 'William 'Waller's *Forces, &c. See* Clarend. *Hist. Vol.* II. *p.* 119. *which I presume, is the Time here referred to) by which I guess, that he had been a Clergyman of the Establishment: And if so, it confirms the Constitute I have before made, that too old Clergy, said to be lef, were in good Part at least such, as had subscribed to, and ran in with the Times; and that those kept in, and not those Ejected, were the truly Scandalous, &c.*

* See Hist and Cry, ubi supra.

If that which is now said, be not sufficient to suggest to the Reader what Sort of *Gospel* was Propagated by the Itinerants, and how miserable a Condition the People were to under these Teachers; what must be said by and by of their Characters, will abundantly supply the Defect of it: But I must first take Notice, that Mr. *Powell*'s good Fortune of Livings, Tithes, and Salaries (tho' perhaps it may serve for a Rule to judge of what his Brother Approvers, and some of the Commissioners, might comfortably enjoy) must not by any Means be deemed to have been the Lot of all those who served with him in the other Capacities of Itinerants, most of them being hired with very poor and miserable Stipends.

See Dr. Young's *Life of* Hugh Peters. *See also* Merc. Cambr. Brit. *p.* 4.

The Scheme indeed formed by *Hugh Peters*, (as hath been already noted) was to allow each of these Gospel-Postilions 100 *l.* a Year. And by what I find in the Accompts of the Sequestrators, and Agents, and from some other Intimations, I guess, that pursuant to it, the Act for the Propagation directed that Allowance; but tho' some among them of superior Merit would not be Stinted (and therefore had, as appears in the same Accompts, more than 100 *l.* a Year for their Salaries) these were however very few: And tho' they thought themselves under-paid with the ordinary Allowance, they made others glad to accept of a *Tenth Part* of it. At least Mr. *Powell* had his Journeymen both among the Itinerants and Schoolmasters, whose Wages he took up, and put good Part of it into his own Pocket. Nor is it improbable that several others among them followed that great Example.

These especially, who served in more than One County, *as before observed.*

Hist and Cry. *p.* 4.

Many indeed of the Salaries, as charged in the Accompts for *South Wales*, run at 50, 60, and 70 *l. per Ann.* but there are several among them of 10 *l.* and 5 *l.*

Tho' I know not whether several of these might not have a Living of *such a Value, as added to what they received in* Salary, *made the Whole amount to an Hundred Pounds, or perhaps some of them were Augmentations, which I find practised in those Parts.*

P. 6. *I take this* John Davids *to have been the same Person with one of that, these Names, who in* Hist and Cry *the Sirname is left out in Section* 2. *and Christian Name, and of* [illegible] *is called* Taylor.

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And if the Practice in this Part of *Wales* was the same, as in the other, it is much to be doubted, that even the whole of this was not paid; One who very well knew what he said, having assur'd the World, that: ' the *Mock* ' *Teachers*, which they had set up, would have ' been glad of 10 *l. per Ann.* tho' their Masters ' might let upon their Score large Reckonings, to ' be accounted to the State.' Nor must these ' memorable Articles of the Sequestrators Accompts for *Monmouthshire*, in the Years 1650, 1651, be omitted on this Occasion, ' distributed ' amongst Seventeen Godly Members of the ' Churches of *Mynthyr*, *Llyn*, and *Lanvaches*, ' sent forth to exercise their Gifts, and to promote the Work of the Lord, mostly, amongst ' the *Welch* in the Mountains, being allo upon ' Approbation before the Commissioners, 364 *l.* ' 8 *s.* 10 *d.*' which amounted to about 21 *l.* a Piece; but in the following Year their Numbers were increased, and the Sum Total of this Salary to much leſſen'd, as reduc'd it to about 17 *l.* for then there was ' distributed amongst Twenty ' Godly Members of the Churches of *Lanvaches*, ' and *Mynthyſt Llyn*, sent forth to exercise their ' Gifts, and to help on the Work of the Lord ' mostly amongst the *Welch* in the Mountains, no ' more than 340 *l.*

Position of S. Wales, p. 15.

But this being more than they could get by Cobling, and those other Mechanical Trades, to which a great Part of them had been bred, it is probable they might think themselves well enough paid, and that others will think the Allowance of no better Salaries to those Gospellers, would have been the most innocent Part of the Propagation, had not those very Propagators themselves let such Mechanicks at Work, as well as paid them their Wages; for it must now be remembred, that a great Part of the Persons, of whom they thus made Choice to propagate the Gospel (as well those who were settled on some of the Livings, as their Travelling Apostles) were Men of such vile Characters, that they did indeed Prophane, instead of helping forward the Promotion of it: Insomuch, that if they had ' had a Design to bring Preaching into ' Contempt and Derision, they could not have ' Thought of a more effectual Course, than by ' setting up such Men to Preach;' some of them having ' *need to be Taught which are the first Prin-* ' *ciples of the Oracles of God.*'

Ibid. p. 15.

The loſest Name Mr. *Dugdale* could afford Short View, p. 329. *Powell*, *Jones*, and *Gam*, (who were Three of the cheiefest among them) is that of ' *most Impudent* ' *Schismatical Knaves.*' And notwithstanding the Clamours of Ignorance and Insufficiency, against the Regular Clergy, which filled all their Orders, Resolutions and Ordinances, (and was in a particular Manner alledged against the Clergy of these Parts) it would prove but a very imperfect Character of those who were appointed to supply their Places, to say that they were mere Lay Mechanicks; that they did not so much as pretend to any Orders; that they had never seen (and some of them perhaps scarcely ever heard of) any University, much less were they either Graduates or Scholars. Let the Truth of this be judged of, by what the Author of the *Hue and Cry* (who personally knew what he said) declares of these Matters: Namely, that ' for P. 5. ' most of the Itinerants, they are such ignorant ' Persons that they can neither Read nor understand English. To the same Purpose Dr. *Young* (who lived thro' the whole Course of the Propagation) and Lodge likewise upon his own Knowledge: Jenkin Jones, in his Life of *Hugh Peter*, P. 84. tells, ' they filled the Vacancies with Cooks, ' Ranters, Taylors, Weavers, Shoemakers, Pettmakers, Stocking-menders, Millers, Gingerbread Makers, Collar-makers, Carpenters, and ' Cheese Vat-Makers, only one Academick,' whose Name was *Stephen Young*; for that he bore a ' *Patrifon* to guard the Scaffold, at the *Mock-* ' *ising* of our *Gracious King.*' He was a Creature of H. Peters.

I must readily own, that this Representation of the Characters of those Men, with whom the Propagation of the *Eternal Gospel* of our *Blessed Master* was entrusted, would appear altogether incredible; but that the Return of the Sheriff of *Brecon*, (by which the Reader may guess at the Rest) enables me to produce by Name, both the Persons of this Sort (when those Wanderers happen'd to be fix'd) that were thus employ'd, and the Places on which they were appointed to Officiate; namely, at *Lanvigan*, in that County, Mr. *Tho. Lewis*, A. M. ' a Learned ' and Orthodox Man, of a Godly Life and ' Conversation, and a constant Preacher in ' *Welch* and *English*,' was succeeded by one ' *Tho. Pugh* a Layman, of but 22 Years Old, ' by an Instrument from the Approvers at *White-* ' *Hall*; who was seldom Resident, nor of Abilities to Teach, altho' there were 800 Souls in ' the Parish.

It must be observed, that these Sums were not immediately on the Endowment of the Rev. Act Mi-

nisters, but mostly at the Distance of 5, 6, and 8 Years; as will be more particularly said by and by.

Mr. *Richard Williams* B. D. was succeeded at *Lanthetty* by Capt. *Jenkin Jones*, before-mention'd. Mr. *Jesias Morgan*, A. M. was succeeded in the Rectory of *Tayno*, by ' *Reginald* ' *Morgan*, a Miller, by an Order of the Commissioners for Approbation; who was not Resident, ' but had another Living in *Monmouthshire.*' Mr. *Richard Habberly*, A. M. of *Telgarth* and *Lyswen*, had for his Successor one ' *Tho. Powell*, of 18 ' Years of Age, (pretending to but 20) who ' was inducted by Vertue of an Instrument ' from the Approvers:' He had likewise the Parish of *Llanelew*; and in these Places no less than a Thousand Souls under his Care. Mr. *Rowland* Gaps's Vicaridge of *Langorse*, was occasionally Supply'd by ' *John Edward*, a Shoemaker, by the Commissioners Orders.' Where I take it to be Two Persons mentioned in the Abridgment, (p. 147) as Visited in this County: And to, together with Elias Harry, the Weaver, and David William Probert, the Ploughman (both much wel, by produced by and by) are all that are mentioned in the Abridgment, for this County.

Mr. *Jacob Wood*, A. M. of *Landevaile*, and *Cricadarne*, ' An Aged, Pious, Learned and Godly Person, was Succeeded by *John Davies*, a Taylor, who had been both Approved, and Inducted by the Approvers.' Nor was one Living thought Sufficient for him; and th refore he was in the same manner, and by the same Authority, put into *Bettwsyſſed*, the Sequester'd Living of Mr. *Charles Williams*, ' an Able Minister.' The Living of *Llanhilangel*, out of which Mr. *John Griffith*, A. M. had been Ejected, was at length Supply'd by ' *Anthony Harry*, a Cobler by Profession; who was allow'd by the Commissioners of Propagation to Teach, and Receive the Profits.' *William Edward*, D. D. an ' Able ' and Godly Preacher,' had his Pulpit at *Landeveilgg*, filled (with great Sufficience, no doubt) by ' *David William Probert*, a Yeoman or Ploughman.' Mr. *Thomas Cecil*, A. M. of *Llanvaches* and *Patrisso*, was succeeded by one ' *Elias Harry*, a Weaver, who jointly shared the Profits ' with the Commissioners.'

He was also one of the Itinerants, and I find him mentioned by Sir Samuel Morland in the Account of the Sequestrations.

Most of these in the Abridgment, are Persecuted Clergy.

After Mr. '*Hopkin Thomas*, A. M. (a Learned 'and Orthodox Minister, of a good Life and 'Conversation, and a Preacher in *Welch* and *English*) had been Ejected from the Rectory of *Llangeinlais*; the Place was for some time 'Supply'd about once a Month, by one *James* 'Jones, a Thatcher, by the Commissioners Orders. 'And at length one *David Jones*, a Plough-Boy 'of 22 Years of Age, by an Instrument from 'the Approvers, was Settl'd there, as present In-'cumbent, by the Commissioners; and yet was 'not Resident. One *Thomas Evans*, a Labourer, 'was admitted by the Commissioners to Preach at '*Maesmynny*, after the Ejectment of Mr. '*Will. 'Jones*, A. M.' On the Ejectment of Mr. '*Will. 'Williams*, A. M. (who was an Able, Pious and 'Orthodox Minister) from *Llanvaenvanor* 'one *Evan Bowen*, Aged 55 Years, by his Oc-'cupation, and calling a Maton, was by the 'Commissioners appointed to Preach there, being 'Untaught in the *English* Tongue; for that he 'Confessed, that he had never 'Read the *Primmer*. 'There were 4000 Souls in the Parish.'

He had been 40 Years one of the Ejected Ministers, and had his Salary accordingly, as I find by the Accompts of the Sequestrators and Agents.

* See what is before alledged out of the Petition of S. Wales, to this purpose.

Nor was this peculiar to the County of *Brecon*; for besides that, what is before Produced out of the *Petition of South Wales*, and the *Life of Hugh Peters*, is affirm'd of all *South Wales*, at least, if not of both Parts of that Country. There are likewise among the Scatter'd Notices of the other Counties, plain Footsteps of the like Proceedings; and nothing (queſtionleſs) wanting, but the further Informations of ſuch a Return, as that from *Brecon*, to ſhew the many and Scandalous Particulars of them: However, theſe few are yet preſerved; One *Benj. Richards*, a Weaver, was an Itinerant (but in what County doth not appear) and had a Salary of 80 *l. per Annum*. A Taylor (whoſe Name I cannot learn) Officiated two Years on the Sequeſter'd Vicaridge of *Landgemar*, in *Carmarthenſhire*. *James Davis*, a Labourer, held the Sequeſter'd Living of *Merthyr* (or *Merthyn*) in the ſame County, Six Years; he was alſo an Itinerant. Mr. *Will. Jones*, of *Dingeſton* in *Monmouthſhire*, was Diſpoſſeſſed, amongſt his other Crimes, for being an Ignorant Reader; and to Remedy that *Scandal*, one *Charles Williams*, a Felt-maker of *Monmouth* Town, (was for two Years) not only Set in to Succeed him; but for his Diſtinguiſh'd Merit, had an Augmentation. And in *Glamorganſhire*, I find theſe Itinerants; '*William Tho-'mas* of *Betwas*, a Husbandman; *Edm. Ellys* 'of St. *Fagans*, a Skinner; *James Jones* of 'Swanſea, a Weaver; *John Roberts*, a Miller; 'and *Tho. Joſeph* of *Landewadock*, a Shoe-maker.' Nor is it to be doubted, that the Godly Members of the Churches of *Lanvacles* and *Mynthill Loyn*, before mention'd, were every one of the like Sort.

By the Commiſſioners, no doubt.

Two of theſe, Evanes, Ellys and Roberts, appear on the Accompts of the Sequeſtrators and Agents, among thoſe who received their Salaries, &c.

I ſhall only add, before I diſmiſs this Head, that their Schoolmaſters (for ſuch was the Extraordinary Care of the *Act*, that particular Regard was had to, and Directions given about them likewiſe) were either 'the Commiſſioners 'Clerks or Servants, that were in a capacity to 'Read *Engliſh*, and make a Warrant' or ſuch others, as were 'fitter to go to School, than to 'keep any.'

It may perhaps be thought an Advantage to the Propagation, that whilſt the Perſons Entruſted with it, were of ſuch a Character, very few were Employed; and thoſe Pariſhes, which were Unſupply'd (that is, in truth, almoſt all the Pariſhes in *Wales*) will probably be deemed better provided for, than thoſe, which were Furniſhed with ſuch Miſerable Teachers: But ſurely the Neglect of the Commiſſioners in this Kind, compleats the Scandal of the Propagation; and renders it, not only the Abhorrence, but the Aſtoniſhment of any one, who Proſeſſes himſelf to be a Chriſtian.

That the Fixt and Settled Miniſters (at leaſt, in the Three or Four firſt Years) were comparatively very few, ſeems plain from the great Number of Livings, which were in the Hands of the Sequeſtrators and Agents; and the main Deſign of the *Act*, was to reduce the whole Country to the *Itinerary way*.

Unleſs they ſettled ſome without a Power of taking the Profits, or for Form ſake, changed them as was with their Incumbents, as they received, and paid out again; which, in truth, every Order'd, or Allow'd ſome of their Teachers to take no, Six, or more, ſome things I have met with, ſeem to ſuggeſt.

Nor was the Project, as firſt laid by *Hugh Peters*, to allow more than Six of theſe Itinerants to a County; agreeable to which, *Vavaſor Powell*, in his Letter, (more than once already mention'd) ſaith, there were about 32 then (in 1652, as I Judge) Settled in *North Wales*; which conſiſting of Six Counties, is pretty near that Proportion: But it is ſure that in ſeveral Counties they fell ſhort even of that Number.

Peter. of S. Wales, p. 5.

Which Conſiderſtand of Itinerants, is nevertheleſs Confeſſ'd, &c.

He there aforeſaid, that there had been but 31 Old Miniſters, or thereabouts, but ſee what is already ſaid to that matter, in a Marginal Note, ſome few Pages back.

The Petition preſented to the Parliament, relating to theſe matters in *South Wales*, not only ſets forth in general, 'That few or none of the 'Counties, had been Supply'd, with any com-'petent Number of Godly, Able Teachers;' but adds more particularly, that there had not been 'above Four or Five *Itinerary Teachers*, in ſome 'of the Counties, Appointed and Approved of, 'to Teach the *Goſpel*; whereas ſome of the ſaid 'Counties do conſiſt of above Sixſcore, and the 'leaſt of Fifty, or Threeſcore Pariſhes; many 'whereof have at leaſt, two Thouſand Souls.

Peter. of S. Wales, p. 12.

P. 20.

If the Numbers ſeem now produced in the County of Brecon, ſeem to be Incompliant with what is here ſaid, it muſt be conſidered, that Evidence, their Hired, as well as their Itinerant Preachers, go to Numbers; and that they were not all concurrent: But the Return accounting for the ſpace of ſix or ſeven Years, there was a Flux, and Succeſſion of them. Add to this, that after 1652, (the Year in which moſt of the Papers were alledged, and Petitions) and after the Petition, which will be ſeen by and by mentioned, was preſented to the Parliament, it is poſſible, they took care to increaſe the Number of their Teachers.

Colonel *Freeman*, when he deliver'd this Petition, expreſly takes Notice of the ſame Thing; and acquainted the Houſe, that there were not 'above 'Four or Five particular diſtinct Congregations, 'in moſt Counties of *South Wales*; and how (ſaith he) Four or Five Itinerants can Supply a whole 'County (moſt of the Counties conſiſting of 80 'or an Hundred Pariſhes) is Humbly left to your 'Honours Grave Conſideration.'

Ibid. p. 18.

And with this agrees the *Merc. Camb. Brit.* which repreſenting their Proceedings in the Way of *Reſolves*, mentions theſe as two of them; '*Reſolved*, that Three or Four *Itinerary Teachers* 'ſhould be Employed in moſt of the Counties to 'Supply the ſame; and becauſe it ſhall not 'ſeem too hard a Work, for ſo few to Supply 'a whole County (which ſome of them conſiſt 'of a Hundred and Twenty Pariſhes, and the 'leaſt, of Fifty or Sixty) *Reſolved* alſo, that in 'their Expedition, they ſhould be Supply'd with 'Freſh Horſes at every *Stage*, which commonly 'are Ten or Twenty Miles, and ſometimes more, 'to Ride Poſt from Place to Place, to ſpread 'their Doctrine.'

Merc. Camb. Brit. p. 5. Peter. of S. Wales, p. 14.

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This was indeed to make the Word of God run very Swiftly; but (as the *Mercury* observes) 'it 'would not have been amiss, if they had prov-'ided Horses for their Auditors too;' because in proportion to the Number of Places, which must, after this Rate, have Fallen to the Share of each Itinerant, no one Parish could have more, than one Sermon in two Months, unless they had been Furnished with the same Conveyance, as their Teachers. And the *Abridgment* it self owns, that instead of the Parochial Clergy, they had only 'a Scrip a few Itinerant Preachers, 'who were for Number incompetent for so great 'a Charge; there being but one, to many of 'those Wide Parishes; so that the People having 'a Sermon but once in many Weeks; and no-'thing else in the mean time, were ready to 'turn *Popists*, or any thing else.' P. 67.

I cannot forbear to observe how well the crying Evils of Pluralities, Non Residence, and want of Sermons in the Afternoons, were remedied by this extraordinary Project of *Propagating the Gospel by Post*; for if these Evangelical Expresses were left at full Liberty to move where their wild and wandring Fancies led them, (only within the Bounds of some certain County) it is probable several Congregations never saw the Face even of what those Times called a Minister, in several Years: Or, to make the best of it, and say, that there was a certain and determinate Number of Churches nominated and allotted to each Itinerant, at his own proper Cure; yet, since these could not be less than 10 or 12 to each Person; since these again, generally speaking, could not lie less than Six, Eight, and sometimes Ten Miles distant from one another (not to observe at present that several of these Travellers had Sequester'd Livings also, of which they were the immediate Incumbents; and which, as hath been already noted, were in a peculiar Manner called their own) it must necessarily follow, that they could hardly once see the Steeples of every Church they had the Care of under a Journey of 100, or 150 Miles; and then how they could Preach at each of them twice a Day, let any one Judge.

It must not be Thought, however, that these Four or Five Itinerants in each of the Counties, were the only Teachers they had among them. The Commissioners (as hath been already Remember'd) in their Account of *April* 1652, affirm, that there were no less than 127 old Ministers left Unejected in *South Wales*, and the County of *Monmouth* (tho' as several of these had run in with the Times, and accepted of Salaries from the Commissioners, as is before noted; so I have Reason to think, some of them are included among these Itinerants) and therefore they had some fixed, as well as wandring Lights; at least, more fixed, than others of them were. And if the Accompts of the Sequestrators and Agents may be credited in this Point, there will appear a much greater Number of Ministers in each County than those few Itinerants now mention'd.

See the Case of Mr. Richard Powell, left to mention'd.

For if we overcharged the Salaries of some of them (as the Petition of South Wales, p. 35. already alledged, suggests) it is generally to be believed they did not stick to assign Salaries to others, who perhaps never did (or will at most ought) to preach among them.

The whole Number of Ministers (and which, I believe, was well nigh the * whole of the Ministers in each of the Counties, as well those of Itinerant) which appears on these Accompts, was, for *Pembroke*, in the Year 1650, about Fifteen.

* *Especially if we Conjecture made in another Place from those Words, that there were Sequestrations and Agents more present for Some than Other Counties; as certainly there were, when Pembroke was Filled with all sort of Sequestrators, Sequestrated Persons, &c. as there was not Room for many such Things to be in Glamorgan.*

received them, and published them in the Parishes, &c. Particulars of these Matters were omitted to continue, when a Salary was Assigned to a Minister, &c. See the Act for Propagation, as before cited. And I believe that the Salary was not only designed to such Ministers, who should Preach and Officiate in the Churches, but also to such of the Ministers as were then residing in the Parishes, or near hand, and had Cures in them, as should, of such Old Ministers as were to Preach, and answer unto the Propagation, &c. Tho' several Ministers did Preach in such Churches, and were not even Instituted to the Benefices, &c. Some by Conjecturing are pleased among those who ought to these Accompts; but have been already fixed.

In the Two following Years the Accompts only say in general, *to several Ministers, &c.* But the Sum Total charged for their Salaries amounts to much the same (for each of those Years) as that in the former Year; for *Glamorgan*, in 1650, about 15 l. in the next Year, about 32 l. but for 1652, not above 24. For *Cardigan* in the first of those Years, about 7 Five; in the Two next ending Years no Particulars appear; as neither are there any in 1650, for the County of *Carmarthen*; for the Two other Years jointly 90 l. is charged to *James Jones*, and the rest of the Ministers in the Grofs. After which, *James Jones* appears to have received 300 and odd Pounds more. *Mr. Nath. Ingere* 100 l. *John Rees* 71 l. 4 s. and *William Evans* a Part of 30 l. and about 8 other Persons are mention'd, as receiving small Sums; but whether they were Gospellers or not, I cannot judge. *Mr. Wm. Erbery* 100 l. *Mr. Cradock* 120 l.

The Accomptants are profs in adding Ministers to each of their Names, but at other Times it is wholly omitted, as I am apt to guess it arose from their Carelessness, &c. But I shall add, that I have always Declined to make the most of them, and therefore I believe the Numbers here mentioned are the Outside of those which they paid, as far as they are mention'd in the Accompts; and I believe I have omitted none that were Teachers; but shall I dare admitted of some among them that were not so.

For *Monmouth*, in the Year 1650, about 9 appear (besides the 17 Godly Members of *Lanvaches* and *Mynithsh Lyon*,) the Year after, these Godly Members were increased to 20 (as hath been said in another Place:) And about Thirteen others receiv'd their Stipends in 1652; also the Godly Members were continu'd: Besides which, about 11 appear to have receiv'd their Salaries for *Brecon*. In 1650, four Persons appear on the same Account, (and Four or Five more who are doubtful.) In 1651, about 9 appear in this County; and in 1652, about 11. For *Radnor* no Particulars are mention'd, in 1650. In the following Year there appear about Ten, and in 1652, about Eight. But it must here be observ'd, that some of these were inclusive of one another (several of the Itinerants, as hath been already noted, receiving Stipends in two Counties, in the same Year) and that others of them seem to have continu'd in the Counties, where they had their Salaries but some Part of the Year only, for I find a continual Flux among them; and many new Faces appear'd in most of the Counties every Year. And it is farr only to be suspected, that some, who could make Friends with the Commissioners, were allow'd a Stipend (for sometimes, it may be, the Sequestrators and Agents, Borrowed their Names to help out their Accompts) tho' they scarce ever appear'd in the County at all. But if these Numbers should be allow'd them full and entire, without any Deduction, the larg st of them will surely appear very Scanty, for the supply of a whole County, and the plain Fact abundantly confirms it: For Hardly one why personally knew the State of those Counties, affirm, 'You might Ride 10 or 20 'Miles on the Lord's Day, where there were 'Twenty Churches, and not one Door open'd.' And another Person, as well acquainted with what he said, affures us, 'That in some Places 'there was 'scarce a Sermon heard in 6 Miles.' Yea, the Petition it self deliver'd to the Parlia-

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Petit. of South Wales p. 3. and I find the same instanced in several of the Contributors Returns.

ment are very ' The Churches were in MOST ' PLACES shut up, and the Fabrick thereof ' ready to fall to the Ground for want of ' Repair.'

In a Word, there were actually no less than ' SEVEN HUNDRED PARISHES in the ' Ten ten Counties UNSUPPLY'D with ANY ' MINISTERS,' and particularly in the County of *Montgomery*, as hath been before faid, there were † 47 Parishes ' LEFT VACANT upon the Lord's Day,' which was well near, if not altogether ‡ EVERY PARISH in that whole County.

* How and Cry, *Iord There are but 695 Parishes in all the Counties both of North and South Wales, and by Confequence were there Two Parts in Three of the Churches Unfupply'd.*

† *Petition of South Wales, p. 10.*

‡ *See what is before faid of that Matter, in a Marginal Note.*

What is before obferved of the Charact rs of thole implay'd under the Propagation, holds good likewife, of this horrible Neglect of fupplying the Churches with any Miniters at all, both the one and the other being almoft incredible; but that the fame Return from *Brecon* lets forth the Particulars of this Part of the Propagation likewife, as far as that County was concern'd in it. *Cantreffe* and * *Beckonow* (tho' this Latter was the Shire Town, and had at leaft 1000 Souls in it) lay Vacant no lefs than 9 Years after the Ejectment of ' Mr. *Tho. Powell*, A. M. a Learned ' and Orthodox Man, of a Godly Life and ' Converfation, a conftant Preacher in *Welch* ' and *Engliff*) without any Word preach'd, &c. ' but what Mr. *Powell* did freely beftow.' *Tho. Pugh*, the Boy who fucceeded Mr. *Tho. Lewis*, A. M. at the Rectory of *Lanvigan*, was feldom Refident, tho' there were 800 Souls in the Parifh. The Rectory of *Lanthetty* was Six Years Vacant, before Captain *Jenkin Jones* intruded himfelf preſent Incumbent. The Rectory of *Lanfynach* (in which here were 500 Souls) lay Vacant 11 Years, after the Sequeſtration of Mr. *Watkins*. The Rectory of *Vaynor* had lain fome Time Vacant likewife, before *Morgan* the Miller, became Rector of it; nor was he then Refident, but lived in *Monmouthſhire*. *Lanfamfread* lay Vacant Eight Years after the Ejectment of Mr. *Vaughan* tho' one of the Accufations againſt him was, his being no Preacher. *Lanhamlagg* alſo was Vacant for the ſame ſpace of Time; as were likewife the Rectory of *Talſaughty*, after the Ejectment of Mr. *Jones*, and the Vicaridge of *Hay*, after the Ejectment of Mr. *Dennis*. *Llanigan*, on the Death of the Incumbent, was left void for Four Years; as was alſo *Llanelyhin* the ſame Number of Years, on the ſame Occaſion. The Living of Mr. *Alexander Griffith* lay Vacant Eight Years, after his Sequeſtration. *Talgarth* and *Lyſwyn* lay Vacant Nine Years, after ' Mr. *Hubberly* (A. M. an able, ' pious, and learned Man,') had been Diſpoſſeſſed; only *Tho. Powell* of Eighteen Years of Age (as is already ſaid) had (after ſome Time, as I underſtand it) Induction to that Living, and to one more; and had (in both of them together) the Care of no leſs than 1000 Souls. The Vicaridge of *Langoſſe*, from which Mr. *Rowland Gwyn* had been Sequeſter'd, lay Vacant 9 Years; ſave that ſometime ' *John Edward*, the Shoemaker, before mention'd, preach'd there. After the Ejectment of *Mr. Parker*, an able *Miniſter* from *Kerbedin*, the Place lay Void 9 Years. *Landevaily* and *Criccadarnarth* were Unprovided for 6 Years, after the Ejectment of *Mr. Jacob Wood*, ' an aged, pious, ' learned and godly Perſon;' as both *John Davies*, the Layic[illegible] came to it.

* *Or* Beccon.

Note, it is added, at almoſt every one of theſe Livings, or the Rectors, That ' the ' Communiſts ' once re-' ceiv'd the ' Profits all ' the whole.

Some Years, if I Corrector have Right.

Brynhyffid was alſo in the ſame Condition for ſeveral Years, after the Ejectment of *Mr. Williams*, until the ſame Taylor had the Cure of that Place alſo. The Cure of *Gwenithwae* was Unſupplied for many Years. *Lanvihangel* lay Void Six Years after the Ejectment of *John Griffith*, A. M. and then *Anth. Harry*, the Cobler (as is already ſaid) was appointed *Miniſter* of it. There was no *Miniſter* at *Garthbrengy*. *Llanliven* was Vacant ſix Years, After the Ejectment of *Dr. William Edward*, from *Llandevyleg* (in which were 500 Souls) the Place lay Vacant 9 Years; ſave that for Part of that Time it was ſupplied by *David Will. Probert* the Plough-man, as is already remember'd. *Trallange* was Vacant and Unſupplied. *Abereiker* was Vacant after the Ejectment of *Mr. Hardy*, (A. M. an able *Miniſter*) 9 Years. *Crick Howell* was Vacant 10 Years; as were *Lambedar* and *Patriffre* 6 or 7 Years, on the Sequeſtration of *Tho. Cecil*, A. M. but at length *Elias Harry*, the Weaver, already mention'd, took the Care of thoſe Places. The Rectory of *Tybradginlais* lay Vacant after he Ejectment of *Mr. Hopkin Thomas* (' A. M. a learned and Orthodox *Miniſter*, ' of a good Life and Converſation, and a Preach-' er in *Welch* and *Engliſh*') 8 Years, ſave that *James Jones*, the Thatcher before mention'd, preach'd there once a *Month*; and after him *David Jones*, a Plough-boy (and he not Reſident) was ſettled on it. *Pendryn* was Unſupplied for one Year. St. *Davies* was Vacant 9 Years, after the Sequeſtration of *Mr. Pritchard*, al'ho' there were 400 Souls in the Pariſh. *Llangamarth* (which had 2000 Souls in it) was Vacant 9 Years: *Llanathwell* 8 Years: *Llankadwell* and *Llangarten* ſeveral Years each. *Maesmynnis*, after the Ejectment of *Will. Jones*, A. M. was Vacant 9 Years; only *Tho. Evans*, a Labourer, was admitted by the Commiſſioners to Preach there; but when, or how long, I do not know. There were no leſs than 4000 Souls in *Lanavanvaner*; notwithſtanding which it had no ſettled *Miniſter* on it after the Ejectment of *Mr. Will. Williams*; ſave that *Evan Bowen* the *Maſon* (as hath been already ſaid) who had never Read his Primmer in *Engliſh*, was by the Commiſſioners appointed to Preach there; but when he firſt came to it, or for what Time he continued on it, doth not appear.

It is needleſs to add, that the Horrible Neglect of *Supplying the Churches in this County*, carries with it a *Repreſentation* of the *ſad Condition* of the *Preſt*, with regard to the ſame Omiſſions; eſpecially conſidering, there have been alſo *expreſs Teſtimonies* alledg'd, which ſhew, That this *Neglect* was *General*, or rather indeed *Univerſal*: Notwithſtanding which, it may not be thought improper, to produce in *this Caſe* (as I have in the *Former*) ſome *few* of the *Particulars* in the *other Counties* alſo, which occur among thoſe *more ſparing* and *imperfect Notices* I have met with of them; and which, were there no *other Evidence* of theſe *horrible Prophanations*, would well enough ſerve as ſo many Marks and Traces, whereby to gueſs at them. Thus *Lanſtephan* in *Caermarthenſhire*, was kept Vacant Ten Years after the *Ejectment* of *Mr. Davies*; as was likewiſe the Pariſh of *Langrinnet* in the ſame County. *Lannihangell* in *Glamorganſhire*, was ſeveral Years without a *Miniſter*, after the *Old one* had been *Sequeſter'd*. *Biſton* in the ſame County, * was Ten Years without one: *Langanhefel* in *Denbighſhire*, lay Six Years void, after the Ejectment of Doctor *Floyd*; [illegible] wife many other Places in the [illegible] ſeveral Years. *Llanyſnie* in [illegible] lay Ten Years void, after *M*[illegible] and *Llangian*, both in that [illegible]

* *Or* Bidston.

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Years after the respective Ejectments of *Mr. Lloyd* and *Mr. Griffith*. The Rectory of *Ryan* was Eight Years vacant; as was also *Bodvean*, after *Mr. Owens* and *Mr. Parry* had been Ejected from them: And after the *Sequestration* of *Mr. Griffith* from *Llandeinchen*, that Place was Unsupply'd for Six Years. These Three last are likewise in *Carnarvan. Corwine* in *Merioneth*, was Six Years void, *Llandevfel* and *Llanvanor* in the same County, were Three Years void after the Ejectment of the *Ministers*; and *Llanymonthwy*, Two Years; as were also several other Parishes. *Llangoven* in *Monmouthshire*, had no *Minister* settled on it for Eighteen Years; namely, from 1642. to 1660: And the Vicaridge of *Dingllon* in that County, had no *Minister* on it after the Ejectment of *Mr. Jones*; save that for Two Years *Cha. Williams*, the *Felt maker* before-mention'd, was settl'd upon it. *Newton* in *Montgomeryshire*, was Six Years void after the Ejectment of *Mr. Lewis*: And the Living of *Langattock* (in what County, I cannot readily say) was never serv'd with a *Minister* for 13 Years after the Ejectment of the *Regular Incumbent*; save that now and then they had an *Itinerant* among them.

After this, it will be no Wonder to hear the Writers of these Times complaining, that the People had '*neither the Comfort of Preaching, nor Praying, nor Sacraments, nor Visiting the Sick, nor of any Decency of Burial:*' Or, as another Author expresses it, That they had '*neither Preaching, Praying, Christening, decent Burials, or other Spiritual Rights, or Comforts administred unto them:*' That they *endured a Famine of the Word of God*;' That '*many Hundreds were converted to Popery,*' after the casting out of the Old Ministers; and that '*whole Parishes had fallen off that way*;' the People crying, as the *Petition* well observed, '*rather to go to* Rome, *than to* Bedlam;' their '*Preachers being so divided in their Opinions, that the good People were at a stand,*' and knew not whither else to betake themselves. In a Word, that the *Propagation* was no other than '*the utter Ruin and Abrogation of the Gospel*;' or, as Colonel *Freeman* told the *House* when he deliver'd the *Petition*, That '*the Light of the Gospel was almost extinguish'd.*'

petition of S. Wales, p. 23.

Ibid. p. 3, 11.

Particularly, in Brecknockshire. See p. 231.

Ibid.

Ibid. p. 28. See a Speech of Cambd. Brit. p. 7.

And indeed the most deplorable Condition of these *Countries*, with Regard to the *Concerns of Religion*, is so very Plain and Obvious, from what hath been said on the last two Heads, that it would be wholly needless, not to say *Ridiculous*, to make any Remarks upon it; only I cannot forbear observing in this Place, that allowing the *Clergy* of these Parts, to have been those very *Ignorant Readers*; and what is more, even those *Scandalous Livers*, which they were Represented (whereas 'tis undoubted, that there were several Persons of excellent Lives, and great Learning among them,) yet surely the bare *Recital* of the *Blessed Scriptures* among the People (especially as called and chosen by the Wisdom of the *Church*) the *constant Repetition* of the most *Ancient* and *Orthodox Creeds* and *Psalms* of the *Christian Faith*, the Yearly Celebration of the *principal Benefits* of *Christianity*, in the *several Festivals*, by the *Collects*, *Epistles*, and *Gospels* appointed for that Purpose, the Receiving their *Children* into the *Privileges* of the *Christian Covenant*, and Distributing to themselves the *Sacred Mysteries* of the *precious Body and Blood*, of our most *Blessed Lord*, by Persons Furnish'd with a *sufficient Authority* and *Commission*, (tho' perhaps not with such *Personal Qualifications*, as are otherwise highly befitting, and much to be desired;) and *Lastly*, the *bare Repetition* of the *Liturgy*, and the *Service of the Church*; I say, that the *bare Performance of these Things*, tho' from the *Mouth of the most Ignorant Reader*, or by the *Hands of a Vicious Liver*, would have been infinitely preferable to that *State*, into which the *Propagation* reduced the *Gospel* in these Parts; yea, I will without Scruple add, this is so far from being a mean and contemptible Condition of *Christianity* (tho' that may be, and are, *God be praised*, many better) that such a People have all the *Means of Salvation*, that are *absolutely Necessary*, and are *much better Provided for*, than under the *Care* of any the most *Gifted* and *Extempore Schismatick*, that ever inverted the *Scriptural Church*: So excellently well hath the *Piety* and *Wisdom* of the *Church of England* provided in her *publick Offices*, for every single *Congregation*, where the utmost of her *Care* and *Circumspection*, may not always be able to prevent the *Ignorance*, of an *Ignorant*, a *Vicious*, and a *Negligent Minister*.

But to go on with the *Propagation*, or rather the *Propagators*; for I must now say a Word or Two of the *Commissioners*, who took care enough of themselves, and their Friends, tho' they to shamefully neglected the *Churches*; which is certainly the *Best Account*, that can be given, of the Dilapidation of those vast *Revenues*, that came to their *Hands*, and of which, I have before promised to Speak. Who, or how many these *Commissioners* were, I am not able to say, for want of the *Act* it self; nor do I at present Remember to have otherwise met with the Names of any more of them, than *Vavasor Powell* (as is before said) *Mr. Walter Cradock* * Major General *Harrison*, and Old *Rice Williams* of *Newport*, the Form of whose *Beard*, it seems, *Jesus Christ* had made choice of, for that of his own, when he appear'd among them; but whoever the rest of them might be, they did not fail, as is now said, of Improving to their own Advantage, the many *Talents* committed to their *Care*. It is altogether impossible to account for every *Perquisite*, that might arise out of so large an *Income*, as the whole *Ecclesiastical Revenue*, of Thirteen *Known Counties*, in the Hands of *Persons*, that on many other *Accounts* were known to invert the *Maxim* of the *Apostle*, and make great Gain of their *Godliness*; but they may in some measure be guess'd at, by the few Instances that are subjoyned. One of these *Grand Commissioners*, at his first Setting out, gave good Proof of the *Regard* he had for the *Propagation of the Gospel*, by Refusing to *Act*, or *Concur*, in that Troublesome *Undertaking*, unless he might have some *Tythes in his own Hands*; and accordingly, he was forthwith made *Parson of Two good Benefices*. But their *Money* as well as their *Labour*, was Set out at Hire; for among those of the *Clergy*, whom they Spared (that is, whom they did not *totally Ruine*) I find some who obtained that *Favour* † by *Gratuities* (or *Divers Sums*) to the *Commissioners agents*, and by *Leasing Tythes* to a certain *Justice of the Peace*, at little or no Consideration; and others were permitted to continue (that is, to *Preach*) which was no Small Favour to such, as had a *serious Regard* to the *Spiritual Welfare* of their *People*) on their *Livings*, provided they would contentedly allow the *Commissioners* to take the *Profits*: And I meet with several Instances of this nice Distinction betwixt *Sequestration* and *Ejectment*.

But their main *Income*, (for I doubt not, it much exceeded their *Salaries*) was their Letting good *Bargains*, (for as good *Considerations*) to their *confining Friends*, and sometimes openly

* See Dr. Young's *Life of* Oliver, p. 227. See also Wood, *Ath. Vol.* II. *p.* 717.

* To whom the Apostle (2. 15.) seems to allude in the *third Head* in Answering the Act of Propagation, and so fully his Military Power enumerated particularly in

† See Hist. and Collect. part. of S. Wales, p. 22.

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Farming the *Sequester'd Livings* themselves, but at no very Rack'd Rent, to be sure; nor can it be Question'd, but that at other Times, they did not overlook the obvious Opportunities of *Borrowing* (at an easie Hire) the Names of such, as they could not be to Seek for, under which to *Rent* oth r some of the *Livings*, and of bringing by that means no inconsiderable Sums into their own *Pockets*. The *Grand Farmers, &c.* (saith *Mr. c. Camb. Brit.*) were chosen out of the *Tribe of God*, with Power to Set and Dispose of the *Tithes* to the Godly Party, ' at HALF the Va- ' lue, or LESSER; and ' none of the *Old Ministers*, ' or *Inhabitants* were allowed to *Farm* their ' own ' *Tithes* at any Rate, tho' they Offer'd double the ' Value, paid by the Pretended *Godly Party*. And in ' another Place ' the Parishioners, and Inhabi- ' tants cannot *Farm their own Tithes* a ' any Reaso- ' nable Rate, tho' they are ready to give DOUBLE ' the Rate, the same are Let out to the *CHIEF FARMERS*; their usual Course being to grant ' One, Two, or more Churches to one of the ' *Godly Party*, or other Person, that is Lifted of ' a particular Congregation, at *LESS THAN HALF THE VALUE*: This *Grand Farmer* ' or *Holy Man*, hath several *Sub-Farmers*, and ' *Sub Tenants* under him, who Let out the *Tithes* ' at the *Rack Rent*, and utmost Penny they can ' make of the same, to the great Oppression, and ' Discontent of the *Inhabitants*.' The *Petition* presented to the *Parliament*, alledges likewise, that: ' *The vast Revenues of the Outed Ministers, ' are set out at Extraordinary Undervalues.*' And Colonel *Freeman*, when he Deliver'd that *Petition*, with a *Short Speech*, took particular Notice of this part of the *Abuse*; and told the *House*, that ' *The vast Revenue of the Outed Clergy, &c. was ' Received by particular Persons, —— who did Let ' and Set out the same to* Friends, Creatures *and* Alliance *of their Own, at Extraordinary Under- ' values, to the Prejudice of the State, and the* ' Gain of private Persons.'

P. 1.

* *But after the Petition was set on foot, they then offer'd them to the Parishioners.* (*See petit. of S. Wales, p. 1.*) *And I find in the Accompts of the Sequs. and Arg. that in the County of Mon. and Brecon, great Numbers of the Tithes were set to the Parishioners.*

† P. 31, 32.

Petit. of S. Wales, p. 2.

With these large Detalcations in the *Article* of their *Charge*, it might be thought, they should have rested themselves *Content*: But the *Petition of South Wales* (as is before Noted) Suggests, that there were no inconsiderable *Abatements* in the *other Side* of their *Accompt* also, particularly, in tha: *Grand* and *Main Article* of their *Discharge*, which related to their *Journeymen*, I mean, the *Itinerants*; on ' *whose Score (saith the* Petition) ' *their Masters may set large Reckonings*;' tho' it was well known many of them would ' *be glad* ' *of Ten Pound per Annum.*' And if we consider the *Mean, Servile* and *Obscure* (not at present to say *Scandalous*) *Characters* of so many of them, the *continual Flux* they were in (for many of them tarried but a little while in a *County*, or even in the *County*, as I guess) and some other *Circumstances*, there will appear a *large Field for Management of that Kind*: Nor can it be Question'd, but the other Payments *Administer'd the like Occasion*, for the same *wicked Practices*.

Bid. p. 19.

P. 15.

But be the *particular Methods* they Used, what they will, the *Fact* is *Unquestionable*, that those, who had the *Management* of these *Revenues*, were soon *Enrich'd*, far beyond the *Proportion of their Salaries*; some of them being ' *Advanc'd from* ' 7 *l.* per Annum, to 1500 *l. and he who had* ' *scarce* Prize *for his Breech*, Strouted in Holy- ' Lace, and Scarlet:' *And again*, '* *Having* ' *changed their* pre- Feizado *for* Rich Scarlet *and* ' *Plush, that would make* Satan himself *to Blush, to see this sudden Alteration; Now, Sumptuous,* ' *Costly Houses are Built and Erected; great Pur-* ' *chases made; some that were Born to 7 l. a* ' *Year, became Purchasers of* Lordships *and* Man- ' nors, *of above 1000 l.* per Annum, *and all* ' *striving who shall* Out-vye *and* Out-bid *the* ' *other in their Purchases, —— some Purchasing* ' *in their own Names; others more Subtile, in their* ' *Friends and Servants Names.*' What has been already said of *Vavasor Powell* in particular, may serve to Illustrate these Matters, and give the Reader a Just Notion of the *Emoluments* Reap'd by the *rest of the Propagators*. He had his *Salary* of 100 *l.* a Year in *North Wales*, and the like for *South Wales*. The *vast Emoluments of many Sequester'd Benefices*, and the Wages of diverse *Itinerants*, and *Schoolmasters*, by which, and other means he was enabled (tho' the Son of a *Poor Ale-man*) to purchase some of his Majesty's *Fee-Farm Rents*, and *Lordships*, and to Build himself a *Sumptuous House* at *Kerry*, in *Montgomeryshire*: Tho' by the way, I have been inform'd, all their *Estates* (that of one Family only excepted) are since come to Nothing, and seem to have been Blasted by a peculiar Hand of Providence, as every vulgar Person has long since Observ'd (almost to a *Proverb*) of most of the other *Estates* of the Kingdom, gotten by the like Methods in those Times.

Preface to Mer. Camb. Brit. p. 2, 3. and all this in the compass of two Leaves for the Merc. was published on 1652.

* Merc. it Fol. p. 7, 8.

It will not be strange, after what is now said, to Hear the *People* of those *Countries* complain, that instead of Employing the *Incomes* of the Sequester'd Livings towards Promoting the *Gospel*, the *Propagators*, and *Farmers* went away with the *Profits* of them; that the Revenues of 20000 *l. per Annum*, in *South Wales*, went ' to the Hands ' of private Persons, to Build New Sumptuous ' Houses, and Buy *Lands*;' and that ' Little of ' it (as the *Petition* presented to the *Parliament* ' Alledged) had been Converted towards the ' *Propagation* of the *Gospel*.'

See the Life of H. Peters by Dr. Young

Merc. Camb. Brit. p. 20.

Petit. of S. Wales, p. 2.

It may not be amiss to Enquire particularly, what Proportion of those vast Incomes, was really Employed to the Purposes Intended (or rather indeed Pretended) by this *Godly Act*, for the *Propagation*: In Order to which, it must be Remember'd, that the Total of the *Yearly Incomes* (not ar Present to mention the other Articles) for *South Wales*, was computed at 20000 *l.* a full Moiety of which is Struck off at once by the good Bargains, the Commissioners and Chief Farmers, Set, either to themselves, or to such of their Friends and Under-tenants, as were to have a small Share of the Plunder, for helping their Masters to rake the Greater: It being Undeniable, from what is already said, that the Livings were Set at half the real Values. To this must be Added, that it appears by the Accompts of the *Sequestrators* and *Agents* for 1650, 1651, 1652, that the Sums Expended for those Three Years, in Salaries for the Commissioners, Sequestrators, Agents, Sollicitors, Clerks, Messengers and other Articles, amount to so much, as in Proportion for the Ten Years, will give near Fourteen Thousand Pounds more: Besides which, it has been already Suggested, that no inconsiderable Part, of what is charged to the Accompts of the Itinerants, was never Issued for that Purpose, or else went into the Private Pockets of those more Godly Persons, who Hired many of the less Godly, at a much cheaper Rate, than the Act appointed; and knew well enough how to Dispose of the Residue: Nor will less than Fourteen Thousand Pounds more Suffice for this Article, if it may be thought that 200 *l. per Annum*, for each of the Seven Counties, one with another, went that way for Ten Years together: So that according to this Computation very little more, than 70000 *l.* of the whole 200000 *l.* was Employed in what themselves call'd the *Propagation of the Gospel*. But if we should Proceed to Deduct what was Paid to the Miserable Wretches before mention'd,

To make the best of it: For there are several Particulars which I have not taken Notice of, in the Accompts; and in two or three Instances, the Accompts are lame, and no Particulars appear.

T t that

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that were not in any Orders at all, or fo much as Perfons of any Learning; but on the contrary, many of 'em bred to the loweft manual Imployments. It wou'd, perhaps, appear, that Fifty Thoufand of that Seventy, was given among fuch as did more Difervice to the Gofpel, than the whole 200000 *l.* cou'd ever have Redreffed; and that fcarce 20000 *l.* which was but the Income of one fingle Year, and by Confequence but one Tenth Part of the whole Eccleſiaſtical Revenue that came to the Hands of the Propagators, was ever diſtributed among thoſe who had any Authority to Preach the Goſpel, and who conſtantly and faithfully diſcharg'd that great Truſt in any fix'd and ſettled Place.

It is now high Time to Recapitulate what has been ſaid, to bring the Accompt of this great Prophanation of the Goſpel (for the Thing it ſelf, and not the bare Proximity of Sound, plainly directs to the Appellation) into one ſhort View. The 965 Pariſhes then of the Counties of *North* and *South Wales*, were, at the breaking out of the Rebellion, ſupplied (by Computation) with betwixt 7 and 800 Regular Clergymen, each of them particularly fix'd and determin'd to the ſeparate Care and Inſtruction of one or two of theſe Pariſhes: Notwithſtanding which that Part of the Kingdom was, by the *Propagators* and their *Miſſionaries*, repreſented as but one Step removed from the Darkneſs and Ignorance of Paganiſm: And that the Sun of Righteouſneſs might riſe upon 'em, and ſhine in its brighteſt Splendor, the Committees and Propagators deſtroy'd by the Slander of falſe Tongues, betwixt five and ſix Hundred of theſe Prieſts of the Lord, that wore a Linen *Ephod*, altho' there was ſcarce one among 'em, but had been Bred in the *Schools of the Prophets*: Great Numbers of 'em had been advanc'd to Degrees there; all of 'em had been anointed with the Holy Oil; and ſome of 'em after lived to Govern the Church of God with great Wiſdom, Piety and Learning, in the Higheſt Stations and Offices of it. Theſe, with their Wives and Families, (which in all did not probably make leſs than 4000 Perſons) were forbid *to live of the Altar*, and in a moſt miſerable Condition, ſent out into the World to Beg their Bread, while their Portions were, for the moſt Part, ſacrilegiouſly devour'd by thoſe mercileſs Inſtruments of their Ruine: And that their People might Starve as well as themſelves, inſtead of theſe fix'd and ſettl'd Miniſters, Four or Five wandring Occaſionaliſts only, were appointed for the main and chief Supply of many whole Counties; as a neceſſary Conſequence of which, none were, for many Years ſettled, to diſtribute the *Bread of Life*, either the *Word*, or *Sacraments*, in far the greater Part of the Churches, (many Hundreds of which were therefore ſhut up) and ſcarce any in the reſt of 'em, but ſuch, as for *Bread* gave them a *Stone*, and inſtead of a *Fiſh*, gave them a *Serpent*; ſuch as cou'd not by any Pretence of Learning claim an Inheritance among the Tribe of *Levi*; and were not only of the loweſt of the People, and of the moſt contemptible Mechanick Occupations; but had never been ſo much as made Prieſts, even by the Shadow of an uſurp'd and irregular Authority. But O Bleſſ'd Jeſus! Thou great Biſhop of Souls, who by Breathing on thy Holy Apoſtles, didſt qualifie them, and by a Solemn Miſſion, didſt Authorize them to Diſciple and *Baptize all Nations*, promiſing to be with them, for thoſe Purpoſes, to the End of the World; Pardon in Mercy, the few Things Thou mayſt have againſt this Thy Church; and look upon the exceeding Meaſure of theſe her Injuries and Oppreſſions; and when at the laſt Great Day Thou ſhalt come in the awful Pomp of an Innumerable Company of *Mighty Angels and Arch-Angels*, and all the Hoſt of Heaven, together with the Aſſembly of the *Patriarchs*, *Prophets*, *Apoſtles*, *Martyrs*, *Confeſſors*, and the *other Spirits of juſt Men made perfect*; ſay aloud, before that great Convention of the *Univerſe*, whether of theſe two Sort of Perſons Thou hadſt Choſen, and which of them were better Prepared, and did with more *Faithfulneſs* declare Thy *precious Truth*; or more *duely* and more agreeably to Thy *ſacred* Appointment, Exerciſe the other *Holy Adminiſtrations* of Thy *Bleſſed Goſpel*.

But to go on with the *Propagation*: So very Monſtrous were theſe Proceedings, that they became not only the Grievance, but the Abhorrence of all Sorts of People; even *Vaivaſor Powell* himſelf ſtuck not to own, in a very publick Manner, that he had 'objected againſt ſome of them;' but for the main, it ſeems, he liked 'em well enough. However, when the * *Propagation* had ſhewn it ſelf for about Eighteen Months, as I Gueſs, greater Numbers in *South Wales* (and ſoon after by their Example, others in † *North Wales*) began to appear againſt it; and thoſe too not the poor plunder'd and ruin'd Loyaliſts, but the ‡ Engag'd (*i. e.* as I underſtand it, thoſe who had taken the *Engagement*) and Well-affected themſelves; ſuch as had rejoyced in the Act at the firſt Paſſing of it, and even ſome who had been nominated Commiſſioners by it, and had in the Beginning fate and acted in that Commiſſion.

* *Petition of* South Wales, p. 1.

† *See the* Mem. Cambr. Brit. p. 11.

‡ *See the* Petition *of* South Wales, p. 8, 9, 10, 30. *and here the* Mem. Cambr. Brit. *(See particularly p. 13, 14.) and the like and Cry (from p. 18, to the End) which ſet forth at large, the horrible Prophanations of the Propagation, from but even the favourable of the Uſurpation; unleſs they put on ſtrait Countenance to gain the better Credit with the diſtreſſed People, that wanted to be undercut, or might think themſelves in ſome Part eaſie'd in Decency to the Government, they wrote, under tenure of the Face of a Submiſſion to it.*

Nor did they only declare againſt it, but Reſolv'd to Attempt the Redreſſing the Miſery of their Country, by Repreſenting them in a *Petition* to the *Parliament*: The bare Whiſper of which Alarm'd thoſe Two Watchful and Induſtrious Adverſaries, *viz. Guilt* and *Intereſt*, in ſuch a Manner, as tho' they had been rouz'd and awaken'd by a *Peal of Thunder*: And accordingly, ſuch of the *Propagators*, as had determin'd to continue the *Gainful Trade* they had begun, or dreaded the being call'd to an Account for what they had already done, came to a Reſolution of Defending themſelves, by the Practice of the ſame wicked Arts, which had at firſt render'd them Obnoxious; and left no Stone unturn'd, nor any of thoſe wicked Practices unrepeated, which might conduce to that End: Among them, theſe that follow, were ſome of the Chief: In the Execution of which, and no doubt, in the Projecting alſo, none was more Active and Vigorous (becauſe probably, none more Guilty) than *Vaivaſor Powell*. It is eaſie to believe in the firſt Place, that they would not fail to Repreſent the Petition, as an High Contempt of the *Propagation*; and that they would Labour, as in Truth they did, to have the Intentions of the *Petitioners* (in asking 'a Supply of 'Godly, able, Orthodox *Miniſters*) conſtrued and expounded, as virtually Deſiring 'the Reſtoration of Malignant, Drunken, Unpreaching, 'Ejected Curates;' and to paſs the Contrivers, Promoters and Subſcribers, for Seditious Perſons, who ought to be proceeded againſt as Malignants and Delinquents. Nor was it poſſible they ſhould overlook the Services, which might be render'd them by thoſe who had been the Principal Inſtruments, in firſt making Way for the paſſing of the Act; and therefore *Vaivaſor Powell*,

See Petition of South Wales, p. 8. Mem. Cambr. Brit. p. 8.

p. 10.

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Ibid. *Powell*, Mr. *Cradock*, Capt. *Jenkin Jones*, and the reſt of the *Itinerants* in *South Wales*, were order'd 'to ride Poſt from County to County, 'and Pariſh to Pariſh, to threaten all the Petitio-'ners and their Agents, with Damnation, Se-'queſtration and Ruine,' unleſs 'they would 'deny their Hands, and diſown the Petition;' to forward which, other Endeavours alſo were not wanting: And leſt thoſe who had been (or were like to be) the greateſt Loſers, might think they had now gotten leave to ſpeak, and ſhould thereby add ſome weight to the com-

P. 14.

Ib. and p. 11. mon Heap, they took up freſh Reſolutions againſt ſuch of the Regular Clergy as were yet Unejected; determin'd forthwith to Silence 'em, and to turn out of their Houſes the * Wives and Families of ſuch as had been already Sequeſter'd; as likewiſe from thenceforward to detain their Fifths: And upon Advice that the Flame was, after ſome Time, broken out, and burnt high in ‡ *North Wales* likewiſe, they diſpatch'd Mr. *Powell* Poſt, 'to inform the Inhabitants there, that the 'Parliament had declared (which was a known 'and moſt egregious Falſhood) the Petition of 'South Wales Scandalous and Seditious, and 'that all the Subſcribers and Promoters thereof 'ſhould be Sequeſter'd and proceeded againſt, 'as Enemies to the Parliament and preſent Go-'vernment;' and to Threaten all thoſe who ſhould be concern'd in the like Petition (which was now on Foot in that Part of the Country alſo) with the ſame Ruine and Damnation which they had before denounc'd againſt thoſe of *South Wales*.

* *And if I gueſs right, ſuggeſted ſome Threats of ſending their Huſbands to the Foreign Plantations. See p.* 10.

‡ P. 11.

But to proceed with them in this laſt mentioned Part of the *Country*: Having underſtood, That Colonel ‡ *Freeman* (who after preſented the *Petition*, as will be preſently ſaid) was entruſted as *Counſellour* for the *Petitioners*, the *Itinerants* had it in their Inſtructions, publickly to 'Preach in all Places 'againſt the *Law*, and all the *Profeſſors* thereof, 'eſpecially, againſt Colonel *Freeman*; and 'that their earneſt Prayers ſhould be to 'the Lord to puniſh him in his Perſon, Power 'and in his Place.' And the Colonel ſhortly after, falling ſick of a Fever, publick Thanks were order'd to be return'd to the Lord, for 'Hearing the Prayers of the Saints; but the Recovery of this Gentleman ſuddenly brought them off of their *Te Deums*, and oblig'd them to think of ſome more effectual methods than their bare Prayers, to help themſelves: And therefore they employ'd ſeveral of their *Truſty Friends*, to find out * Articles againſt them, as likewiſe againſt Mr. *Gunter*, and Mr. *Roberts*, the Two *Agents* for the *Petitioners*, if poſſible, to render them Odious to the Parliament; and by that means deter 'em from proceeding with what they had 'undertaken.

‡ *Attorney-General for the Commonwealth in S. Wales.*

P. 13.

P. 14. * *Which were (if I miſtake not) after preſented; but with what effect, I know not. See the Margent of this laſt cited Page.*

§ *In Since 1651, there was preſented to the Parliament,' An humble Advice 'Judgment of the Inhabitants of S. Wales, &c. for the Better Work of Propagati-'on there;' pretended to be Subſcribed by no leſs than 10000 Hands (but in truth, the Work of the ſhrewd Perſons that reaped the Harveſt of the Propagation.) For 10000 of thoſe 16 Names were to it, 'never ſaw, or handled it. (See the Margent of this ſame Page.) Poſſibly, this was another of their Methods to defeat the Petition; and one of the moſt early and expeditious: For it was effected juſt at the time when the Petition ſeems to have been firſt in Agitation.*

Beſides which, all poſſible *Methods* were likewiſe taken to † intercept 'all Letters betwixt 'the *Petitioners* in the Country, and their *A-'gents* in *London*, to prevent a true Infor-'mation and Repreſentation to the *Parlia-'ment* ----; And to that purpoſe, Orders were 'given at *Hereford*, *Monmouth*, and all other 'Places: Inſomuch that the *Petitioners* and 'their *Agents* could not with ſafety, write any 'Letters to, or from, either by the Poſt or 'Carrier, or any *private Meſſengers*:' And the Petitioners having contributed to a Joynt Stock, in order to carry on the *Petition*, the *Propagators* would needs have got it interpreted 'Raiſing of Money to Levy War againſt the 'Parliament, and preſent Government.' And for this purpoſe, an *Information* was *gravely exhibited* before the *Committee for Plunder'd Miniſters*, 'of a *dangerous Deſign*, in all *England*, and *Wales*;' which was the *Title*, wherewith they Gloſs'd over this *Pretended Plot*; probably, that it might not ſeem to point at what it really Intended, *viz.* the carrying on of the Petition in *South Wales*. And becauſe a *Gentleman* (tho' of known Affection to the *Parliament*, from the very Beginning of the War) who had been Abuſed by one of the *Godly Party*, 'deſir'd *civil Satisfaction* for his 'Wrongs Suffer'd,' it was immediately pretended, 'that the *Godly Party* were in Danger of their 'Lives, and that this was the beginning of *Levy-'ing War* againſt the *Godly*;' and occaſion was taken from it, to 'move the Council of State, that 'certain *Gentlemen*, who had Subſcribed the 'Petition, ſhou'd be therefore brought up by 'Special *Meſſengers* before them, —— and that 'for the future Security of the *Godly Party* in 'Wales, ſome *Commiſſion* ſhou'd iſſue down 'to ſome of the *Godly* to raiſe *Horſe* and *Foot*;' and in the *Laſt Place*, they Uſed their Intereſt and Endeavours, that 'all the *Gentlemen*, that 'had Subſcribed the Petition, ſhou'd be put out of the *Commiſſions of Peace*, the *Act of Aſſeſſments*, 'and all other Places of *Truſt* and *Imployment*.' And theſe Endeavours ſo far Succeeded, that ſeveral were immediately put out of the *Commiſſion of Peace in Brecon* (and ſome *Gentlemen* in other *Counties*) without any other Reaſon aſſign'd, than their having Subſcribed the Petition, and that their being Diſplaced was agreeable to the Deſires of the *Godly Party*.

Ibid.

P. 16.

P. 17.

Ibid.

But notwithſtanding theſe Artifices (ſuch of 'em I mean, as concern'd the Suppreſſing of the Petition; for others of them are plainly conſequent upon the Tender of it to the *Houſe*) and no doubt, many others, the good Intentions of the *Inhabitants of South Wales* went forward; the Petition was Subſcribed by above Fifteen Thouſand Hands (all engag'd and well affected to the then Government) and *March* 16, 1651, preſented to the Commons by Colonel *Ed. Freeman*, the States *Attorney-General* for *South Wales*, attended by ſeveral other *Gentlemen*; among whom, as has been before ſaid, were ſome of thoſe, who had been Named *Commiſſioners* in the *Act* and *State*, at firſt with the reſt of them. The Colonel delivered it with a * ſhort Speech, the more obſervable Parts of which, have been already produced on other Occaſions; as have likewiſe thoſe of the Petition itſelf; and therefore I forbear to Recite either of 'em at large in this Place; only it will be neceſſary to ſay in general, that the Petition being *Prefaced* with the great Satisfaction the *Petitioners* took, in the *Act for the Propagation*, proceeds to ſet forth the great Numbers of *Miniſters*, that had been *Ejected*. The Foul and Shameful Neglect of Supplying their Places with any competent Number of *Teachers*; the *Imbezeling* of the *vaſt Revenues* of the *Sequeſter'd Livings*; and the Miſerable State and Condition, unto which, that part of the *Country*, was reduced, by this Horrible Abuſe of the *Act* (the chief of which Allegations were alſo briefly Touch'd on, by Colonel *Freeman*, in his Speech) and therefore prays the *Houſe*, 'to take a 'Courſe for the Future Supply of their reſpective '*Counties*, with a convenient Number of *Godly*,

Petit. of S. Wales, p. 9, 27.

* *And 'a Gen-'tleman that 'hazarded 'his Life and 'Fortune, to 'ſerve the 'Parliament 'and Com-'monwealth 'of Engl.' ſaith* Merc. Cam. Trit. P. 13.

* *See both of One and the Other, at large*, Petit. of S. Wales, p. 3, 4, 5, 27, 28, 29, 30.

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' able Inquirers, &c. and to call to Account such ' Persons as have received the Profits of the ' Tithes, Church-Livings, Prebends, Sequester'd ' Impropriations,' &c.

Peril of South Wales p. 13, 32.

These very reasonable Desires of so great a Number of the Inhabitants of *South Wales*, supported by Facts equally shameful, and undeniable, were by the House receiv'd, and forthwith referr'd to the *Committee for Plunder'd Ministers*, to examine and state the Fact, and Report their Opinions; for which Purposes the Committee was furnish'd with the usual Power of sending for Persons, Papers, and Witnesses; and with those peculiarly of Examining upon Oath themselves; and ' *Authorizing such Commissioners in* ' *the County, as they should think fit to examine* ' *Witnesses upon Oath,*' touching the Matters contain'd in the Petition.

But the Diligent *Propagators*, who were more grateful, than to Desert a Cause that had been so good to them; and probably more Wise, than to starve a Cause, which had hitherto fed (and would still with good looking after, feed) themselves; did, by some Means or other, deal in such an effectual Manner with the *Committee*, that, as far as I can judge, they met with all the Favour they could wish for, consistent with a seeming Regard to the joynt Desires of so many Thousand Petitioners, in a Matter of so much Concern, and in it self so very Notorious. I find indeed but very little of what pass'd at the Committee; Three or Four of their Hearings are to be observ'd in the *Mere. Cambr. Brit.* concerning which, however, very little is said, save that the *Propagators* were order'd to ' *Answer the* ' *Petition, and bring in their Accompts by the 18th* ' *of May*;' which, saith the *Mere.* ' *put the* ' Welch *Saints to a pitiful cold Sweat, in Riding* ' *up and down, and sitting up Day and Night, to* ' *patch up their broken Accompts*;' and the whole produce at last, was only ' *a Sheet of Paper, and* ' *a few general Negatives*' (embellish'd however, (it seems) with many Godly Words and Phrases) ' *with a Confession of 20000 l. or thereabouts* ' *for the two last Years*;' but not one Particular how they had dispos'd, or what was become of it. There was indeed produced before the Committee, a Book fairly written, with an handsome Title, purporting a particular Accompt; but it was never Read, much less was it lodg'd with the Committee, or lain open for the Petitioners to take a Copy of it: Nor cou'd they obtain so much as a Copy of that sorry Sheet of Paper, which the *Propagators* called their *Answer*, until near two Months after it was given in.

P. 9 15 18. each in the Margent, and p 18. 20. 22.

P. 18.

Ibid.

Ibid.

Ibid.

Ibid.

Mere. Camb. Brit. p. 19, 20.

However, the *Committee* receiv'd it; and thereupon preparing themselves for Justice, requir'd the Petitioners ' *to bring in, within two Days* ' *after, such Particulars contain'd in their Petition,* ' *upon which they did Desire to examine Witnesses.*' For this they were wholly unprovided (as probably the Committee well knew) expecting only that a Commission should have been issued to the Country where the Matter of Fact lay, and Witnesses resided, and where they alledged they were ready to make good every Particular of their Petition. Add to this, that they had not receiv'd the least Order or Direction, either from the House, or Committee, to provide themselves for such a Method of Proceeding: And if by ' *bringing in the Particulars, &c.*' was meant, (as some, it seems, construed it) to Point out the particular Persons, Sums, &c. that were guilty of the Mismanagement, or had been misapplied, and such other particular Abuses, with Time, Place, and the like, as they meant to complain of in the Propagators; this was plainly impossible to be done in two Months, much less cou'd it be effected in the poor pittance of two Days, allotted them by the Committee for that Purpose. Under these Disadvantages therefore, all that they could undertake, was, to prepare ' several Particulars of the true State of the ' Countries, in Relation to the Work of Pro- ' pagation of the Gospel there, grounded on ' their Petition,' and to present these to the Committee, which they did, *July* 16, following; signifying withal (if I mistake not) their Desires, that a Commission might be granted to be executed in the Country, in Order to make good their Allegations, and much more than they had as yet set forth. With this Month the *Mere.* concludes; and therefore I cannot be positive what the Event was; but the Committee having promised to Report what the Petitioners had delivered, to the House, they seemed to expect that such a Commission would shortly be issu'd, and I guess it was accordingly done; for I find some Foot-Steps of a Commission (of some kind or other) issued, pursuant to the Application of these Petitioners: In which the first Enquiry was to be, ' *who were Ejected since the Act?*' And in * the Accompts of the Sequestrators and Agents, for *Caermarthenshire*, for the Year 1650, is this Entry, ' *Our Disbursements for the Year, as did* ' *appear by our Acquittances to the Commissioners,* ' *when we were called to account by them,*' &c. But I doubt, the Industry of the Propagators was no less with the Commissioners, than it had been before been with the Committee, as I shall further say by and by, when I have first in a Word or Two accounted for a distinguish'd piece of Service, yielded the Propagators (and among them, himself) by *Vavasor Powell*, much about this Time, if I conjecture right. It may well be imagin'd from what has been already said, that the *Propagation* in *Wales* (especially after the Petition had been deliver'd to the *Parliament* against it) was now become a very Frequent Subject of Discourse; and that it was generally talk'd of, with no great Advantage to the *Propagators*: To Inform the World aright therefore in this Matter Mr. *Powell* (who was well known to be a *Godly Man*) writes the *Letter* (whether Real, or Feigned, I know not) more than once already mention'd, giving an account, how much ' *God* ' had been Glorified' and how ' many Hun- ' dreds, if not Thousands, had been Converted' by the *Propagation*; Recommending most of the *Commissioners*, for Persons ' *really Godly*,' and Setting forth the Uprightness of their Proceedings; reviling the Clergy of *North Wales*, and lessening the Numbers of those *Ejected* there, in the manner already taken Notice of; and Setting off the Sufficiency (both as to Numbers and Qualifications) of such *Ministers* (and Schoolmasters) as had been Substituted in their Rooms.

Mere. p. 22.

* This Paper, if it be to be procured, would do belonging great Light into these Matters.

Sect p. 22.

In some Papers that I have seen, too I am in doubt whether there might not be some other Commission.

* Taken at Neath, Oct. 1655.

See it in the Petit. of S. Wales, p. 6, 7, 8. I take this to be the Letter mentioned by Whit. Mem. p. 558. relating to the Propagation, for its Subject & Argument very well with the Account giv. Whitlock. Some of that Letters, this is in Italics indeed, they might the others of the same Tenor.

And that Falsehood might by the Artifice of a Conveyance, keep equal Pace with that Truth, which had by his own Strength gone thro' every part of the Kingdom, this Letter (to whomsoever Directed) was sent to every Body, that could Read in the *Diurnal*. What Truth there was in some of the chief Allegations of it, has been already Consider'd; and adding, that it gave Occasion to the *Paper* so often Cited, Intituled ' *The Petition of the Six Counties of South Wales,* ' *&c.*' I return to the Conteit betwixt the *Propagators*, and their Adversaries *the Petitioners*. The Latter of which did, I doubt, Receive but little Satisfaction (as is before suggested) from the Commission I was speaking of; and therefore

See the Petit. of S. Wales p. b.

If an Order may be had for it, it will be worth while for a Curious, that finds Commission was at all Issued.

Peril of South Wales p. 32.

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did, as I Gues; betake themſelves to ſome other Methods for bringing the *Propagators* to Accompt; becauſe, * *Aug.* 30, 1654, was paſs'd an Ordinance of the *Protector*, and his *Council*, appointing Sir *Hugh Owen*, and about Eighteen others there named, Commiſſioners for the Six Counties of *South Wales*, and the County of *Monmouth*; and *Matthew Morgan*, with about Twelve others (named alſo in the Ordinance) Commiſſioners for the Six Counties of *North Wales*. Any Three of which were impower'd to call before 'em all thoſe, who by the Authority of the Act of *Propagation*, had receiv'd, or diſpos'd of any of the Profits of the Rectories, Vicarages, &c. to give a '*true* ' *and perfect Accompt upon Oath*,' of all ſuch Rents, Iſſues, Profits, &c. Purſuant to which the Sequeſtrators (whoſe Buſineſs it was, as I find, to Set the Livings) and the Collectors (or Receivers and Treaſurers, as they are at other Times called) for *South Wales* and *Monmouth*, deliver'd in their Accompts for the Years 1650, 1651, 1652, at *Neath*, before *George Gwyn*, *Herbert Evans*, *Charles Gwyn*, *John Williams*, and *Robert Thomas*, Five of the Commiſſioners appointed in the Act; by whom they were receiv'd and allow'd, *Auguſt* 10, 1665. The Originals of theſe Accompts were ſent me, by the great Favour of the Honourable Mr. *Baron Price*, as has been already ſaid; and are the *Accompts of the Sequeſtrators and Agents* ſo often mention'd in this *Hiſtory* of the *Propagation*.

* Scob. Coll. Part II. p. 347.

And ſometimes Agents.

What was done in *North Wales* by virtue of this Ordinance, I am wholly uninform'd; but I find it confirm'd, and continu'd among many other Acts, Ordinances, &c. 1656; which looks as though the Reaſon and Neceſſity of it ſtill continu'd: And the *Return* of the Sheriff of *Brecon* (which I have ſo frequently produced) being made in Obedience to the Orders of a ' Committee of Parliament, appointed to conſi-' der how *Wales* was ſupplied with a Miniſtry, ' &c. ſeems to ſuggeſt, that the Petitioners (for ſome others) had even till that Time, conteaded with the *Propagators*; and I preſume nothing but the great Bleſſing of the *Reſtoration*, which ſet the whole Nation to Rights, did at laſt put an End to the Controverſie. Altho' the ſoul and diſtinguiſh'd Enormities of the *Propagation*, ſeem in ſome Sort, to have been Exempted from the General *Indemnity*: For an Enquiry was made by a Commiſſion, after the Return of his Majeſty, into theſe Matters, in the ſeveral Pariſhes both of *North* and *South Wales* (as has been already ſaid) in Order, as I conceive, to make thoſe *Plunderers* refund their ill-gotten Wealth. I have now before me a printed Paper of *Inſtructions*, from the Commiſſioners, to the Hundred-Conſtables, Directing them what Orders to Iſſue to the Petty-Conſtables, &c.

See Scob. Collect. Parts. p. 190.

And ſome Returns of the ſame Kind, of which I have before ſpoken.

1658.

In the printed Paper are Blanks left for the Time and Place, where, and whereto to make their Returns; *and that Copy, which I have, not being filled up, I can't learn thoſe Circumſtances; but if I will Remember (for it is now more than Eight Years ſince I ſearched theſe Papers in a Hurry) not only theſe, but moſt other Matters relating to this Commiſſion, muſt have been learnt from ſome of the Papers at* Lambeth, *before mention'd, would my Time have allow'd me to make the Enquiry.*

The Commiſſioners are therein call'd his Majeſty's Commiſſioners: The Petty-Conſtables were to ' Summon before theſe Commiſſioners ' all Perſons in their reſpective Pariſhes, that had ' acted as Commiſſioners, in Ejecting the Clergy: ' All Perſons that had acted under 'em, as all ' Farmers, Tenants, &c. of Sequeſter'd Livings, ' &c. all that had ſucceeded in the Sequeſter'd ' Pariſhes, or had (either as Itinerants, or by ' Way of Augmentation) receiv'd any of the ' Profits; All Pariſhioners who had kept any of ' the Tithes in their own Hands: The Heirs, ' Executors, or Adminiſtrators of any of the a-' foreſaid Perſons, and any credible Perſons, that ' cou'd give Evidence in any of theſe Matters; ' and were to Enquire of any Books or Writings ' that cou'd give any Light into them: And laſt-' ly, were to ſignifie to all Perſons concern'd, ' that if they would forthwith apply to the Com-' miſſioners, they might compound for what they ' ſtand charged with, and thereby avoid the ' Charge and Trouble of being Sued in his Ma-' jeſty's Name; and their Heirs might ſtand ac-' quitted for ever.' But what Event this Commiſſion had, I am wholly Ignorant.

Before I part with the *Propagation*, I muſt add, what has been now ſaid at large of this Subject, with Relation to *South Wales*, is to be underſtood (with the neceſſary Alterations only of Perſons and Places) of *North Wales* likewiſe, the Proceedings of the Propagators in both Parts of the Country exactly *Tallying* with one another; of which there are ſufficient Indications, tho' I am not able (for want of more perfect Notices) to produce the Particulars. Moſt of the Obſervations I have to Offer upon this Head, have been already mention'd, or hinted at on ſome Occaſion or other; and therefore I have little more to do now, beſides laying them together. *Walvaſor Powell*, indeed, in his Letter, affirms, that the *Propagation* had (about 1652, as I Gues) Ejected but 51 of the Clergy, or thereabouts; and that in *Flintſhire* particularly, there had not been Two caſt out by virtue of the Act. But in Return to this, it has been already obſerv'd, that in ſome of the Counties (of this Part of *Wales*, as I underſtand it) they had not left above Two of the *old Miniſters*; particularly in *Montgomeryſhire* there were no leſs than 47 of the Clergy Ejected (as I think is plainly enough intimated in the Preſentment of the *Grand Jury* of that County) which ſeems to have been the whole Clergy in a Man; for there are but 47 Pariſhes in that County. Add to this, that the * *Hue* and *Cry*, compared with ſome other Papers, makes the Sequeſter'd Revenues of the Clergy in *North Wales*, equal to thoſe in *South Wales*; (for he computes the whole Incomes in the Hands of the Propagators at 40000 *l. per Ann.* And the other Papers often produced already, never make thoſe of *South Wales* to have been above 20000 *l.* of it) and if ſo, the Ejectments in this Part of the Country, muſt in Proportion have far exceeded thoſe in the other.

Petit. of S. Wales, p. 5.

Ibid. p. 14.

See it, Petit. of South Wales, p. 15.

See Camd. Brit. Eng. p. 651. * P. 5.

Nor were the Churches any better ſupplied there, than in *South Wales*. Mr. *Powell* declares in the Letter now mention'd, that there had been ' Thirty Two Miniſters ſent, out of which, ' Twenty Four at leaſt, were Univerſity Men; ' and ſome of the reſt, good Scholars.' But the Petition of *South Wales* affirms, That theſe Teachers wanted to be Inſtructed themſelves, in the ' firſt Principles of the Oracles of God:' That they were ſuch as effectually brought Preaching into ' Contempt and Deriſion,' and that they would have been glad of 10 *l. per. Ann.* And the Preſentment from the *Grand Jury* for the County of *Montgomery*, ſets forth, that theſe imployed with them, were ' Illiterate poor ' Tradeſmen.'

P. 15.

Petition of S. Wales, p. 16.

One would, however, be tempted in ſome Meaſure to think, that they were in Truth, thoſe very precious Men which Mr. *Powell* deſir'd to have them Thought; becauſe their Maſters were ſo very Sparing of them in the *Northern*, as well as in the *Southern* Parts of this Country: For any one that called himſelf a Teacher, was a Rarity, hardly to be ſeen in ſome Years, among many of the Pariſhes, Three or Four *Itinerants* only being allow'd for the Supply of near Seventy Pariſhes.

Ibid. p. 14.

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By a Paper, which I take to have been a *Return* from the *Sheriff of Denbighshire*, (of the same Nature, but not so *full* and *particular*, as that from *Brecon*, fo often mention'd) and by a like *Return* from *Carnarvan*, I find that many *Parishes* in these *Counties*, have neglected for *several Years* together (of which I have already mention'd some Particulars in another *Place*) and the *Grand-Jury* of the *County of Montgomery*, let forth, in the *same Presentment*, just now mention'd, that the whole 47 *Parish-Churches* of their *County*, ' *were left Vacant upon the Lord's Day, without any known Preacher to Officiate in them*,' fave the ' *Few Illiterate poor Tradesmen*,' just now Spoken of. It seems the like *Presentment* was made for *Denbighshire*; and in the *Paper*, now mention'd (which I judge, as is said, to be a *Return* from this *County*) it is affirm'd, that the *Commissioners* had Receiv'd out of that single *County* 6898 *l.*

Perfe. of S. Wales, p. 16.

Ibid.

It is surely needless to suggest, that (to continue the *Parallel*) this *Sum*, and all the other *Sequester'd Incomes*, in the *North Wales* are here beyond Question. Dispos'd of in the same manner, as those in the *South*: For besides what may be gather'd from several other Things, already taken Notice of, the Matter plainly shews it self, in what is here mention'd, Namely, the *Scandalous Supply* (or rather *Neglect*) of the *Churches* and *Parishes*, in these Parts: But to *Compleat the Agreement* betwixt the *Miseries of those two Parts of the Country*, under the *Propagation*, I must now take further Notice of what has been just mentioned before, that to deliver themselves from the *Intolerable Burthen* of them, *North Wales* followed the *Pattern* of *South Wales*, in Resolving to to apply likewise to the *Parliament* by way of *Petition*; to the Progress of which, the *Endeavours*, of *Vavasor Powell*, were no small Hindrance for some time; but the Inhabitants afterward Resum'd *Courage*, and the *Merc. Camb. Brit.*

P. 33, In the Margent * With which Month the Merc. ended, as is last mention'd.

affirm'd, in * *July* 1651, it wou'd ' *be suddenly Presented*; but whether it was so or not, I do not find; much less can I say, what *Reception* or *Event* it had, if at all *Presented*; only I guess, that in this likewise they shar'd the *same Fate*, with their *Brethren* of *South Wales*; because the *Ordinance* of 1654, appointing *Commissioners* to take the *Accompts*, *&c.* concern'd *North*, as well as *South Wales*; and the *Enquiries* by *Parliament* in 1658, (as appears by the *Returns from Denbighshire*, and *Carnarvanshire*, just now Spoken of, and another of the *same kind*, as I take it, that must be now mention'd from *Merioneth*) were likewise the same, in both the *One*, and the *Other*, of these *Parts* of the *Country*.

Act to Sequester the Clergy in Yorkshire.

It is now high Time to return again into *England*, tho' we shall find but very little Work left to be done there (for some Years at least) as has been formerly Suggested. *March* 27, 1649, The *Commons* Ordered ' that Mr. *Robinson*, do ' bring in a *Bill*, to appoint *Commissioners* in the ' *County* of *York*, to make *Inquiry* of the *Ignorant*, ' *Scandalous* and *Malignant Ministers*, and to dis- ' place them upon *Conviction*, and to place *Godly* and *Painful Men* in their *Rooms*.' Whether this pass'd into an *Act*; and if it did, what Proceedings were had upon it, is wholly unknown to me.

Estates of several Clergymen declar'd Forfeited for Treason.

* Scob. Coll. Part 1. p. 106, 141, 161.

By the * *Acts* of *July* 16, 1651, *August* 4, 1652, and *November* 18, following; the Estates of about 700 of the *Principal Nobility* and *Gentry*, were declar'd Forfeited, for ' *Treason* against the *Parliament*, and *People of England*.' Among these, appear several of the *Clergy* (and possibly there were some others of them in those *Lists*, altho' they do not there appear under that *Character*,) who will be after mention'd in their proper Places; and therefore I forbear to say any thing more of them at present.

Design to send *Commissioners* from the Country to Sequester the *Clergy*.

In 1653, a Project was on Foot to send a new Set of *Commissioners* in to the Country, to Sequester the *Clergy*, —— For this End, the whole *Kingdom* was to be Divided into six *Circuits*; to each of which, Three *Commissioners* were to be sent from *London*, who were to be Join'd by Four or Six of each Respective County within that *Circuit*, in which they shou'd Act; and accordingly *December* 13, that Year, a Report was made from the *Committee*, touching *Tithes* (who had that *Matter* under their Consideration. That ' the *Commissioners* should have *Power* to Eject all ' *Ministers*, who were not of Good Behaviour, ' and *Holy* in *Conversation*, or not *Apt* and *Able* ' to *Teach*, or *Held not Forth* the *Faithful Word*, ' or be not *Diligent*, or *Labour not* in the *Word* ' and *Doctrine*, nor be *Greedy* of *Filthy Lucre*; ' and that they be impower'd to settle *Godly* and ' *Able Persons*, to settle the *Gospel* in all void ' Places;' to Unite Parishes, *&c.* And there were likewise several other Things in the *Report*: But the Former Part of it being on the Question, Rejected, this Attempt on the Clergy, fell to the Ground at that Time; tho', if I judge right, it was receiv'd the following Year, in the *Act* appointing *Commissioners* to Eject *Scandalous*, *Ignorant* and *Insufficient Ministers* and *Schoolmasters*, *&c.* of which, I shall say more hereafter, being first obliged by the Order of Time, to speak of another Sort of *Commissioners*, then commonly known by the Name of *Tyers*, and Erected in the Latter End of this Year 1653.

Whitl. Mem. P. 535. See also Wood, Lond. Vol. II. p. 319

The *Commissioners* for approbation of Publick Preachers, commonly called *Tryers*.

In some Notices Transmitted to me, relating to the County of *Devon*, there is mention made of *Tyers* in that County, soon after 1649, as also about the Year 1651. Whether they might be some of the *Committees* or *Commissioners*, before Accounted for (or some Impower'd under 'em) who were mistaken for these *Tyers*; or whether they might be a *Committee*, or a Set of *Commissioners*, who had some Powers given them, relating to the Clergy, the Account of which, has otherwise wholly escaped me; or whether these Notices might be mistaken in point of Time, and so they were some of the *Divines*, Impower'd under those *Tyers*, of which, I am now going to speak, I cannot certainly say; but I am most inclined to believe, they were of this last kind; and the rather, because they are said to have been of two Sorts, the one *Independent*, and the other *Presbyterian*; for the Ministers in the several Counties, to whom the *Tyers delegated their Powers*, being partly as is probable, of the one of these Opinions, and Partly of the other, It seems likely enough they might fort themselves accordingly, and those of the *Presbyterian Persuasion* chiefly Compose some of their Sessions; Whilst those of the *Congregational way*, made up the greater Part of the Other.

Whilst 'twere now, they might not be the Tyers & Judges of the Ministers, &c. Such as were to be chosen Elders, &c. under their New Division *Note*, in which part, Parl. Hist. Vol. III. p. 1248, 1261.

But be these Matters as they will; it is sure that those *Tyers*, of which, I am now to speak, were not Formally Erected by any Ordinance, until the latter End of 1653, as is just now said. *April* 5, that Year, the House indeed Order'd, ' *That a certain Number of Ministers and others, be appointed to sit in every County, to Examine, Judge and Approve all such Persons, as shall be called to Preach the Gospel*;' and Four Days before that Year Expir'd (viz. *March* 20,) the *Project* being then compleatly Form'd, an Ordinance was pass'd by *Cromwell* and his *Council*, complaining in the Preamble, ' *That for some Time past, no certain Course had been Established, for the supplying Vacant Places with Able and Fit Persons*; whereby many Weak, Scandalous, Popish and

Whitl. Mem. P. 542.

Scob. Coll. Part 1. P. 218.

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This Ordin was again confirmed, among many others, in 1648. See Ibid. p 193.

‡ Or claimed an Augmentation. See p. 220.

See also Abridgment, p. 69.

See the Title-Page of Impunitio Anglise.

* Which was after by another Ordinance enlarged to the 24d of July. Scob. Collect. Part 2. p. 314.

' and Ill-affected Persons, had Intruded' themselves, and therefore appointing, ' That every Person, ' who shou'd after the 25th, of that Instant March, ' be ‡ Presented, Nominated, &c. to any Benefice; ' or Publick Settled Lecture in England, or ' Wales, before he be Admitted, shou'd be judged ' and approved by the Persons after Nam'd, to be a ' Person for the Grace of God in him, his Holy and ' Unblameable Conversation; as also for his Know- ' ledge, and Utterance, able and fit to Preach the ' Gospel;' and that Franc. Rous, Esq; (with about 37 others there Named, part Laymen, part Ministers) should be the *Commissioners* for such *Approbation*; any Five of which, were *Impower'd* to *Approve* (but no *Number* under Nine might *Act* in *Rejecting*) such, as offer'd themselves for *Examination*; and in case of the *Death* or *Removal* of any of them, the *Protector*, (with his *Council* or the *Parliament*, if sitting) was to Supply the *Vacancies*: The *Protector* was also to appoint any place within *London* or *Westminster*, for their *Place of meeting*, which (for some time at least, if not thro' the whole Course of their *Sessions*) was at *Whitehall*. To such as they *Approv'd*, they were to give ' *an Instrument in writing*' for that Purpose; without which no one was to be deem'd *Lawfully Possess'd* of any *Benefice* or *Lecture*; and by virtue of which Writing, when obtain'd, was put into as *full Possession*, as if he had been admitted by *Institution* and *Induction*.

Nor did their *Powers* look Forward only, but Backwards also, for near *Twelve Months*, viz. to *April* the 1st that Year. No *Person*, who had been from that Time placed in any such *Benefice* or *Lecture*, being allowed to *Continue in it*, unless he got himself *Approved* before the *24th of June*, 1654; which was in Effect, a *full Power* of *Sequestration* on those, who had been admitted to any *Living* for the Year then past'd; and in case of any *Suit* or *Contest* relating to the *Patronage*, the *Commissioners* were expressly *Authoriz'd* to *Sequester* the *Profits*, during the *Dependance* of the *Suit*, and to appoint whom they thought fit to Supply the *Cure*.

And it is observable, that tho' the *Primary Power* given by the *Commissioners*, was to judge whether the '*Grace of God was in*' the Person who offer'd himself for *Approbation*; and that pursuant to it, one chief part of their Examination usually concern'd the *precise Time*, and *Manner* of the *Conversion of the Candidate* (as will more fully appear by and by) yet either mistrusting the Sufficiency of any Inquiries, that it was possible for them to make in the Shriving of those, who should come before them, or imagining that an *Holy Life*, did not *Necessarily* accompany the *Grace of God*, the Ordinance provided, that all, who presented themselves for *Approbation*, should bring a *Certificate*, signed by Three Persons at least, ' of *known Godliness and Integrity*' (one of which to be a Preacher of the *Gospel in some Settled Place*) ' *touching their Godly and Unblame-* ' *able Conversation*.'

Nor must I omit to Observe, in the last Place, that some of the Sequester'd Clergy, taking advantage of the *Act of Oblivion* in 1651, (having either attempted to Repossess themselves of their Old Livings, or being Nominated to others) and offering themselves to the *Commissioners* for *Admission*, it was therefore provided by an Ordinance, of *September* 2, 1654, that they should not ' give ' *Admission to any of them, until by Experience of* ' *their Conformity, and Submission to the Present* ' *Government, his* Highness *and his* Council, ' *should be Satisfied, of their Fitness, and Signifie* ' *the same to the Commissioners.*'

Scob. Collect. Part II. p. 365.

The Chief, if not the only Power of Examining and Appointing those, who should be admitted to Livings, had been before Lodged with the Assembly; but these dropping, together with the Parliament, in the Beginning of this Year, one Principal Design of this *Commission*, seems to have been, the Supplying the Want of that Power, which fell with them; and which, if they would keep up the Face of *Order* or *Religion*, it was necessary to Revive.

See the Abridgment, p. 68, 69.

But that which I am more concern'd to take Notice of, is, that this was done with a particular Regard to the Exclusion of the Old Loyalists, and no doubt, of those Young Ones likewise who might have arisen, and been then ready to offer themselves for such Places, as they could get Friends to present them to.

The *Abridgment* calls this one of *Cromwell's* ' chief Works,' and expressly assigns ' the Purging of the Ministry,' as the End of it. And tho' it may seem to Suggest, by what immediately follows, that those of the *Presbyterian Stamp*, were in part Aimed at; yet in the Account of their Proceedings, which is forthwith Subjoyned, such a Character is produced of those, that were Rejected, as the *Abridgment* never Bestows on any *Presbyterian Divines*; but is almost the Literal Description, it frequently gives of those of the *Church of England*: However, there needs no other Proof of what I have now said, than the *Additional Ordinance* last mention'd; together with some further Particulars, which will be by and by Produced, and several others which will after appear in the *List*, when I come to speak of the Sufferings of particular Persons.

p. 68.

The Powers thus given the *Tryers* by the *Ordinance of their Institution*, for the Purposes now mention'd, were, as Mr. *Goodwyn* calls them, *Hyper-Archiepiscopal*, and *Super-Metropolitan*: For tho' the *Clamours* raised upon the *Tyranny* of the Bishops, were so Loud, and many, yet the *Laws* had provided a *Remedy* against the most Arbitrary Prelate, that ever Governed; and the Clerk, if he were Aggrieved and Rejected, without good and Sufficient Cause, might (in most, if not all Cases, as Mr. *Goodwyn* justly observes) Right himself, by a *Quare impedit*? or if the Bp. be left to judge of the Qualifications of the Clerk to be admitted, yet those Qualifications are sufficiently Specified and Particulariz'd in the Ecclesiastical Laws; and the Bishop may, by the course of Law now mention'd, be obliged to assign the particular Reasons of such his Refusal.

Tryers Tryed, p. 21.

Ibid. p. 21.

But the Determination of these *Commissioners* was in those Respects, like that of the last Judgment, Final and Absolute: Nor did the *Ordinance* Specifie any Particulars, save that of an *Holy Conversation*; leaving all the rest in the general Words of *Grace*, *Knowledge* and *Utterance*; and therefore the *Commissioners* were not obliged to *assign* any other Cause of their *Rejecting* any Person, besides that of a General and Arbitrary, NOT APPROVED. And when it is further considered, that very frequently in such *Commissions*, some few Active and Designing Members, usually carry all the rest with them, (and if I do not mistake, Mr. *Nye*, and *Hugh Peters*, had in Fact this Influence among the *Tryers*) it will thence follow, that not only the *Future Rights* of the whole Body of the Ministers in the Kingdom, but in a manner those of the *Patrons* likewise, were lodged in the Hands of *Three* or *Four Persons* only, who did thereby each of them in Effect, enjoy an Authority, much beyond that of the greatest *Metropolitan*, that ever *Sate* in either of the *Two Chairs* of *Canterbury*

See also Abridgment, p. 14.

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bury or *York*; whilst, in the mean Time, they were, God well knows, on all Accounts, defpicably inferior to *moft* (and I believe, I might fafely fay, on many Accounts, to the very worft) of the Bifhops, that have filled the feveral Sees of this Kingdom fince the *Reformation*; and might not only, for other Parts of their Characters, be well fuípected of Practiíing, but are alío well known in Fact, to have practiíed fuch Partialities and Corruptions, under the great Temptations of fo high a Truft, as, I think, I hardly ever met with, fo much as charged on any Bifhop, by the worft of his Enemies.

I cannot forbear to obferve on this Occaíion, how much the Security provided by this Ordinance, fell fhort of that which was given to the Church by the Conftitution before in Being, relating to the *Learning*, *Orthodox Belief*, and *honeft Converfation* of fuch as were admitted to the Cure of Souls. With Regard to the Former of theíe, (altho' it is well known, that the Clamour of Ignorance was one of the Loudeft, they raiíed againft the Regular Clergy; and that the Appointments of the Church have fpecifi'd thoíe Degrees of it, under which no one can be admitted to its Orders, and conſequently to Officiate in it;) yet the Ordinance, as is juft now faid, particularized nothing relating to that Matter; mentioning only the ſingle and general Word *Knowledge* (and perhaps induſtriouſly avoiding that of Learning) and leaving the Particulars to the Commiſſioners; who might therefore determine any Degrees of it, they ſhould pleaſe to think ſufficient; and accordingly (there being no previous Rules, or Directions relating to their Orders, nor ſo much as any Orders at all neceſſarily requir'd) with this unlimited Power, it is well known, they approved of ſeveral, the moſt illiterate Perſons, and even unordain'd Mechanicks, and others of the meaneſt Education. As to what concerns the Second, the Ordinance is wholly Silent in that great Point (unleſs any one will ſay, it is virtually concluded in the Third Qualification) and for any Thing it provided to the Contrary, or for any Care the Commiſſioners took, as far as I can learn, the Perſons who offer'd themſelves, might believe any of the moſt monſtrous Errors (thoſe of *Epiſcopacy* and *Obedience* to their *Prince* only excepted) or be as Defective as they would, in the Belief of the other Diſtinguiſhing Parts of the Chriſtian Faith, provided only he embraced (or told them he did ſo) ſome few Diſtinguiſhing and Diſcriminating Doctrines of thoſe Times, chiefly relating to *Predeſtination*, and the other Queſtions dependent upon it; whilſt the Subſcriptions, *&c.* requir'd by the Church, as well to that moſt ancient and primitive Syſtem of Belief, the *Apoſtles Creed*, as to the latter Explications of it in the *Nicene* and *Athanaſian Creeds*, againſt the *Arian* and *other* Hereſies, and to the other great Points of Chriſtian Doctrine, in the *Articles of Religion* (many of which are more particularly level'd, and provided in a more eſpecial manner, to be Recognized againſt thoſe Errors of the *Romiſh Church*, in Oppoſition to which the Saints of thoſe Times pretended themſelves ſo very Zealous) do give all the Security that it is poſſible to Demand, in ſo weighty a Concern as that of a right *Faith* and *Belief*, in thoſe Perſons themſelves, who have it in Charge, to Guide and Direct the *Faith* of others. And as to what concerns the real *Power* of *Godlineſs* in them, as they loved to call it, the *Teſtimonial* directed by the Ordinance of the outward Expreſſion of it, in the Honeſty of their Converſations (which, as it is the beſt Proof of the Internal Grace of God, ſo it is in Truth, the only Teſt that *humane Laws* can Demand, as being the only Object of their Judgment) did not Equal, much leſs exceed that requir'd by the Church: Nor would theſe Enquiries concerning their Converſation, on which the Ordinance, at leaſt, the Commiſſioners, in their Proceedings, laid the main and principal Streſs, by any means Anſwer the Great and Weighty Purpoſes they pretended by them: For not at preſent to examine the falſe Principles in the Matter of Converſion, and thoſe Marks of Grace on which they chiefly Depended; nor to obſerve what a Door this open'd to the wildeſt Enthuſiaſm, let it only be conſider'd, that the Reading the Books of the Times, on theſe Subjects, or the bare attending three or four Examinations; and even the common Cant of the Age would plainly furniſh the moſt arrant *Hypocrite* with ſuch Anſwers, to the uſual Queſtions that were asked, as none but God only, who knew the Heart, could poſſibly Diſprove. I take it for Granted, that the Uſurper, *Cromwell*, as much as he was once Thought to have the Power of Godlineſs in him, is, at this time of Day, allow'd by every Body, to have been a conſummate Hypocrite, as well in the Religious, as the Civil Senſe of that Word; and yet I Appeal to any one, whether he could not have Anſwer'd theſe Queſtions, and have talked to theſe Commiſſioners in their own Language, as well as any the moſt Godly Divine among them: In a Word, the only Security they had, of a Man's Honeſty, from this Method, was no other, than that moſt ridiculous one of taking a Man's own Word for it, that he was moſt certainly a very Godly Perſon.

Nor muſt I omit to mention the intolerable Burden of this Commiſſion, even to their own Miniſters, whilſt they were oblig'd to go to *London*, from the moſt remote and diſtant Parts of the Kingdom; (tho' for the ſmalleſt Livings of Lectures) and what was ſtill worſe, to attend there, as * Mr. *Goodwin* juſtly obſerves, 'the 'Leiſure of the Underlings, Clerks, or Regiſters,' who were not, it ſeems, very forward to Diſpatch them, without Seeing (or rather Feeling) ſome very good Reaſon for their ſo doing; for, as † Mr. *Goodwin* further affirms, '*Let the* '*Clerk or Regiſter be but a little over conſider'd,* '*the* Dedimus Poteſtatem *will be given with the* '*heaped Meaſure of Expedition.*' *See an Inſtance of one from York-ſhire, who was not approved till the End of Three Weeks, waited down Works after for his Inſtrument, and was at laſt fain to away without it, becauſe, as Mr. Nye told him, his Certificate was not Subſcribed by Hands they knew.* Inquiſ. Anglic. p. 6.

Ner in Truth, could it well be otherwiſe, where a ſingle Commiſion was to fill all the Vacancies in the Kingdom, as they happen'd; and perſonally to examine every ſingle Candidate before he could be admitted. However, it muſt be own'd, they did in ſome Caſes Redreſs both the one and the other of theſe Grievances, by appointing a Sort of Sub-Commiſſioners in the Country; but by what Authority I know not: For the Grand Ordinance did not expreſly furniſh them with any Power, either to delegate their Authority, or appoint ſuch Sub-Commiſſioners; nor have I met with any Subſequent Ordinance for that Purpoſe. *See the Example of Tilenus before the Tryers, &c.* *See Abridg. p. 69*

I have already ſaid, that the Perſons entruſted with theſe Powers, were, in point of Condition, partly Laymen, and partly of their Clergy. I muſt now add, that, with Relation to their Opinions, they were partly *Preſbyterians*, (interſpers'd with ſome *Anabaptiſt*) but chiefly, and for the moſt Part, * *Independents*; and among them, † *Stephen Marſhall*, *Nicholas Lockier*, *Peter Sterry*, *Philip Nye*, and *Hugh Peters*; which Two laſt, as hath been already ſuggeſted, were, if I miſtake not, the moſt active and buſie of all the Commiſſioners. About a Fortnight after the Paſſing

Baxt. Ref. Bench. 155. Abridg. p. 60.
† *See* Sub Celtic Rem. II. p. 279

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See Whitl. *Mem. p.* 568

See the Title Page of Inquisit. Anglican.

Where most of them (except one for the Year 1646) are, if I mistake not, preserved.

Passing of the Ordinance, they began to Sit (at *Whitehall* as I think.) And the Ordinance for their Appointment being Recogniz'd in 1656, (as is already said) they continu'd their Sessions until the Beginning of 1659, as Appears by some of their Books, which I have seen in the Custody of his Grace the Archbishop's Secretary at *Lambeth*: Nor do I remember to have met with any other Dissolution of them, than by the Restoration of his Majesty, when all the Bonds of Iniquity were broken, and the whole Nation set at Liberty.

What Numbers they Ejected, by virtue of the Power given them over those, who had been admitted for the Twelve Months which preceded their being Erected, or in what Numbers they Rejected such of the Royalists, as submitted to present themselves before them for Approbation, in the Course of their Sitting, I do not find; but that they exercised their Tyranny on several; (and probably on far the greater Part of them) that the same Spirit of Oppression, which was predominant in the Committees, overrul'd the Proceedings of these Commissioners likewise; that they practised many Corruptions, rejected Men of Worth and Learning, whilst they approved some of the vilest and most worthless Wretches, seems sufficiently plain, from the following Testimonies, and the Instances here subjoyned, out of those few Notices that I have receiv'd concerning them.

P. 69. The *Abridgment* indeed (tho' it otherwise speaks with Disregard enough of them) affirms, that 'with all their Faults thus much must be 'said, ——That they did a great deal of good to 'the Church; they saved many a Congregation 'from Ignorant, Ungodly, Drunken Teachers; 'that Sort of Ministers that either preach'd a-'gainst an Holy Life, or preach'd as Men that 'never were acquainted with it; all those that 'used the Ministry but as a common Trade, to 'live by, and were never likely to convert a 'Soul: All these they usually Rejected, and in 'their Stead admitted of any that were Able, 'Serious Preachers, and lived a Godly Life, of 'what Opinion so ever they were, that was To-'lerable." Who those are, to whom this Character is in other Places affix'd, hath been already Hinted; and if what is here affirm'd, be true, it is sure, that *Loyalty* and *Affection to the Church*, were Two of those *intolerable Opinions*: For it is undeniable both from the *Sub∫idiary Ordinance* before mention'd, and from the whole Course of the Proceedings of these Commissioners, that the *old Loyalists* were excluded from the Benefit of *Approbation*: Nor can I readily think what *other Opinions*; besides these, were Thought the *intolerable* ones: For, not to Mention the *Medley* of *Opinions* among these *Judges* themselves, it is well known, that if they pas'd some 'Able 'and Serious Preachers,' they approved, together with them, many of that Rabble of wild *Enthusiasts*, which invaded the Pulpits in those Days, made up of *Soldiers*, *Pedlars*, *Bankrupt-Tradesmen* and *Mechanicks*: Some of this last Sort approved by them, have been already mention'd by Name, in the Account of the *Propagation of the Gospel* in *Wales*.

But let the Disagreement betwixt what I have hitherto affirmed of these *Commissioners*, and the Account before given of them by the *Abridgment*, be determin'd by the Testimonies and Instances proposed to be alledged. The Author of
P. 152. the *Third Volume* of the *Compleat History of* England, assures us, That 'this *Holy Inquisition* 'was turned into a Snare, to catch the Men of 'Probity and Sense, and Sound Divinity; and 'to let none Escape, but the Ignorant, Bold, 'Canting Fellows: For these *Triers* ask'd few or 'no Questions in Knowledge and Learning, but 'only about Conversion and Grace in the Heart; 'to which the readieft Answers would arise from 'Infatuation in some, and the Trade of Hypo-'crisie in others: By which Means the Right of 'Patronage was at their Pleasure, and the Cha-'racter and Ability of Divines was whatever 'they pleased to make them; and Churches were 'filled all with little Creatures of the State.' And Dr. *Bates*, who lived thro' the Times of their Tyranny, and probably was personally acquainted with several of the *Commissioners*, as well as their *Proceedings*, gives this Account of them. 'Hisce licitum erat, aut admittere ad 'curam animarum, aut arcere, *nullo prorsus Or-dinationis* habito respectu: Non referam quantum pro unius cujusque Ingenio, in hoc genere Officii, *Prensationibus, pretio, politicitationibus, præmiis*, Simoniace transferant; etiam & 'Laici, *militibus, Propolis, Propudiis, Decoctionibus permissum Sacra politiis munus contrectare.*' Add to this, that the learned Mr. *Gafford*, the Sequester'd Rector of *Dennington* in *Suffolk* (who had, as it is said, been himself before them) affirms, that 'Notorious Hereticks, 'close Romanists, and mad Mechanicks,' might get Admission to Livings, if they had 'but so 'much Impudency and Hypocrisie as to tell Two 'or Three Holy Lies of the 'same, and manner 'of their Conversion; (tho' they † never were 'so wicked then, when they so belied God and 'themselves, by feigning themselves to have 'been so converted from their Wickedness) and 'then Whine or Snivel *Three or Four Time-Serving Principles*, and Answer or Admire at 'Four or Five strange Mungril Questions, which 'some of the Propounders themselves understood not, 'and those that have any Ingenuity amongst them, can scarce forbear Laughing at: And for 'the Palliating their Ignorance, Disclaim human 'Learning, as Savouring too much of the Two 'Universities, *Rome* and *Babylon*: And at the last, 'if these Rare *Gifts* take not with all the Examiners, be but furnished with *one good Gift, or Two more in their Hands*, to open some of the others 'Mouths, to speak a few good Words in Private 'on their Behalf, and to say how they are affect-'ed, and what Opinion they are of:' And lastly, Mr. (*After* Dr.) *Sadler*, who, 'tis certain, suffer'd under them, and therefore had a sensible Knowledge of their Oppressions and Corruptions, hath drawn a Parallel betwixt these *English* Inquisitors, and those in the Church of *Rome*. This Gentleman, after he had briefly represented the Methods used by the Romish *Triers*, declares, That the Proceedings of these Commissioners were 'alike severe to those they Disaffected, 'being very Partial, Close, Dilatory, and Pre-'judicial:' That 'their Questions (be they Idle, 'Solid or Captious) must be answer'd to alike 'Extempore;' that 'they have alike by their In-'formers, Intelligence from all Parts;' that 'they 'are alike Examiners, Witnesses, and Judges in 'their own Case; and that their many Turnings 'to Delay, or Delude any one, were not to be Traced; but Suggests, that among them, these were some: 'If they dislike the Minister, saith 'he (and probably like the Living) then——they 'cannot approve him. Oh, no, by no Means! 'they cannot, because (forsooth) he is Dis-'affected; that is, not of their Opinion; or else 'Secondly, that his Answers are not to their 'Mind, and therefore he is Insufficient; or else, 'Thirdly, That there is a Caution against him, 'tho' he knew not by whom, nor for what; or 'else, *Fourthly*, That he carrieth his Hand by his 'Side, and his Elbow up, and therefore he is

See him more.

Elench. Motuum Nup. *p.* 197.

Petit. *for the* Vindication *of the acts of the* Common-Prayer, *p.* 56, 57.

† Time, *I suppose it should be.*

† Were so wicked as them, *&c. as I presume it should have been printed.*

Inquisitio Anglicana: (*A.D.* 1, 2, 3, 4) *published in* 1654 (*immediately on their ill Treatment of him*) *and dedicated to the* Lord Protector *and his Parliament.*

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'Proud; or else, *Fifthly*, that his Certificate is 'not Satisfactory, *i. e.* they do not know the 'Subscribers, or not believe them to be Godly; 'or else, *Sixthly*, that he shall not have that 'Living (though some other he may) let him do 'what he will; or else, *Seventhly*, that his Voice 'and Tone likes them not, and therefore he hath 'not the *Gift* of Utterance; or else, *Eighthly*, 'that he speaks too Quaintly, and therefore is he 'a meer *Humanist*, and one that hath not the 'Spirit; or else, *Ninthly*, that if he will resign 'his Living quietly, he shall have a round Sum 'of Money so to do.' Uncle, he intimates, were more particularly their Dealings with some Clergymen, whom he there Names: And then adds, that the Pretences they used with himself were, first, *To* Question *the Form of his* Certificate; after that, they *scrupled the Persons who subscribed it*; and at last, being at the End of more than Three Weeks Attendance, called for, and Examin'd, '*they used all the Ways they could 'to baffle him, Two or Three speaking at once to 'confound his Memory, or invalid his Answers*; and at last bidding him *withdraw*, never called for him after.

The Particulars of this Case, which are at large related in the following Pages of that *Pamphlet*, will very much contribute towards giving the Reader a just Notion of the Proceedings of these *Commissioners*; and supply the want of other Notices concerning them: However, I am not without some imperfect Accounts, which, tho' of less consideration, than these which Dr. *Sadler* preferred, relating to himself; yet they plainly enough suggest several Corrupt Practices of this *Commission*; and serve to confirm many of those Particulars, which the Dr. hath more fully related; to which therefore I shall premise them.

See him there. Mr. *Camplin*, a Clergyman of *Somersetshire*; who had been turned out of a *Curacy*, got afterward a Presentation to the *Rectory* of *Kingston-Seymer*, in that County, from the Rightful Patron; and offering himself to the *Triers* for *Approbation*, was Delerr'd from Week to Week: Whereupon he apply'd himself by a Friend to *Hugh Peters* for dispatch; who very Frankly ask'd the Gentleman this plain Question, '*Hath thy 'Friend any Money?*' This *Quere* carried with it a full Answer to the Request made him, and had indeed thus much of Friendship, that it put Mr. *Camplin* out of all Suspence, and freed him from the Trouble and Vexation, of a further *Attendance*; for he forthwith Dropt all further Application in pursuit of the Living.

See him likewise in that County. Mr. *Broad*, who had been Sequester'd from *Rendcombe* in *Gloucestershire*; was afterwards by Sir *Edmond Bray*, presented to the Rectory of *Great Rissington*; and being obliged to wait on the *Triers* for his *Admission*, they Tore his *Presentation* in Pieces, with Words to this Effect: '*It will be a great Trouble and Vexation to the 'Malignant Party, to* put them out *of one Hun-'dred Pounds* per Annum, *and* Admit *them in 'to Two.*'

See him in the Lift. Mr. *Tho. Clutterbuck*, being by Mr. *Duncombe* the *undoubted Patron*, presented to the Rectory of *Great-Brickhill* in *Bucks*; was by these *Commissioners* delay'd from Time to Time, and deny'd an *Approbation*, in favour to some Pretenfions, which Mr. *Math. Mead*, had Trumped up against him; and being at last wearied out, Returned his *Presentation* again, into the Hands of his *Patron*; who then Bestow'd it on Mr.

See him likewise in the Lift. *Robert Hockwell*; but neither could he pass thro' the Hands of the *Triers*, altho' there was neither

'*Scandal, Ignorance*, nor other *Delinquency*,' alledged against him; for Mr. *Mead*, continuing the Pursuit of the Living, the *Commissioners* likewise, continu'd to favour his Pretensions; and at length giving the *Instrument of Approbation* to him, instead of Mr. *Hockwell*, he was, soon after put into Possession of the Living, by a *Troop of Horse*, under the Directions of Major-General *Packer*, if I mistake not.

The Title, the Tricks of Mr. Hockwell about Living.

(Quere) *and if so, is it plain, that either the Value of the Living, he fought for, or their reserving it for their Friend Mr. Mead, who at former, had a Living to it (and out his being Unqualified) was the True Cause of their Delaying, and at last Refusing to Approve him.*

This at least, is certain, that the *Major-General* (who was himself one of the *Commissioners*) wrote to the rest in favour of Mr. *Mead*; and at his Persuasion, Decimated Mr. *Duncombe*, the *Patron*, who opposed him, for a *Malignant*; but he still perisisting to defend his *Right of Patronage*, Mr. *Mead* afterwards got the *Protellor* to take him into Custody of a *Messenger*, and Threaten him with *utter Ruine*; and Mr. *Duncombe*, after all this, continuing Resolute, *Hugh Peters* takes the Matter in Hand, and having in vain dealt with Mr. *Duncombe*, himself, afterwards told some of his Friends, 'That the *Pro-'tector* would have his Heart's Blood out:' Whereupon, Mr. *Duncombe*, to prevent the Ruine of his Family, was prevailed on to refer the Matter to some Persons, who were at last forc'd to give the Living to a *Nephew* of *Hugh Peters*, and obliged Mr. *Duncombe* to Release *Mead* from all *Actions*, *&c.* but after the *Restoration*, he revi'v'd his Cause, and got Mr. *Hookwell* the Possession of the Rectory.

See him in that County. The Reverend Mr. *John Treffe*, a Clergyman of *Devon*, attending these *Commissioners* for the Rectory of *Ashcombe*, in that County, was put off for several Weeks, and at last dismiss'd with sufficient Reproaches for Delinquency; but not without some Hopes of being Admitted at one Time or other, if he would give them good Cause to think he might be Reformed. And afterwards attending them a Second Time, he was again delay'd from Week to Week, until he had Spent '*Fifty Pounds in Gold, and all the 'Silver he could Shift for*;' but being at length call'd for, he 'had Scores of Questions, both Im-'pertinent and Imperious, ask'd him:' And 'they 'requir'd him to tell them very precisely in what 'Year, in what Month, in what Day, and in 'what Hour of the Day, he had the Secret Call, 'or Motion of the Spirit, to Undertake, and 'Labour in the Ministry,' and in conclusion was not Approved.

One Mr. *Fr. Duncomb*, who prefented himself before them, for the Vicaridge of *Great-Gaddesden*, in *Hertfordshire*, did by a Letter to Sir *Richard Combes*, represent his Usage in the following Words; 'To here an Oration rather than an 'Epistle; I am (by God's Divine Permission) 'Returned Home after some Nine Weeks atten-'ding at *Whitehall*. If I could Live upon the 'Air, and Cloath my Family with Leaves, I 'would have nothing to do with those Men, with 'whom I late have had so much ado; Animals 'in Nature without Bowels, are Monsters; and 'Christians without Bowels, are Monsters in 'Religion. Sir, to give you a Short Account of 'my Convertence with the *Commissioners*: This laft 'Time, (it being on *Friday* last past) Mr. *Car-'ter* was at it again, Touching an *Arminian* 'Point (which he told me the First Time, I 'seem'd to Favour.) His Question was, Whether 'Election was, *ex præviſa Fide*, I told him, 'that

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that Election was Free and Absolute in God; and nothing so much Manifested the Grace of God, as for him to have respect to our Faith: For the Former part of my Answer, I cleared with this *Scripture*, 1. *Eph.* 5. *Having predestinated us unto the Adoption of Children by Jesus Christ to himself, according to the good Pleasure of his Will, to the Praise * and Glory of his Grace.* The Latter Part, I cleared thus, 2. *Eph.* 8, (Mr *Cooper*, helped me with the Nomination of the *Verse*) *for by Grace, † we are Saved, through Faith.* And then farther, Mr. *Carter* asked me, touching *Perseverance*, what I thought; *whether a Man might fall away from Grace?* my *Answer* was, if a Man be once ingrafted into *Christ*, he need not Fear falling away. I Alledged the 11th of the *Romans*; *For by Grace we stand.* Mr. *Cooper* Prested and Urged an Objection, touching *David*, that he fell away. In answer to that, *David*, (I Reply'd) Lost only the Sence of God's Favour, but not the Habit of *Grace*. To prove my Answer satisfactory, I reminded them of this Passage in the *Psalms*, *Cast me not away from thy Presence, and take not thy Holy Spirit from me:* He could not then have Pray'd, if he had not had the Spirit. They ask'd me *what Acquaintance, I had with Jesus Christ?* (and to Speak truly whether it were Mr. *Caryl*, *Carter*, *Cooper*, *Manton*, *Dyke*, *or Roe*, I do not well Remember) that was, as the *Scripture* Spoke, (I thought) a Captious Question, to Intrap me; but I answer'd as well as I could, on the Sudden, (tho' my *Answers* all Sunk) that I had *Communion* with *Jesus Christ*, by Hearing, Reading, Meditating, and by *Prayer*, and the like. At length they came to the *Work of Grace upon my Heart. What Work of Grace* (quoth Mr. *Carter*,) *hath God wrought upon your Soul?* I answered, *I was Born in Sin*, and God had been so Gracious unto me, that he had Discover'd my *Sins* unto me, in the Glass of the *Law*, and his own Mercies, and *Christ*'s Merits in the *Gospel*. Saith Mr. *Carter*, *How can Mercy and Misery stand together?* I answer'd, it was *Infinite Mercy in God* to accept of the Merits of another. How do you know this (quo h *Caryl*) I answer'd, *First, I believe in Jesus Christ. Secondly, I love Believers. Thirdly, I endeavour to approve my Faith by Universal Obedience.* The *Apostle* St. *John*, hath clear'd in his *Epistles*, these to be Marks of *Regeneration and true Conversion*. These are *Generals* (said they) *What Particulars have you of God's dealing with you in this Kind?* I know it by the Spiritual Combat, betwixt the *Flesh*, and the *Spirit*; and in particular, I * take Notice of it, (as I Remember) when I hear'd Mr. —— upon this *Text*, 5, *Gal.* 17, *For the Flesh Lusteth against the Spirit, &c.* Quoth *Cooper*, *How doth this Spirit differ from a Natural Conscience?* A *Natural Conscience* opposeth Corruptions, but at some Time, out of a Slavish Fear, *&c.* but the *Spirit* always out of a Loathing and Detestation to *Sin*; and this Reluctancy I find in my self. *Is that all?* quoth *Carter*. You have a *Certificate* for the rest, said I. Saith *Caryl*, but we must not see with other Folks Eyes. Then I said, my own Experiencies of God's Favour, were beyond their Arguments or Expretions.

'Sir, I desire upon occasion, you will Communicate thus much to my Loving Cousin, Lieutenant-Colonel *Thread*, and my Cousin *Duncombe*, of *Brickhill*, and others. The *Commissioners* on *Friday* last Voted, I should be referr'd to *Peters*; but after recall'd it, and Voted the Former Vote should Stand, which was, *not Satisfied*. It may be, the *Register* may Enter, *Not Approved*, as well as put down his Father to be present at my First Examination, which Mr. *Warren*, as well as my self, can Remember, was not so. If it were my Case alone to be Repulsed, I should Blush to my self for Shame, that I could not pass them; and fall out with my self for Anger. A private *Information* prevails with them, before a publick *Certificate*. I hear, *Lee* of *Berkhemsted*, or *Lee* of *Hatfield*, or both, have wrote me Mischief, in Reporting me a *Cavalier, and an Enemy to the Parliament*; a Thing as far from Truth, as they were near Telling a Lye. Mr. *Dyke*, took off Mr. *Peters*, from me, by acquainting him somewhat concerning me; What it was, is a Secret. It should seem, if there be no other Door open, I must expect no Preferment; or if the next succeeding Parliament, do not find out a Way, that *Men* may be Examined and Approv'd, where they are known in their Countries, sure I am, not only my Condition will be Lamentable, but others also. One Mr. *Nash*, albeit Twelve Parliament-Men came to the *Commissioners* in his Behalf, was Rejected, and likewise one Mr. *Jacob*, together with my self, the same day; only the Commissioners sent *Hezekiah* the Clerk to me, to let me know (because Mr. *Peters*, had moved) that I might go down and Preach at *Gaddesden*, upon Tryal. I asked them, how I should be paid without their Instrument; They told me, the *Commissioners* below might Pay me, in Regard the Living is Sequester'd. Truly, Sir, I have spent a great deal of Time and *Money*, in attending: *God forgive them for it, &c.*

The Particulars of an Examination before these *Commissioners*, being a Curiosity which will probably be very acceptable to the Reader, I have for that Reason produced the foregoing Letter *Verbatim*; and the rather, because it is so Authentick; and because I have not met with, nor do I know of any other Thing of the Kind, besides that of Dr. *Sadler* before mention'd; To which I now come, and which for the same Reasons, I shall likewise Transcribe at large, in the Doctor's own Words.

In *May*, 1654, the Dr. (being then however, only Mr. *Sadler*) was presented to the Living of *Compton-Haynes*, in *Dorsetshire*, by the Lady *Paget*, the undoubted Patroness; and Offering himself to the *Triers* for Approbation, he first tender'd his Certificate, which was, Four Days after, refus'd, as not being agreeable to the Directions of the *Ordinance*: Whereupon he got another Drawn up, and subscribed, conformable to those Directions. Among the Subscribers were the Lady *Lætitia Paget*, his Patroness; the Lord *William Paget*; one Mr. *Manley*, a Justice of the Peace, and some others, more than the Ordinance requir'd. After the Delivery of this Second *Certificate*, he attended from Day to Day (for about 9 Days) in Order to come to his Trial, making what Friends and Interest he could in the mean Time, for the same End; but all being to no Purpose, at length he sends a Note to Mr. *Nye*, and Mr. *Peters*, requesting to be Dispatch'd; and, in Order to it, waited until Twelve of the Clock; when, being oblig'd to attend the Family of his Patroness, he was no sooner gone, but he was called for; and not being there, Word was immediately brought him, that '*the Hands to his* Certificate *were not approved of*: Whereupon he got further *Testimonies*, Subscribed by Mr. *Lenthall* (Speaker to the *Long Parliament*, but then *Master* of the *Rolls*) and Dr. *Tho. Temple*, and got his old *Certificate* further Supported by the

Eph. 1. 5. no doubt.

* of the

Eph. 2. 8.

† are ye.

V. 20. And thus stands it by Faith.

* Took Gal. 5. 17.

Mr. Nye, at Ipswich, See Wood Ath. Vol II. p. 370.

See him in Dorsetshire. Inquisit. Anglic. p. 4. See also Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 395.

Inquisit. Angl. p. 6.

Ibid. p. 7.

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the Hands of Two other Persons, who were, as I Guess, acceptable enough to the *Commissioners*: And Three Days after the Tender of these Additional Securities, he was call'd in, and, Mr. *Nye* having the Chair, was examin'd in the following Manner:

Ibid. p. 8.

'*Nye. Quest.* What is Regeneration?
'*Sadler. Answ.* It is our Incorporation into Christ, by Faith.
'*Nye. Quest.* What, Body into Body?
'*Sad. A.* No. Christ's Body is Mystical.

Both of them speaking at once.

'*Commissioner.* Q. What is Regeneration?
'*Commiss.* Q. What is Regeneration?
'*Sad. A.* Regeneration is our New Birth in Christ.
'*Commiss.* Q. Explain your Meaning; that is, put the Word in the plain Sense of it.
Sad. A Regeneration is distinguish'd from Sanctification, saith *Wilson*.
'*Nye.* Q. What, *Wilson* his Dictionary, speaking Ironically?
'*Sad. A.* If you take Regeneration and Sanctification both as one, then Regeneration is a Work of God's Spirit, to bring the Will of Man unto the Will of God.
'*Commiss.* Q. That is something indeed.
'*Sad. A.* The Definition is a learned Author's.
'*Commiss.* You may alledge Popish Books.
'*Nye.* Q. What is the Will only Regenerated, and not the Understanding?
'*Sad. A.* The whole Man, both outward and inward.
'*Nye.* Q. Is Regeneration a Substance, or an Accident?
'*Sad. A.* I do not well understand your Meaning.
'*Nye.* It is Plain. *Answer.*——
'Here I made a Pause, as being much troubled in Mind at so Captious (if not Ridiculous) a Question. And being Silent —— Mr. *Nye* said again.
'*Nye.* Q. In what Predicament?
'*Sad. A.* In the Predicament of Quality.
'*Commiss.* Q. But are you Regenerated?
'*Sad. A.* Yes.

Ibid. p. 9.

'*Nye.* Make that out.
'*Sad. A.* I conceive you mean the Work of Grace in me.
'*Commiss.* Q. Well, and when was that?
'*Sad. A.* About Thirty Years ago (how Old were you then said Mr. *Nye?*) I was in my Secret Devotion (he means Private, said Mr. *Nye*, both interrupting and deriding me) I was Kneeling and Praying, that *God would give a certain Evidence of his Spirit, and shew some good Token upon me for Good.* Whereupon, I heard, as it were, a Voice, saying, *I have a Blessing for thee:* I will not fail thee, nor forsake thee.
'*Nye.* Q. What, was it a Voice? Was it audible?
'*Sad. A.* No, not in a Vocal Way, it was a Motion.
'*Nye.* Q. Was it not a Delusion, as *Eve's* Voice to *Adam?*
'*Sad. A* No; I know it was no Delusion, but a good Motion; I know it was, because a good Motion is always in express Words of Scripture, or consonant to it: A Delusion may have some Part of Truth, but not all, as the Devil's was, when he tempted our Saviour with a Piece of Scripture.
'*Commiss.* Q. And you are sure you have the Grace of God in you?
'*Sad. A.* Yes; I am sure I have a Life of Grace in me, as I have a Life of Nature.
'*Commiss.* Make that out.
'*Sad. A.* As I have Breath, Heat, Sense, and Action in my Body; so have I in my Soul.
'*Commiss.* Q. What is the Breath of the Soul?
'*Sad. A.* My Longing and Thirsting after God.
'*Commiss.* Q. What is the Heat?
'*Sad. A.* A Zeal for God's Glory, and my Affection to him. (Then Spake Two more of them; but what, I minded not, being intent upon the Allegory.)
'*Commiss.* Q. What is the Sense of the Soul?
'*Sad. A.* An Apprehension of my Indispositeness, and my Sense of Sin.
'*Commiss.* Q. What is the Action of the Soul?
'*Sad. A.* The Good Works I do, as Works of Piety and Charity. *Ibid p. 10.*
'*Nye.* This is all one, a Thing Studied.——
'*Nye.* Q. What is Faith?
'*Sad. A.* It is a Knowing, a Believing, and a Depending upon Christ, faith one; or, as faith another, it is the Believing, not only of God's Word to be True, but a firm Perswasion that the Truth and Promises of that Word belong to me.
——'Here (they not Hearing, or not Regarding what I said, nor Suffering me to speak a Word more) I was frowned upon, and commanded to withdraw.'

Which, accordingly he did; and being after told by Mr. *Nye*, that the Commissioners did not Approve, and that Nothing could be further done, till Nine Commissioners came together; he was the Afternoon of the same Day had in again (Nine Commissioners being then Present, who teas but Five were present in the Morning) and Mr. *Tombs* then having the Chair, he was thus further Question'd: *For the Clause in the Ordinance before mention'd, relating to the Number of* Commissioners *who were to Act.*

'Mr. *Tombs. Quest.* What is Original Sin? *Ibid. p. 12.*
'*Sad. A.* It is the Corruption of our Nature thro' *Adam's* Fall.
'*Commiss.* Q. Is Actual or Original Sin greater?
'*Sad. A.* Actual.
'*Commiss.* Q. Is Pride or Murther a greater Sin than Original?
'*Commiss.* Q. *Is the Branch* (said another) *greater than the Root?*
'—— That is well put said a *Third.*
'*Sad.* A. Yes: Original Sin is less than Actual; for Actual Sin is the Aggravation of Original: There be Degrees of Sin.
'*Commiss.* Q. Did *Adam* Sin willingly, or unwillingly?
'*Sad.* A. *Willingly*, for his *Will* was Free.
'*Commiss.* Q. Was *God* willing or unwilling of it?
'*Sad.* A. It is a Dark Question. *I* conceive, with Submission to your Judgment, that there was a willing Unwillingness.
'*Nye.* Q. Where do you find that in Scripture?
'*Sad.* A. The Question is as Dark, as the Answer.
Commiss. Q. What think you of *Indeliberate Motions?*
'*Sad.* A. I don't well Understand you.
'*Commiss.* Q. *Motions to Sin before Consent, are they Sinful?*
'*Sad.* A. Not Sinful, if not Consented to.
'*Commiss.* Q. How so?
'*Sad.* A. Because they be the Devil's Suggestions, and are laid to his Charge.

'*Commiss.*

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'*Commiss.* Q. VVhy, what are the *Motions* in our Sleep? when we Dream of killing, or doing any other *Wickedness*?

'*Sad.* A. These *Nocturnals* are not Sinful neither, if when we do Awake, we do not remember them, or relate them with Delight, or any Yielding to them.

Ibid. p. 12. '*Commiss.* *You told us in the Morning, that you were sure of the Grace of God in you.*

'*Sad.* A. I did.

'*Commiss.* Q. *How have you that Assurance?*

'*Sad.* A. By *Faith.*

'*Commiss.* Q. *Is Faith mediate, or immediate?*

'*Sad.* A. It is immediate, as God's Gift; but ordinarily it is mediate, by the Word, and otherwise.

'*Nye*, Q. *Do you believe Christ, before you knew him; or know Christ, before you do believe him?*

'*Nye*, Q. *How do you Extricate your self?*

'*Sad.* A. I know whom I have Believed.

'*Commiss.* Q. *What Evidence have you, that you believe in Christ?*

'*Sad.* A. Because I have a Zeal for his Glory, a Sorrow for Sin, a Reluctancy against Sin, and I Apply the Merits of my *Saviour* to my self; saying, as *Thomas* did, *my Lord, and my God!*

'*Commiss.* Q. *Is he your Lord and your God only? Christ Died for all, and shall not all have the* Benefit *of his Death?*

'*Sad.* A. No, I know *Christ's* Death is Sufficient for as many *Worlds* of *Men*, as there be *Men* in the *World*; but surely it is not Effectual to all. It's to all sorts of People, but not to all People.

'*Commiss.* Q. *Why not to all, as well as to you?*

'*Sad.* A. Because *God will have Mercy, on whom he will have Mercy*; yea, said Mr. *Tombes*, and whom he will he Hardeneth.

'*Commiss.* Q. *Doth God Harden any ones Heart?*

'*Sad.* A. *Yes.*

'*Commiss.* Q. *How can God harden the Heart, and not be the Author of Sin?*

'*Sad.* A. *God is said to harden the Heart, when he withdraws his Grace.*

'*Commiss.* Q. *If God withdraw his Grace, when he might hinder Sin, is he not the Author of* Sin?

'*Sad.* A. *God* hath a threefold Precept, a Precept of *Tryal*, a Precept of *Obedience*, and a Precept of *Conviction*.

'*Commiss.* Q. Give Examples of each of them.

Ibid. p. 13. '*What is the Precept of* Tryal?

'*Sad.* A. That, by which God Tempted *Abraham.*

Commiss. Q. *What is the Precept of* Obedience?

'*Sad.* A. That which God giveth to his *Elect*, when he giveth them a *Command*, and Grace therewith to perform the Command.

'*Commiss.* Q. *What is the Precept of* Conviction?

'*Sad.* A. That, under which, the *Wicked*ly; which, tho' they cannot perform, yet God is not the Author of Sin.

'*Commiss.* Q. *What is the chief Point in all the Scripture?*

'*Sad.* A. *Christ*, and him *Crucified.*

'*Commiss.* Q. *Are you justified by Faith?*

'*Sad.* A. Faith is my Righteousness, and Faith is my Justification.

'There is a Justification before God, and a Justification before Men.

'There is *Actus unus*, and *Actus successivus.*

'I am justified by Faith, as Faith is the Instrument, or Hand, whereby I lay hold upon, and apply the Merits of my Saviour to my poor Soul; and Faith is my Righteousness, as it is Correlative in Reference to Christ's Merits.

'*Commiss.* Q. But all this while here is no mention made of Love to the Brethren.

'*Sad.* A. I could not Love God, if I did not Love the Brethren. All my Delight, saith *David*, is upon the Saints.

'*Commiss.* Q. How long have you been at *Westminster*?

'*Sad.* A. These Seven Years.

'*Nye*, Q. Do you know no Minister but Mr. *Vyner.*

'*Sad.* A. Yes; I know your self, and many others.

'*Nye*, Q. Do not you know Mr. *Roode?*

Sad. A. Yes; but I have no Acquaintance with him.

'*Commiss.* Q. How came you to know Dr. *Temple?*

'*Sad.* A. I have seen him several Times at my Lady's; and I have been with him at *Batterſey.*

'*Nye*, Q. Had you never any Living or Cure? P. 14.

'*Sad.* A. I never had any Living absolutely. I had a Cure at *Bishopstoke*, which after the Living was Sequester'd, I had 20 *l.* a Year allowed me by the Committee of *Southampton*, as Mr. *Mayor* can affirm. My greatest time I Lived, was with Esq; *Sadler*, in *Hertfordshire*: I was his Chaplain Eleven Years —— Sir, were it not that I have a Zeal to advance God's Glory, I would not take this Preferment; I thank God I can live as I am.

'*Commiss.* Q. *What do you say of the* Church *of* Rome? *Is it a* True Church *or no? Bishop* Hall *saith, it is a* True Church; *and the* Priests *and* Jesuits; *and He that was Executed the other Day, said, it was a* True Church: *What say You?*

'*Sad.* A. It's no True Church. I think the Church of *Rome*, is as a Virgin Deflower'd; she was pure; but she is defiled.

After this, being order'd to withdraw, he waited to be called for in again, according to their Custom; but was called for no more; and therefore when they rose, he followed Mr. *Nye*, to know the Result; who told him, that '*The* '*Commissioners did not Approve*;' but desiring to know the Reasons, Mr. *Nye*, seem'd to slight him, and went away without saying any thing more to him: Whereupon he apply'd himself to *H. Peters*; who told him, 'that the Commissioners had not yet concluded any thing.' About a Fortnight after, meeting with Mr. *Lockier*, he requested, that they would come to a Determination of his Case, one way or other; in return to which, Mr. *Lockier* told him 'there was a Vote;' and referr'd him to the Clerk; whom he soon after attended; and on Examination of the *Books*, found it only Enter'd, 'that such an one was 'Examined,' and nothing more; nor do I find that Dr. *Sadler*, had at last any other Satisfaction, than that of Expostulating with Mr. *Nye*, about his Usage, by a long Letter, which his Worship never vouchsafed to Answer, unless by his Son Mr. *John Nye*, (Clerk to the Commission) who was generally reported to be the Author of a *Pamphlet*, Entituled, *Sadler* Examined; or, his Disguise discover'd: shewing the gross Mistakes, and most notorious Falshoods, in his Dealing with the *Commissioners for Approbation of publick Preachers*, in his *Inquisitio Anglicana*, &c. in which it was thought, he was assisted by his Father. This Pamphlet was Publish'd in the same Year with the *Inquisitio* it self; but being never able to get a Sight of it, I must leave it to those,

P. 15, 17. See Wood's Ath. Vol. II. p. 370.

who have, to determine whether Mr. *Nye* made good the Title, and disproved all, or any Thing of what the Dr. affirm'd, and is here repeated in his own Words.

I have been inform'd, that the Lord *William Paget*, upon the *Commissioners* refusing thus to approve the Clerk prefented by his Majesty, went (as he declared himself) to *Mr. Nye*, and desired him to recommend a very Godly Man to a Parsonage in his Dispofal, in a cheap Country; and Mr. *Nye* asking the *Value* of the Living, his Lordship told him it was between 60*l.* and 80*l. per Ann.* To which *Mr. Nye* reply'd, he was afraid he could not help him to a very Godly Man, for such a Place.

After what hath been now said of those *Commissioners*, I believe, I may safely Appeal to any body, whether their many Delays, their Oppressions, and Arbitrary Proceedings, can be paralel'd in the Accounts of any of the Prelates: And it is easie to observe, from the Tenour of their Examinations, that no Enquiries were made in any Parts of real and useful Learning; that the great Points of Christian Doctrine, the Trinity, Incarnation, and Satisfaction of our Blessed Lord, were wholly overlookt; that no Heresies or Errors (but what they then called *Arminianism*) were provided against, or taken into any manner of Consideration; that a few Jejune, and for the most part, Useless Questions only, were ask'd (not to take Notice at present of such as were plainly Ridiculous) and these too, for the most Part, relating (as hath been before observ'd) to the then Discriminating Points of *Election* and *Reprobation*; and that therefore, any the best, and most useful Divine (such as did not Preach against an Holy Life, nor Preach as tho' they were wholly unacquainted with it) would, generally speaking, have been rejected: If, instead of believing in Jesus Christ, he did not testifie Faith towards *John Calvin*, and Repentance (or Obedience) to the Lord Protector *Oliver Cromwell*.

I have only to add, before I dismiss this Head, that the many Stories which are to be met with at this Day, of the *Triers*, abundantly shew the Opinion that was then had, of the Ridiculousness of their Questions, the Partiality of their Proceedings, and the Hypocrisie, and sometimes the Ignorance of the Commissioners, when they had to do with any Person of more than common Worth and Learning: But this last I chiefly understand of the Sub-Commissioners in the *Country*.

I have already more than once observ'd, that the Diligence of the *Presbyterians*, had left but little for the *Independents* to do (at least, in *England*) in the plain way of *Sequestration*, when they came to the Administration, about 1648; and that therefore they were forced to turn their Eyes upon the remoter Country of *Wales*, and even there to set on Foot a new Project of rooting out, together with the Ministers, the very Ministry it self; and as a natural Consequence of that, to plunder into their own Pockets the then useless Revenues, allotted for the *Support* and *Maintenance* of it: And had they been able to enlarge this Design (as they intended, and endeavoured) to an equal Extent with that of the whole Kingdom, they would have found Work enough, in which to have employ'd themselves: But that Attempt being frustrated, and the Malice of the Undertakers being no Ways fated with the Persecutions that the Clergy had hitherto undergone; and more especially, there being now † *no Authority in* † *force* for the running of those whom they

The Commissioners for Ejecting Scandalous, Ignorant, and Insufficient Ministers and Schoolmasters.

See what hath been already said of the Qualifications, in the Assessment of the Propagation Scheme in Wales, and in the Act of Union.

* *See the Preamble to the Ordinance for the Sequestrating*

Parliament it self; and the Committees in the Country here, as I suppose, by some means or other, in the foremost Classes of Government, which were taken by the Ruling Party, tho' I do not remember to have met with any Order or Ordinance for that End, and it by the very Nature of the Thing it self, very disagreeable to Courtie with that Parliament.

called *Scandalous, Ignorant* and *Insufficient Ministers*; that there might not be wanting a *standing Tribunal* for that Purpole, it was thought fit to direct the Commissions I am now going to speak of; altho' the most they could then do, was, only to glean after those Industrious Labourers, that had already reaped to plentiful an Harvest, and to take that After-Crop which might likewise be Sprung up, since the first Occupiers had been turned out of Possession. And in this Undertaking (*both as soon now running very high, and the very Calling of the Ministry it self being deemed Antichristian*) some of those very Persons, who had at first helped to dispossess their Brethren at least, some of those, who by their Silence gave but even too much Countenance and Content to it) became (if I mistake not) a Prey to those Pitiful rers for whose mercil is Paws they had left so very little behide their own selves, to raven and destroy.

See Mr Gataker's Petition, in Vindication of the Clergy's Constancy and Faithfulness, p. 62.

To these Ends then they set on Foot an *Ordinance*, for the † Ejecting *Scandalous, Ignorant*, † and *Insufficient Ministers*, and *Schoolmasters*, which was debated *June* 29 1654, and past'd by the Authority of the *Protector* and his *Council*, *August* 28, following. The passing of this *Ordinance*, after the Clergy had now lain under such great Variety of Trials, from the main *Ordinances, Committees, &c.* of which I have been historo Speaking, for the better Part of Twenty Years, render'd their Condition truly Miserable. The Tenour of the Ordinance was, that the Persons after named (which were at least 18 or 20, and often more for every County in *England* and * *Wales*, or any Five, or more of them, for the respective Counties, should be thereby † 'author zed and impower'd to call before them' any Publick Preachers, Lecturers, Parsons, Vicars, Curates, or Schoolmasters, 'who are, or shall be 'Ignorant, Scandalous, Insufficient, or Negligent'; and to 'receive all Articles, or Charges, which 'shall be Exhibited against them, on these Accounts; and 'to proceed to Examination, and 'Determination of such Offence,' according to the following Rules; namely, 'such Ministers 'and Schoolmasters shall be deemed and accounted Scandalous in their Lives and Conversations, as shall be proved guilty of holding or 'maintaining such Blasphemous and Atheistical 'Opinions, as are punish'd by an Act entituled *'an Act against several Atheistical, &c.* —— or 'guilty of prophane Cursing or Swearing, Perjury, Subornation of Perjury; such as shall 'hold, teach, or maintain any of those Popish 'Opinions, requir'd in the Oath of Abjuration (mention'd in an Ordinance, *&c.*) to be abjur'd, 'or be Guilty of Adultery, Fornication, Drunkenness, common haunting of Taverns, or Ale-Houses; frequent Quarrelling, or Fighting; 'frequent Playing at Cards or Dice, prophaning 'of the Sabbath Day, and such as do, or shall 'allow the same in their Families, or countenance 'the same in their Parishioners, or Scholars; 'such as have publickly and frequently read, or 'used the Common-Prayer Book, since the first 'of *January* last, or shall at any Time hereafter 'do the same; such as do publickly and prophanely Scoff at, or revile the strict Profession 'or Professors of Religion, or Godliness; or do 'Encourage, or Countenance, by VVord, or 'Practice, any *Whitsun-Ales, Wakes, Morrice-Dances, May Poles, Stage-Plays*, or such like 'Licentious Practices.——Such as have declar'd, 'or shall declare, by VVriting, Preaching, or 'otherwise

Committees of Parliament in the Time of the Usurpation.

Whitl. Mem. p. 525.

Scob. Coll. Part 2 p. 111. and continued to 1656 Lond. p. 180. See also p. 354.

See their Names in the Ordinance. Scob. Ibid. p. 135. 116, 117, 118, 119.

* *In Wales the Commissioners were not nominated for each County, but for many together in South and North Wales. Scob. Ibid. p. 135. 140.*

Ibid. p. 124.

Ibid. Part 3. p. 49. 50.

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'otherwise Publishing their Diſaffection to the 'preſent Government: Such Miniſters ſhall be 'accounted Negligent, as omit the publick Exer-'cities of Preaching and Praying upon the Lord's 'Day (not being hinder'd by neceſſary Abſence, 'or Infirmity of Body) or that are, or ſhall be 'Non-reſident: Such Schoolmaſters ſhall be ac-'counted Negligent, as abſent themſelves from 'their Schools, as do wilfully neglect their Duties 'in Teaching their Scholars: And ſuch Miniſter 'or Schoolmaſter ſhall be accounted Ignorant 'and Inſufficient, AS SHALL BE SO DE-'CLARED AND ADJUDGED BY THE 'COMMISSIONERS in every County, or 'any Five of them together, with any Five or 'more of the Miniſters hereafter nominated,' (which were from about Ten to Twenty for each County, according to the greater or leſs Extent of it) 'to be aſſiſtant to the ſaid Com-'miſſioners.' Theſe Commiſſioners were alſo by another Clauſe of this Ordinance, authoriz'd and requir'd to make Enquiries, what Miniſters within their reſpective Counties had not been approved by the *Triers* (laſt mention'd) and to certifie their Names to thoſe Inquiſitors, to diſpoſſeſs the Old Sequeſter'd Loyaliſts, if any of them had again gotten Poſſeſſions of their Places.

See their Names in the Ordinance it ſelf. Scob. Hiſt. P. 140, 141, 142, 143.

In the Queſtion of Scandal, the Lay-Commiſſioners only were to Act, and proceed on Oath, as well for, as againſt the Perſon accuſed ('if the 'Caſe did ſo require') of which themſelves were ſole Judges; but the Oath 'of one Witneſs, 'with other concurrent Evidence,' was declared ſufficient: And in the Caſe of *Ignorance* or *Inſufficiency*, the Five Lay-Commiſſioners were to be joyned by as many of the Aſſiſtant Clergy: And the Miniſter or Schoolmaſter reſpectively, which ſhould in this way of Proceeding be adjudged *Scandalous*, *Ignorant*, or *Inſufficient*, was forthwith to be Ejected by them. They were, however, to allow him a competent Time for his Removal; and the Fifths likewiſe for the Support of his Family, in ſuch a Manner, and under ſuch Reſtrictions, as I have already ſaid in another Place. Into the Vacancies which they ſhould thus make, the rightful Patron was to Preſent; and in Caſe the Clerk met with any Reſiſtance, the Commiſſioners were to iſſue their Orders to the Sheriff, or ſuch Juſtices of the Peace as they ſaw fit, who were requir'd to give him forcible Poſſeſſion: And on any Vacancy (whether made by thus Ejecting the Miniſter, or otherwiſe) the Commiſſioners had Authority to Order the Profits into the Hands of ſuch Perſons as they thought fit, to be preſerved for the Benefit of the Succeſſor only; deducting 'all neceſſary 'Charges incident to the *Ejecting*, *Sequeſtring*, 'or *Removing* of the former *Miniſter* and *Schol-'maſter*, and placing of another there,' and for ſome other Purpoſes ſpecify'd in the Ordinance.

That this Ordinance might be effectually executed, there was Care taken, by an expreſs Clauſe in it, that the reſpective Commiſſioners ſhould meet, and enter upon Buſineſs 'with all Dili-'gence,' in Twenty Days after the Publication of it; ſo little was the rage of the Government againſt the Clergy abated, after ſuch a Train of Perſecutions, if perhaps the Malice of ſome particular Perſons might be almoſt tired, and worn out in the Execution of it.

Where ſee them.

See the Title Page of it.

The very Excellent Mr. *Garford*, the Sequeſter'd Rector of *Dennington* in *Suffolk*, drew up, and publiſh'd his Obſervations on this Ordinance (the very Year that it paſs'd) in a Paper, which he Intituled, '*A Petition for the* Vindication *of* *two Publick Tye of two* Common-Prayer, *&c. occaſion'd by the late* Ordinance *for the Ejecting of Scandalous*, &c. *Miniſters*, &c. *as alſo* 37 *Queries*, &c.' This Paper he Dedicated to the then Parliament, who, it ſeems, 'Reviewing this Ordinance,

The Protection in his Letters to the Judges of the Aſſizes, had, about that Time diredted that the Juſtices ſhou'd be excuſed to be particular's carefal to ſuppreſs Ale Houſes, *and the Back of Common Prayer & and in this Ordinance the publick Uſe of it was ranked with Adultery, &c. See Sir Gaſcoigne's Petition, &c. to the Parliament.*

* *See* that Dedication

There need no other Reflections on it, than thoſe made by that learned Perſon, in the Paper now mention'd; the Sum of which I ſhall therefore produce, and the rather, becauſe a great Part of them hold equally good againſt moſt of the other Methods, which they had all along Practiſed in the Diſpoſſeſſing of the Regular Clergy. As to this Ordinance therefore, he obſerves in the firſt Place, 'That being paſſed by 'no other Authority than that of the *Protector* and 'his *Council*, (and not by the *Supream Governour*, 'and the *People Repreſentative*) it was therefore 'contrary to *Magna Charta*: Or, if † this ſhould 'be allow'd for a *Law*, his late Majeſty and his 'Council muſt be abundantly juſtified againſt 'the *Complaints* (which yet were very Loud, 'and made by theſe very People themſelves) 'of *pretended Illegalities* in their Proceedings in 'this ſame Manner, only in Caſes of much leſs 'Moment and Concern; and that by the ſame 'Authority (or by a ſucceeding *Governour* and *Councel*) another Ordinance might as well be 'made to Eject the Commiſſioners themſelves 'who acted in this Ordinance, from their Eſ-'tates, and that too for the very Crime of acting 'in this Ordinance, or for ſuch other reputed 'Crimes as they ſhould think fit.

Petition, P. 11.

Of which there needs no other Proof than the ſtrict Obſervation of the Preamble to their own Act of 1656 (the Baſeneſs of which was given them, and many other Ordinances of the like Kind the Aſs to pity of Laws) in theſe Words: 'Whereas diverſe 'Acts and 'Ordinances 'have been made, without the Conſent of the People, &c. which is not according both Fundamental Laws of the Nation, and the Rights of the People— 'Be it enacted,' &c. Scob. Collect. Part 2. p. 339. See alſo the Dedication of Bushrell's Narrative. † p. 12.

'Nor would they be able in ſuch a Caſe to 'open their Lips, or object againſt it, without 'condemning their own Proceedings in acting by 'this Ordinance; That it would be at leaſt, equi-'table (if a real Hatred for Sin was the true 'Cauſe of their Proceedings) to paſs another Or-'dinance, to Eject others from their Eſtates for 'the ſame Crimes (eſpecially for greater ones) 'as well as the Clergy; or (if Faults in Clergymen are more heinous) that it would be 'reaſonable at leaſt to puniſh others in a propor-'tionable Degree: That the Power hereby lodg'd 'in Five Commiſſioners, being final, and with-'out any Appeal, was Extravagant, and might 'be of ill Conſequence, even to the *Protector* 'himſelf; That this Law did in Effect puniſh for 'Crimes committed, antecedent to the Law '(which is moſt abhorrent to all natural Ju-'ſtice) whilſt it ought firſt to have declared, that 'for the future ſuch and ſuch Offences ſhould 'have been puniſhed with Deprivation, &c. 'whereas on the contrary, it declar'd, that thoſe 'who had done ſo and ſo, ſhould be Ejected. 'Nor was this Ordinance the Reinforcement of 'any Law before in Being: For there were no 'Laws in Being, by which thoſe Crimes (I mean 'many of them) had been declared puniſhable 'with the Loſs of any Man's Freehold; and that 'under ſuch a Method of Proceeding, no Subject 'can be Secure in his Liberty, Eſtate, or even 'his Life its ſelf, is undeniable; That the *Commiſſioners*

P. 31.

P. 34.

P. 35, 36

P. 36, 37. *Commissioners* appointed by the *Ordinance*, were *Lyman*, and not a few among them of Inferiour Characters (the Ministers being only *Assistant in some Cases*;) whereas the *Clergy* of these Nations have in their peculiar *Cases* had the *Privilege* of *Ecclesiastical Judges*; and in *Civil Matters*, the *Judges* have been of the *Grav*ſt and *most Learned Person in the Nation*; That many of the *Commissioners* were *declared Enemies* to the *Clergy*, and some of them to the *Ministry it self*; That those among them of *better Rank*, were (as it was to be feared) put in only to *Countenance* the Reſt with their *Names*; being very unlikely to do it with their *Preſence* or *Concurrence*, (that too many of them might have *Relations* and *Dependants*, who wanted Livings, and that the *Crimes* (ſpecified by the *Ordinance*, were ſuch, as exceeded the *abilities* of many of them to *Determine*, having been *matter of Diſpute*, among Men of the *greateſt Capacity*, and of the *Firſt Rank* for *Knowledge* and *Learning*; as namely, what *Degree of Drunking* comes within the *Bounds of Drunkenneſs*, and what not; whether ſeveral *Expreſſions* (tho' *Accounted* by ſome for Oath-) may juſtly fall within the compaſs of *Prophane Swearing*; what is precisely a Breach of the *Sabbath*, and what not (ſome *accounting Dreſſing Meat* on that Day for ſuch;) who are the *Profeſſors of ſtrict Religion* and *Godineſs* (whilſt all the *wild Sects* pretend to it) and whether *Reproving* ſome of theſe, may not be *Interpreted Scoffing at*, and *Reviling them*; and what other *Practices* (beſides *Weſtſon-Ales*, *&c.*) are ſo *Licentious*, as to *Encourage a Looſe Life*, which by *Five Commiſſioners* may be made the *allowing Youth* in any *Sports* and *Paſtimes*; That the *Miniſters Aſſiſtants* were only for *Colour*, having no *Power*, only to Judge of *Ignorance* and *Inſufficiency*, and even in thoſe *Caſes Counterbalanced* with an *equal Number* of *Laymen*, that the *Sufficiency* of one *Witneſs* (tho' Back'd with the *additional Clauſe* of other *concurrent Evidence*, that is, in a manner what the *Commiſſ.* would call lo) was contrary both to the *Laws* of *God* and *Man*, and lay the *Miniſter*, his whole Livelihood, and Family at the *Mercy* of every the *wildeſt Enthuſiaſt*, or meaneſt and moſt *proſligate Wretch* in his Pariſh; and what Pariſh was there, that had not ſome of each ſort in it, eſpecially of the former Sort, at a Time, when a *Regular Miniſtry* had been ſo long declared to be *Anti-chriſtian*, and their *Authority* to be *Tyranny* and *Uſurpation*? And this by the way, render'd the beſt *Miniſters* moſt Obnoxious, and liable to their *Accuſations*, becauſe the moſt likely to provoke them, by Reprehending their Lives, or Preaching againſt their Errors; That the Clauſe of proceeding on Oath, *if the Caſe did ſo Require* (of which the Commiſſioners were ſole Judges) left them an Unlimited Power, to proceed *without any Oath at all*; which was a piece of *Inhumane Oppreſſion*, peculiar to thoſe Times only; That the Clauſe of allowing the Charges, &c. for Ejecting the *Miniſter*, was ſuch an Encouragement and Temptation to *Informers*, as made another Peculiarity of thoſe Times, and would probably make many Hundreds, yea, Thouſands of perjur'd Perſons, or Subornations of Perjury, before it puniſh'd one *Miniſter* for thoſe Crimes, which it muſt be remember'd, were two of thoſe Specified in the Ordinance; That ſome of the ſuppoſed Crimes of the Ordinance were in Truth none at all; ſuch as the Temperate Uſe of Cards; or, that the Uſe of the *Common-Prayer-Book* at leaſt, was not of that kind; That *Adultery* was ſufficiently Puniſh'd before by Death; and if a *Miniſter* found Guilty of this Crime by the Commiſſioners (tho' but by one *Witneſs*, and *concurrent Evidence*) were to be Ejected, he ought to be Hanged alſo; for if *Guilty*, why no *Hanged*? If not *Guilty*, why *Ejected*? That if a Perſon had been *really Guilty* ſome Years before, and had after Repented (y a, and Amended too) never ſo Deeply and Heartily, yet by this Ordinance he muſt be Puniſhed; That the being Guilty of any one of theſe Crimes, utterly deprived a Miniſter, both of his Livelihood, and the Exercife of his Functi-on (and yet ſurely neither one, nor many of ſuch Crimes, as ſome of thoſe were, that the Ordinance ſpecified, could invalidate his Function, or wholly diveſt him of it;) and let any one judge, if the Crime, and the Puniſhment be in this Caſe Proportioned; That here is no room for Admonition, and Tryal of Amendment; That the Ordinance might have thought of other Crimes, *equally Heinous*, as *Pride*, *Covetouſneſs*, *Malice*, *Falſe Accuſation of the Brethren*, *Apoſtacy*, *Hereſie*, *Inſtability of Doctrine*, *Turning of Opinions with the Times*, *Running after the Errors of Balaam for Reward*, *and partaking in the Gainſaying of Core*, *Prophe*ſying *Lies*, *Neglect of Catechiſing*, *Contempt of God's Ordinances*, *particularly the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper*, *Violation of Oaths*, *Covenants*, *&c.* That the Ordinance not having preciſely Determin'd, how often any Clergyman's omitting to Pray or Preach (which were declared to be Capital Crimes) ſhould render him Guilty, and bring him within the Laſh, nor what ſhould be deem'd *Non-Reſidence*, and what not, a ſtrange Latitude was thereby left to Five Commiſſioners, and every Clergyman in ſome meaſure brought in Danger; That the Proceedings of this Commiſſion in each County, would juſtifie all the Proceedings of the *High-Commiſſion Court*, *&c.* to much complained of ſome Years before; and that theſe Proceedings tended plainly to Root out all the Old Miniſters of Worth and Note, to Diſcourage Perſons of any Credit and Reputation, from Breeding up their Children for a Succeſſion, and (by that means) to make way for an Illiterate and Mechanical Miniſtry; and from thence by an eaſie Step, for the Increaſe (if it were poſſible) of thoſe Numberleſs *Errors*, *Hereſies*, and *Blaſphemies*, which had ſo manifeſtly Sprung up, on the firſt Ejections of the Regular Clergy; and in concluſion, to bring a much greater Scandal on the *Proteſtant Religion*, than the keeping in thoſe *Miniſters* (had they really been as bad, as they were Repreſented) could poſſible have done; and both to ſerve and gratifie in the moſt effectual Manner thoſe very *Papiſts*, which they had with ſo much Noiſe and Clamour pretended to Decry.

P. 38, 39.

P. 39, 40.

P. 41.

P. 42, 43.

P. 44, 45, 46, 47.

P. 48

P. 49, 50.

P. 50, 51.

But to come to the Execution of this Ordinance; concerning which, tho' I have received very few Notices, yet I could wanton them with leſs inconvenience in this Caſe, than in moſt others; becauſe *Mr. Buſſnell*, the Vicar of *Box*, in *Wiltſhire* (who was Ejected by them in 1656) hath left a very particular Narrative of the Dealings of theſe *Commiſſioners* with himſelf: And if a Judgment of their Proceedings in the other parts of the Kingdom may be made from this Inſtance, it will appear, that the *Spirit* of *Injuſtice* and *Oppreſſion*, which ſo plainly actuated the many

P. 52.

P. 53, 54.

P. 58.

See also the Admiſſion to the Benefice, preſcribed in Bathnole's Narrative.

See him in that County.

Printed in July 1660. Tranſcribed verbatim from the Copy written by his own Clerk, and Dedicated to the then Knights of the Shire for that County. See the Title Page, and Dedication of the Narrative.

it, which concerns the Accidentals from the Copy written by his own

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Committees already *Accounted* for, was not after the course of so many Years abated; but continued still *Vigorous* and *Unwearied*, in the Persons Nominated to *Execute* the *Commission* I am now speaking of; or to express this Matter more particularly, in ' Mr. *Bustnell's* own Words, that tho' they *Proceeded* wholly by a *Tyrannical Power*, (even in their *own Sense*) yet 'their *Actings by that Power*, were far *more Vile* 'and *Odious*, than their *Ordinance* gave them *Li-* 'cence to:' forasmuch as 'the *Ministers* (saith he) were ever meddling with that, which they 'had nothing to do with at:' the *Commissioners* (as is now said) not only *Violated that Ordinance*, by which they Sate, and according to which they were to *Act*; but did it 'in many *Particulars*, 'as in *Admitting* and *Countenancing* such to 'Swear (if they appear'd against me) which 'their *Ordinance* excepted against; in excluding 'such *Witnesses*, if they appear'd for me (yea, after they had been *Sworn*) which by their *Ordi-* 'nance they were to admit of, and at last ma- 'king a peremptory Order, that such as would, 'might appear against me, but no more in my 'behalf; in endeavouring to Suppress many In- 'formations, which were taken upon Oath, and 'Discountenancing, Interrupting, and Thwarting 'with many *Witnesses*, who would have Depos- 'ed to the Infamy of their *Witnesses*:' and their Honest *Clerk* (Son to one of the Commissioners) 'Int'rd many Depositions by Halves; confoun- 'ded the Order in which they were taken, 'Shuffl'd up two Depositions into one, left out 'very material *Clauses*, which might have been 'to my Behoof; endeavour'd to infert such 'Words, which the Deponent never Spoke, 'which might have been to my Prejudice; left 'out, in his *Copy* deliver'd to me, a whole, 'yea, a very material Deposition, notwithstand- 'ing, he had formerly taken it, together with 'the Subscription of the Deponent: And I charge 'them all (saith he further) *Commissioners*, *Mini-* 'sters, *Clerk*, *for Countenancing*, *and Encouraging*, 'Infamous Persons, such who had Forsworn 'themselves; and touching some of themselves in 'their Hearing such, as appeared out of *Malice* 'by their own *Confession*, and were proved Guil- 'ty of Suborning, and of being Suborned to 'their Faces, yea, and such as we should have 'proved Guilty of Forgery likewise, had not 'these *Commissioners* and *Ministers*, by a *Notorious* 'Piece of *Injustice*, prevented it.'

See the Publication, and the Admonition to the Reader.

The Head of these Oppressions in Mr. *Bustnell's* Representation of them, is as followeth; By a Warrant grounded on the Ordinance, and Dated *January* 21, 1655, he was Summon'd to appear before the *Commissioners* at *Marlborough*, *February* 14, following, which he accordingly did; and waiting till Eight of the *Clock at Night*, had then a *Copy of the Articles* against him, which were to this Effect:

Narrative of the Proceedings of the Commissioners for Ejecting Scand. and Ign. Min. in the Case of Wak. Bustnell, Vic. of Bux, in Wiltshire, &c. p. 1, 2, 3.

' 1. That he was Guilty of Prophaning the 'Sabbath.

' 2. Of frequenting Inns and Ale-houses, and 'Drinking to Excess.

' 3. Of Using the *Common-Prayer*, and Bapti- 'zing with the Sign of the *Cross*.

' 4. Of Playing at *Cards* and *Dice*.

' 5. Of attempting the *Chastity of his Servant-* 'Maid.

' 6. Of being Disaffected to the Present Go- 'vernment.

These Articles had been preferred against him by one *John Travers* (commonly called Captain *Travers*) a Person that made a Trade of Informing, and got no small part of his Livelihood by it; being either Bribed by such Old Ministers, as he Threatned, or Rewarded by such New Ones, as he Assisted to get into Places made vacant by the Ejectment.

Narrative, p. 4, 5, 7, 8, 9.

Dr Chambers (which will be after mention'd) to an Answer to this Narrative of Mr. Bustnell,

faith, that the Commissioners did not proceed on these Articles, given in by Travers (whom both the Doctor, and the Commissioners do in a full sense of it, an Infamous Fellow) but on some exhibited afterwards by another hand; But Mr. Bustnell in his Narrative, takes no Notice of any other Articles: On the Contrary, he often refers to these, and the Depositions of them, who Swore against him, as Articles grounded on them, but as it is likely, that these other Articles, mentioned by Dr. Chambers, were of the same Tenour, with those delivered in by Travers (and the Accuser, only for more Shame, and not the Accusations changed) so 'tis not likely there was any need of accounting Mr. Bustnell with it, and the Witnesses prepared before on Travers's Articles, served as well for those New Ones, or rather the Old Ones Transcribed, and given in by a New Person, for Form *sake.*

And *Mr. Bustnell* himself, had good Reason to think, that if he would have dealt with his Accuser in the same manner, his Prosecution might have drop't; but knowing his own Innocence, apprehending that Tampering would have been a sort of *Pleading Guilty*, and expecting common Justice (tho' to his cost, he afterwards found himself much mistaken in that Point) he determin'd to take a publick Trial; and the rather, that his Acquittance might thereby become the more Publick. Nor was Dr. *Chambers* (the First of the *Assistant Ministers* Nominated by the Ordinance, for this County) Unadvised of the Scandalous Character of this Promoter; and therefore took (as it was said) the Articles from him, with a Design to have Torn them in Pieces, because brought by such an *infamous* Hand; but finding at the Bottom of them the Names of some of his *Godly Friends*, he forbore to Tear them, and was afterwards content to Countenance the Information; notwithstanding he could not forbear to take Notice (as it was further said) that these Names were all written in the same Hand; from whence it must undeniably follow (as it after in Fact appeared) that it was a Forgery: Insomuch, that some of those, whose Names had been thus made use of, desiring at one of the Meetings of the *Commissioners*, a Sight of the Paper, were Deny'd it; and what is more, many of them afterwards certified to the *Commissioners* under their Hands, the quite Contrary to what had been advanced in these Articles; and some among them on their Oaths Depos'd in Mr. *Bustnell's* Favour; but it seems Dr. *Chambers* had this *Salvo*, when he first alter'd his Mind, that these Names might be wrote only as *Memorandums*, that such and such Persons, could speak to the Truth of what was contained in them.

Mr. *Bustnell's* next Summons, was to appear at *Market-Lavington*, *April* 28, 1656; and provided he had thoughts of making any Defence, he was Order'd at that Time, to bring his *Witnesses* with him; if at least, such a thing was possible; for as yet none had *Sworn against him*: Nor could he be sure, who would, or what they would *Depose*: And it is observable, that afterwards, when he knew his *Accusers*, and the Particulars alledged to support the *Accusation*, they then *Rejected* whom they pleas'd of his *Witnesses*, and at last made a *peremptory Order*, to admit no more in his Favour. But to proceed; Mr. *Bustnell*, purfuant to the *Summons*, resorts to *Lavington*; where there appeared against him *Will. Pinchin*, *Pet. Webb*, *Tho. Powell*, *Mary* (Wife of *Henry*) *Workman*, *Jane Hendie*, and *Obadiah Cheltenham*; who being Sworn, the First of them *Deposed*, that Mr. *Bustnell*, having ' *Feasted* his

P. 10, 11, 12.

P. 13.

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'*Friends on the Lord's Day*; and the Company 'having Drank Liberally, one *Thrift* (who was 'one of them) was that Day killed in the '*Tower*; that *Mr. Buſhnell Frequented Ale-'Houſes* in *Pariſh Buſineſs*, till within theſe Two 'Years; but that he never ſaw him Drunk; and 'that he Baptized by the *Common-Prayer*, but 'without the *Sign of the Croſs*.' And (probably
P. 12. to give this Depoſition the greater Weight) the Fellow, tho' known to have a chief Hand in the Proſecution, ſhewed a ſeeming Unwillingneſs to be produced as an *Evidence* againſt his *Miniſter*.

But as to the Depoſition it ſelf, it muſt be known, that *Will. Pinching*, who made it, *that*
P. 14. *very Day* to which he Swore, was not at *Box*, but at *Broughton*, about Four or Five Miles off (and that too, probably prophaning the *Sabbath* at a *Revel*; for it was then the *Revel-Day* at *Broughton*) and thus much the Fellow himſelf then owned on Oath, before the *Commiſſioners*: And therefore the whole of his Evidence could amount to no more than *Heaſay* or *Conjecture*: Beſides that, he was manifeſtly Perjured, in Swearing directly to what he neither ſaw nor heard. And whether ſuch a Circumſtance was not of it ſelf enough to ſet aſide this, and all the reſt that he Swore, let any one judge. At the ſame Time he depoſed alſo, that it was then the *Mid-lent-Sunday*, and that *Mr. Buſhnell* did *not Preach in the Afternoon*; Imputing it to his *exceſſive Drinking*: But it muſt be known, that this latter part of his Depoſition was not in the Copy, which the honeſt Clerk delivered out; and that it was either omitted to be entred; or what is more probable, expunged afterwards, for Reaſons which will appear by and by.

P. 14, 15. Whilſt this Fellow's *Affidavit* was in taking, *Mr. Byfield* was obſerved to be very buſie, as well with the Evidence, as the Clerk, directing one how to Swear, and the other how to Enter; alledging to the Clerk, that ſuch and ſuch Things would not amount to a Charge; and that to Enter ſo and ſo, would make the latter Part of the Depoſition contradict the Former. And it muſt be noted by the Way, that tho' the Miniſters were by the Ordinance appointed Aſſiſtants only to the Commiſſioners, and that too in no other Caſes than thoſe of *Ignorance* and *Inſufficiency*; yet Mr. *Byfield* (who was never Abſent at either of Mr. *Buſhnell's* 9 Appearances) *See alſo* *P. 216.* intermeddled more in the Matter of the *Scandal*, than all the other Commiſſioners beſides; it being Cuſtomary with him to encourage ſome Witneſſes, Thwart, Threaten and turn back others; forbid the Clerk to give Copies of the Depoſitions, &c. altho' in that which was his own proper Buſineſs, Mr. *Buſhnell* did not Remember that he ever asked ſo much as one ſingle Queſtion. *See alſo* *P. 321.*

But to Return to *Pinchin*, the Evidence, tho'
P. 18,19,20. he now depos'd, that it was *Mid-lent-Sunday* when *Thrift* was kill'd; yet afterwards, at another Appearance at *Marlborough*, he could only Swear, that it was 'betwixt *Candlemas* and '*Eaſter*:' Whereas, on Search of the *Regiſter*, it appear'd to have been on the 13th of *September*, which Mr. *Byfield* himſelf, who examin'd the Matter, could not forbear ſaying, was 'nothing 'near it.' However, the honeſt Clerk, to help him out, was pleas'd to obſerve, that this was only a '*Miſtake in a Circumſtance*.' It muſt now be further noted alſo, that this ſame Fellow had Sworn, as a further Charge on Mr. *Buſhnell*, that he had taken 6 *s.* and 8 *d.* for 'Preaching 'a *Funeral-Sermon*, *on a Sunday in the Afternoon*, 'for one Hodges *of his Pariſh*;' but as ill-Luck would have it, the Pariſh-*Regiſter*, which was on this Occaſion likewiſe produced and examin'd, made it appear, that *Hodges* was buried (and the *Funeral-Sermon* was known to be *preach'd* at the *ſame Time*) the very *Afternoon* when *Thrift* was killed; and yet *Pinchin* had before depos'd, that Mr. *Buſhnell* did not Preach that Afternoon, becauſe (as he conceiv'd) he had render'd himſelf unfit by Drinking.

As to the Remainder of this *Affidavit*, Mr. P. 11, 16.
Buſhnell cou'd not avoid being at *Ale Houſes, on 'Pariſh Buſineſs*,' when the Pariſh Meetings were appointed there; and at *Box*, a Room was reſerved in the *Pariſh Houſe*, on Purpoſe. They might, as *Mr. Buſhnell* well obſerves in another Place (but on a like Occaſion) have as well ac- P. 26
cuſed him of frequenting Inns and Ale-houſes, in attending theſe Commiſſioners, who alway ſat at a Publick Houſe: And in which Attendance he *Taking in his* *other Charges* *alſo.*
ſpent more Money (ten Times told) than ever he had in all the Ale-Houſes beſides, ſince he was Vicar of *Box*. The Fellow in his Depoſi- P. 21, 22, 24.
tion, likewiſe mention'd two of thoſe Gentlemen, with whom *Mr. Buſhnell* (till within two Years paſt) uſed to ſit and Drink; one of whom was known to be a very temperate Man, and at that Time ſo Infirm, that he could not have Drank hard, altho' he had been never ſo much inclin'd to it; and the other, (as was certified to the Commiſſioners, from the Regiſter-Book of the Pariſh) had been Dead and Buried for about Two Years of that Time, in which the *Affidavit* plainly implied Mr. *Buſhnell's* Tipling with him.

As to that Part of the Oath, which concern'd P. 15.
his Baptizing by the *Common-Prayer*, it muſt be known, that this *Will. Pinchin* very ſeldom came to Church; and when he did, hardly ever above once ſtaid till the Time, in which the Children uſed to be Baptized.

After this, another Perſon was Sworn, but his P. 15, 16.
Oath is of no Conſideration as yet; and therefore the next Evidence I muſt take Notice of, is *Obadiah Cheltenham*; who depos'd, '*that he had* '*ſeen Mr.* Buſhnell *in Two Ale Houſes ſeveral* '*Times (from five Years paſt, till within two* '*Years) but never ſaw him drink to Exceſs*:' Nor, it ſeems, ever ſaw him drink at all, at leaſt, ſome of thoſe Times: For at one of them (as himſelf owned) he only look'd into the Room where Mr. *Buſhnell* was, and that too (as I underſtand it) at a *Viſitation* Dinner; but it ſeems, that he Swore ſomething more (tho' the Clerk did not think fit to put into Mr. *Buſhnell's* Copy) which was, that Mr. *Buſhnell* had 'uſed the 'Prayer before Sermon ſo often, that the Boys 'had learned it, and laught at it;' as doubtleſs the Reader will likewiſe at this Acculation. Nor P. 21, 22.
was he contented with what he had depoſed himſelf; and therefore prompted another to Swear, that Mr. *Buſhnell* preach'd 'unprofitable Doc-'trine:' And himſelf and his Brother Evidence *Pinchin*, did earneſtly beſeech *Mr. Hern* (who at laſt ſucceeded on the *Ejectment* of *M. Buſhnell*) to come and *Preach Chriſt* among them; whilſt, as *Mr. Hern* himſelf after told *Mr. Buſhnell*, they did this only to ſerve ſome Intereſt of their own: For *Pinchin* ſeldom came to Church, and *Cheltenham* (as it was ſaid) frequented the *Meetings* of the *Anabaptiſts*.

The next Witneſs produced, was, *The. Powell*; P. 29, 4
who depos'd, 'That ſometimes, *till within Four* 'Years paſt, he had ſeen Mr. *Buſhnell* at *Raynold's* 'and *Bavij's* Ale-houſes in *Box*, *but never ſaw* 'him drink to Exceſs; that till within the ſame 'Compaſs of Time he had Baptized by the '*Common-Prayer*; and that about Two Years be-'fore, Preaching againſt Malice, he had ſaid, 'that malicious Perſons were the Devil's *Nymphs*, 'and wiſhed them with him for their Wages.'

Now

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Now this Fellow had not been at the former of these Houses for Six Years before this Time of his Swearing: And whereas, he added, that he knew not 'what Business might draw Mr. '*Busbnell*' to these Places: he might, it seems, have remember'd, that Mr. *Busbnell* was once drawn to the other of these Houses, to compose a Difference betwixt this very *Powell* and a *Neighbour*, whom he had maliciously Prosecuted: And at another Time he was oblig'd to go thither, to Collect Charity for a Fire at *Marlborough*, when they found this very Fellow there, tho' on a *Sunday*, with a Pot of Ale before him; and besides these Times, Mr. *Busbnell* could not readily Remember that he ever saw him there in all his Life: And (to observe that by the Way) tho' he was particularly Diligent in Collecting that *Charity*, and gave more himself, and his Family towards it, than all the Twenty Two Witnesses, which were at several Times produced against him; yet, in Return, among those *Commissioners*, who were most active and busie to turn Mr. *Busbnell* out of Doors, were some of the very Men whose Houses (and that too the same in which at that Time they laid their own Heads, and were sheltered from the Weather) had been rebuilt with that *Charity*. But to go on with the rest of this Deposition, *Powell* as seldom came to Church, as *Pinchin* did, and never, to Mr. *Busbnell's* Remembrance, stay'd till the *Sacrament* of *Baptism* was administer'd. And for the last Clause of this *Deposition*, Mr. *Busbnell* never made Use of that Expression, '*the Devil's* 'Nymphs;' (nor will any one, who hath read his *Narrative*, believe he could be Guilty of such a piece of Nonience) but probably *Will. Pinchin*, who instructed *Powell*, had told him the Devil's *Imps*, which he mistook for *Nymphs*, and so deposed it. Nor could Mr. *Busbnell*, after the utmost Recollection, and Search among his Notes, think of any Thing that should yield the least Shadow or Surmize for this Accusation; but that some Years before, Preaching a Sermon on the *Sin against the Holy Ghost*, he exhorted his Parishioners, not only to avoid the plain *Commission* of it, but even the *Approaches* towards it; one of which he told them was *Malice*; adding withal, to this Effect, '*That as such Men did the Devil's* 'Work, so it was great Mercy in God, that they 'were not with him for their Wages.' Now, about this Time, as well as Mr. *Busbnell* could remember, *Powell* had maliciously Prosecuted *Reynolds* for *Selling Ale* on the *Sabbath Day*, and had carried on the *Suit* (in the same manner as they did now against Mr. *Busbnell*) by Swearing at *Hearings*; and probably *Powell's* Conscience then finding him out, he might apprehend himself to be *aimed at*; and therefore in Return, now hoped to make a *Charge* of it.

At this Meeting of the *Commissioners* also, was carefully taken the *Deposition* of Mary Workman, but *wholly left out* of the Copy, given to Mr. *Busbnell* by the *Clerk*, of which there will not be any need to Affirm a Reader, when it is known, *Cheltenham* had Sworn, '*That Mr.* Busbnell *had*, '*within a Quarter of a Year, signed Two Children* '*with the Sign of the Cross*;' which this Woman (who was a *Midwife*, and from whom, in Relation to the *Charge of that Kind*, they promised themselves many Discoveries) as he affirm'd, '*then held at the Font; and these Chil-* '*dren he said, were Mr.* Speke's, *and Mr.* Snell's; whereas the former of them had been Baptized almost a Year, *before the Ordinance*, by which the *Commissioners* then Sat, was pass'd, and published. It must be further added, that whilst one of the Witnesses was Deposing to the *Charge* of using the *Common-Prayer*, and *Baptizing*, &c. Mr. *Byfield* asked, whether he used '*Glory be to the* '*Father*,' and in the *Baptism*, Seeing '*this Child* '*is Regenerate*;' which doubtless therefore, he thought would make a good *Article* against him.

About Eleven of the Clock, this Night, Mr. *Busbnell* was dismiss'd for that Time, but after Summon'd to make his *Third Appearance*, *May* 8, following, at *Marlborough*; and thither, when the Day came, he betakes himself; where he then finds the *Number* of *Witnesses* against him now increased to *Eleven*; which being Sworn, Mr. *Byfield* moves, that Mr. *Busbnell's* Witnesses, (for he had then brought many) should be *turned out of the Room*, alledging, '*that it was not meet that* '*they should hear what the other Witnesses testified*:' Nor was it in his Opinion meet, that Mr. *Busbnell* himself should be *informed of it in such a manner as he ought*: for he had likewise given Order before, that he should not (as yet) '*have* '*a Copy of their Depositions*;' but when Mr. *Busbnell's* Witnesses were at last called for, *all the other Witnesses* were not only allowed to be *present*, but *permitted*, yea, and *encouraged* to '*contradict, controul, except against*, *and turn back* '*whom they pleased* of them.

The chief of those who now appeared against him, were his old Friends, *Pinchin*, and *Powell*; who anew Depose, '*that about Seven Years since*' (observe *how far back* they went for Scandal) 'Mr. Busbnell *drank so hard on the Lord's Day* '(*as they then conceived*) *that he could not read* '*Plain*:' Now one of these Fellows, at the *former* meeting of the *Commissioners*, depos'd, '*That* '*he could not say he ever saw him Drunk*;' and the other, '*That he never saw him drink to Ex-* '*cess*;' and yet now both joyn in Swearing, that he had '*drank so hard*' as they conceived, that he could not '*read plain*.' But it may be, they perceived the former *Affidavits* did not *come up* to the matter, and therefore they now found themselves under a Necessity of *rising a Step higher*. Add to this, that neither of these Fellows then saw him drink one Drop; for he came from his own House, where neither of them *were present*, nor did any one Person in the Congregation take Notice, it seems, of Mr. *Busbnell's* Faltering. Besides these Two attentive *Hearers*. How diligent the former of them used to be, may be judged by this Instance; that at this same Time *Deposing*, that Mr. *Busbnell* had, at the Churching of his (*Pinchin's*) Wife, used some of the *Common Prayer*, and being ask'd what it was, answer'd, he had prayed '*that the Moon should not* '*burn her by Day, nor the Sun by Night*:' And how Zealous he was against *prophaning* the *Lord's Day*, by *Drinking*, will be likewise guessed at, when it is further said, that he hath been known to sit up at his own House with Company *Drinking*, *Singing*, *Dancing*, and *Quarrelling*, all *Saturday* Night, until *Sunday* Morning.

To give a Countenance to this Accusation of their Deposition, they added, that Two Persons (whom they named) came from his House with him; and these you are to suppose, were his Fellow-Companions; but the one of them was Mr. *Busbnell's* Uncle, and the other his Brother-in-Law, Two Sober and Civil Persons; and they might still have past'd for such, had they not then (as it was further depos'd) gotten High Colours; but the Misfortune was, that being of a Ruddy Complexion, they were seldom seen otherwise, than with such a Colour: Besides, if every one that hath an High Colour after Dinner, must have drank hard, the Commissioners themselves that very Day had plied the Bottle pretty warmly; for some of them lookt very Rosie after Dinner: But in Truth, this Part of the Deposition

P. 31, 32.

P. 30, 31 P. 49.

P. 42, 43.

P. 48.

P. 49, 50

P. 30, 31, 32

P. 51, 52

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positions was in their own fence so very Trifling, that either it was not taken by the *Clerk*, or if taken, was expunged, being wholly omitted in the *Copy* which was order'd to be delivered to Mr. *Busbnell*.

P. 55,56,57. After this *Will. Pinchin* Deposeth separately, 'That *Mr Busbnell*, Five or Six Years since' (so far back are they ſtill forced to go, and if allowed to be a real matter of Scandal, did however imply, that he was at leaſt, amended ſince) 'had been at a *Stabball-Match* with Mr. *Ed Long* 'and others, and that they after went to an 'Ale-houſe (this Depon nt being one of the 'Company) where they Drank very Hard, and 'Healths were put Round, which *Mr. Busbnell* 'Drank with his Hat off, and did then Drink 'exceſſively, as this Deponent conceives.' As a Former Appearance he had Sworn, he could not Remember, that ever he ſaw Mr. *Busbnell* Drunk; but now he Depoſes, he was in the Company when Mr. *Busbnell* Drank exceſſively: It muſt ſurely be a pretty nice Caſuiſt, that can Diſtinguiſh (eſpecially upon Oath) be'wixt being Drunk, and Drinking exceſſively; but poſſibly, as Second Thoughts are Beſt, to his Memory had been now Refreſh'd. It uſed to be ſo with him; for in the Year 1646, he Swore, he had heard, that one Mr. *Speke* 'Rode in Arms in 'the *King*'s Quarters;' but in the Year 1656, he Swore, that he 'ſaw him Ride Armed in a 'Troop of the *King*'s Part;' altho' that Gentleman, to his Dying Day, ſolemnly called God to Witneſs, the Fellow 'had Sworn Falſly againſt 'him.' Nor was this all; for at another meeting of the *Commiſſioners* afterwards, he would have perſuaded them, that his Depoſition againſt Mr. *Buſbnell* amounted ſtill higher, in that the *Clerk* had not done him Juſtice in the Entry; nor had the *Clerk* any other way of Vindicating himſelf, than by making this Shameful Diſcovery, that he was ſo far from giving this Witneſs any ſuch Diſcouragement, that he had in private given him the Liberty of Reviewing his Depoſitions, 'with a Power to add, alter, or amend, what he 'pleaſed,' and that he after Enter'd them exactly, as they were thus left him.

P. 58.

P. 61, 62. It muſt be further known, that when Mr. *Buſbnell*, came to Croſs-Examine *Pinchin*, on this *Depoſition*, and deſired him to be particular, as to the *Perſons in Company*, when they 'Drank 'ſo hard;' he Named Mr. *Long*, Mr. *Dackes*, and Mr. *Buſbnell*'s Brother: This Mr. *Buſbnell* deſired might be Noted down, and Dr. *Chambers*, who was near the *Clerk*, told him, it was accordingly done; but when the *Clerk* gave out the Copy, it was only ſaid thus; Mr. *Long*, &c. —— the Reaſon of which was plainly this; Mr. *Long* was then Dead, and &c. —— could not be produced, as an Evidence; but Mr. *Dackes*, and Mr. *Buſbnell*'s Brother might, had they been mention'd; for they were both Alive, and being ſhortly afterwards before the *Commiſſioners*, were ready to Vindicate both themſelves, and Mr. *Buſbnell*.

But as to the Subſtance of the *Affidavit*, what if Mr. *Buſbnell* was at a *Stabball-Match*? He was there only a Spectator; the Perſons who Play'd, were Gentlemen of as good Rank and Repute, as moſt in the Neighbourhood; and had been his Schoolfellows, and Acquaintance in the Univerſity: And was this a Crime ſufficient to make him a Scandalous Miniſter, P. 63,64,65. and to Diſpoſſeſs him of his Freehold? And as for their Drinking, Mr. *Buſbnell*, did probably go with the Gentlemen to the Ale-houſe, where they uſed to Dine; but had he been never ſo much Diſpoſ'd to Drink to Excels, he would certainly have forborn it in *Pinchin*'s Company, who was a Fellow, that of all others, he Shunned and Avoided, on account of his Infamous Character. In the mean time, the Malice of the Fellow is very obſervable on this Occaſion; that in order to Frame an Accuſation again Mr. *Buſbnell*, he is willing to appear Guilty himſelf; for he confeſſeth himſelf to have been one of the Company, when they 'drank to Excels.' Nor is this the worſt of it; for he Belyd, as well as Bedpauter'd himſelf, by that Accuſation; there having been in Truth no ſuch thing, as *Hard Drinking* there.

P. 66, 67. After *Will. Pinchin*, one *Nichol. Spencer*, is produced in Evidence, who Swears 'That he 'hath been of with *Mr Buſbnell* at Ale-houſes, 'IN PARISH BUSINESS, and 'NOT AT OTHER TIMES; 'nor did he EVER SEE HIM DRINK 'EXCESSIVELY; but ſaith, that there 'was met by accident, and then Diſcourſed of 'Pariſh Buſineſs:' This is the Whole of his Evidence *Verbatim*; but after we have the Accuſation, we are ſtill at a loſs, where to find the Crime, unleſs it be, that they met there by accident; nor will Mr. *Buſbnell*'s being met there, Reflect any Scandal upon him, when it is further ſaid, that it muſt be known, the Fellow who kept the Houſe, was the Clerk of the Pariſh; and ſurely the Miniſter might have many Innocent Occaſions of going to him: They were doubtleſs hard put to it for Real Scandal, when they are forced to take up with ſuch Accuſations, as theſe are; and if there were nothing elſe to prove Mr. *Buſbnell*'s Innocence, this Single Depoſition is enough to do it.

And this was the Houſe, to which moſt of them Swore, in order to prove him an Ale-houſe Haunter.

P. 67, 68. But how Venial ſoever this Crime might be, there is a *Mortal* One behind (which, no doubt, Diffas'd the Poyſon on all the Reſt) and now ready to be produced, in the Evidence of the next Deponent; who was one *Will Clement*, who Swears 'That in the Time of the Wars' (poſſibly 'Eight or Ten Years before) he found Mr. *Buſbnell* at * *Reynolds*'s Ale-houſe; and *Reynolds* telling him, the King had loſt a Garriſon, Mr. 'Buſbnell Struck his Breaſt, and ſaid, he was 'Sorry for it.' Now this *Clement*, was *Will. Pinchin*'s Father-in-Law; and was poſſibly, by his Influence brought to appear againſt Mr. *Buſbnell*: And that it may further appear, how ready he was to come into any methods, to Ruine Mr. *Buſbnell*, it muſt be known, that meeting with one *Morley*, and Saluting him with many *Careſſes*, contrary to his uſual Behaviour, and then entring into Diſcourſe with him, he told him, that the *Miniſter of Box*, was not Right (which plainly ſhews, what was at the Bottom of the Proſecution) and they were 'Reſolved to 'Oust him;' but ſaith he, the chief Witneſs we have againſt him is one *Saunders*, who hath 'Done you an Injury' (a ſmall one indeed: For he had only *Broken Open*, and *Rifled his Houſe*) and would not 'appear againſt 'him,' left it ſhould 'take off the Credit' of his *Teſtimony*; and therefore had *Clement*'s own *Teſtimony* been never ſo True (as perhaps it was) and that Truth never ſo *Criminal* (as it is ſure it was not) yet certainly a Fellow under ſuch *Circumſtances*, and who had ſhewn ſo good an Inclination for Miſchief, ought to have had little or no *Credit* given to him.

* *The Pariſh-Clerk, as is poſſeſſion ſaid.*

Of whom more hereafter.

There are no leſs than Seven Witneſſes of P. 69, 70. this Day's appearance ſtill behind; but they will not much enlarge the Account of this preſent Seſſion: For being all 'Sworn, and Exa'mined upon the ſeveral Articles, they had not 'one Word to ſay to either:' At which the *Commiſſioners* wondring (as well they might) aſked, why ſo many of them were Summoned; but

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but they might have anſwer'd themſelves: For doubtleſs it was to raiſe an Odium, and have it given out, that no leſs than Eleven of his *Pariſhioners appear'd*, to *Witneſs againſt him*; and I make no Queſtion, but in this ſame manner it was, that many of thoſe mention'd in Mr. *Wood's Century*, were Condemn'd (as he affirms in the *Preface*) by the *Teſtimony* of at leaſt Six, or Seven *Witneſſes*.

But to proceed with Mr. *Buſhnell*; It was now expect'd by ſome then preſent, that this *Seſſion* would have put an End to his Affair; conſidering, that the utmoſt produced againſt him was of ſo little conſideration; and that ſo much *Malice* plainly appeared to have been at the Bottom; of which Dr. *Chambers* himſelf was ſo Senſible, that he could not forbear to own as much in Private, notwithſtanding Openly and Publickly he *Countenanc'd* the Proceedings: In that Regard going, as Mr. *Buſhnell* obſerves, beyond *Pilate* himſelf, who, when he ſaw that the *Jews* for Envy had delivered our Bleſſed *Saviour* into his Hands, fought for that very Reaſon to acquit him.

P. 70,71,72, 73,74,75. At this Time Mr. *Buſhnell* Requeſted, that he might have the *Liberty* to invalidate *Will. Pinchin's* Evidence (becauſe that Fellow was at the Head of his Proſecutors) by ſhewing upon Oath 'what a manner of Man he had formerly 'been towards Grandfather-in-Law, and Grand-'mother, Father and Mother, Father-in-Law 'and Mother-in-Law, Uncle and Aunt, Bro-'ther and Siſter; that he had Barbarouſly Us'd 'him (Mr. *Buſhnel*) and Threaten'd him further 'Miſchief, for no other Cauſe, as Mr. *Buſhnell* 'could imagine, than Entertaining, Lodging, 'Relieving, Clothing, Furniſhing with Money, 'his Father, Mother and Brother, when he had 'Beaten them out of Doors; —— and that he 'had been ſeveral times Complain'd of, and 'Convicted, before ſeveral *Juſtices of the Peace*, 'of ſuch Horrid and Barbarous Crimes, as 'have ſcarce been Acted ſince *Cain*, *Ham* and *Abſalom*.' But Dr. *Chambers*, (tho' he knew moſt of it to be True, or rather perhaps for that Reaſon) was amongſt the moſt forward to oppoſe it; Alledging, that there had indeed been ſome 'ſmall Differences,' but they were 'now Com-'poſed:' Nor was *Pinchin's* own Guilty Conſcience wanting, to give him warning of it; and therefore he had got in readineſs a long Paper, which being deliver'd in to the Clerk, was then formally Read, and was to the ſame Effect with the Apology which Dr. *Chambers* had before made for him: This Paper was written by *Pinchin* himſelf; nor was it Supported or Atteſted (as I rightly apprehend) by the Hand or Teſtimony of any one Perſon whatſoever; and it was ſurely the firſt Time, that ever an Accuſed Perſon was allowed to be his own *Compurgator*: But ſuch was the Juſtice of thoſe Times, an Innocent Clergyman muſt be Pronounced Guilty, and his Criminal Accuſer ſhall be adjudged Innocent, each reſpectively, not only without, but contrary to Unconteſtable Evidence: However, both Dr. *Chambers*, and *Pinchin*, affirm, that the ſmall Differences, which had been in the Family, were now Compoſed: How ſmall theſe Differences were, may be gueſs'd at from what hath been already ſaid: And as to what concerns the Compoſing of them, he had indeed by 'Friglits, Threats, Curſes, Blows, Gripings 'by the Throat, Drawing Knives, and conti-'nual Horrid Vexations,' helped to give his Father his *Quietus* about Three Years before; but the Children and Servants could Witnes, that after the giving in of this Teſtimony, there were ſtill bitter Heart-burnings, Quarrellings, and ſometimes Blows and Kicks in the Family; only when theſe fell upon the Mother, ſhe was forced to be more private, than formerly, in her Complaints; and at laſt, *Pinchin* uſed a means not only to force her out of her Houſe, but out of the Country likewiſe.

At this Time another Paper was alſo produc'd (as the Complaint of an Honeſt (at leaſt, if not a Godly) Man, 'that he had Lived ſo long un-'der Mr. *Buſhnell's Miniſtry*, and was not Pro-'fited:' This Honeſt Godly Man was one *William Sergeant*, who had (by Report) run thro' all Opinions, and being then Settled in that of a *Quaker*, Dy'd at laſt in the Jail at *Ilcheſter*, having been thrown into it, for Refuſing to pay his *Tithes*: And (to obſerve that by the way) this was the Perſon, who had wrote over thoſe Articles againſt Mr. *Buſhnell*, which were preſented by *J. Travers*, to whom he was Brother-in-Law: And now Mr. *Buſhnell* expected his Doom ſhould have been pronounced; but poſſibly they were willing to do it with ſome better ſhew of Juſtice, than the Evidence, which had been hitherto Produced, would give them (nor is it improbable, that *Will. Pinchin*, had promiſed ſtill to mend his Hand the next time) and therefore all the further concern he had in the remainder of this Day's Proceedings, was, to pay an expenſive Reckoning, and to expect a further Summons. *P.* 71, 76

Which was accordingly ſent him demanding his Appearance at *Cain*, *June* 4, 1656; and thither alſo he Reſorts at the Time preſcribed him, where *Will. Pinchin* (who had hitherto ſerved in the Double Capacity of both Evidence and Solliciter, but was now content to Act in the Former of thoſe Stations only) had gotten together no leſs than Sixteen Witneſſes. It is not improbable, the Commiſſioners had Suggeſted to him, that the Evidence which had as yet been produced, fell much ſhort of their Expectations; and that therefore he muſt try to make ſomething more of it againſt the next Seſſion: In order to which, he had raked ſeveral Pariſhes, and ſome Counties, for ſuch as ſhould Swear more to the Purpoſe; ſome of which (as it was offer'd to be prov'd to the Commiſſioners) he had Suborn'd, and others he had been Tampering with: However, they were all Sworn; and that their Teſtimonies might not be Diſproved, Mr. *Buſhnell's* Witneſſes are once more Turned, and Kept out of the Room, at the Motion of Mr. *Byfield*; tho' it muſt be owned, they turned out two of the Witneſſes which came againſt him alſo: For it comes now to be obſerved, that there were among the reſt of the Forces, which *Pinchin* had muſter'd up a couple of *Quakers*, (one of them, *Will. Sergeant* juſt now mention'd) who refuſing to pay the Commiſſioners the Worſhip of their Hats, and to be put to their Oaths, they could not paſs muſters; and therefore were not allowed to tarry in the Room; which occaſion'd, as it ſeems, ſome Tumult: But tho' meer Shame would not permit them to make uſe of ſuch Evidence; tho' *Sergeant* came thither (as it was reported) to have ſpoken againſt the Calling of the Miniſtry it ſelf, and had nothing elſe to ſay; and tho' he ſcatter'd ſome Printed Papers at that time, which gave great Offence to the *Commiſſioners*; yet the Articles againſt Mr *Buſhnell*, wrote over by this Fellow, and the Teſtimony given in under his Hand, that he could not *Proſic* by him, were Receiv'd, Hugg'd up, and Filed againſt him. *P.* 79,80,81; 82,83.

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P. 84,85,86, 87. But to come to those; whose Depositions were accepted: The first of them was *John Travers*, who Swears, 'That about Four Years since, 'having by Order taken up some Malignants 'Horses at *Box*, several Addresses were made to 'him by Mr. *Bushnell*, Major *Hunt*, and others, 'who came all together from Mr. *Bushnell's* 'House, having there drank very hard, being 'high in Beer, as this Deponent conceiv'd; 'where, in the first Place, we have another Con-'ceit: For he did not see either of them drink one Drop: But to pass by that, this Four Years past was Eight Years before (namely, in the Year 1648,) and so the whole of the Accusation amounts to this, that about Eight Years before, Mr. *Bushnell* was conceived to be in Drink: Besides, the Order he pretended to, ran in the Name of Mr. *Edward Stokes*, but was utterly disowned by that Gentleman, whose Name had been thus abused: So that the Witness now before us, was guilty of Forgery and Horse-Stealing, and on these Accounts a very credible one: But the whole Truth of the formal Story here put forth, was this; *Travers* (who was at that Time a Soldier) and some others, had seized the Horses of one Mr. *Collier* (Brother-in-Law to Major *Hunt*) who applied to Col. *Eyre*, for his Assistance in getting them again; and for this end, came with Major *Hunt* and his Lady, and Two of her Sisters, to Mr. *Bushnell's* House, where they expected to have found Col. *Eyre* at that Time; but missing of him there, 'they did not tarry so much as to sit down, or 'drink (as it was offered to have been deposed 'by Two Witnesses, but they could not be 'heard;) and taking Mr. *Bushnell* with them, went directly to another House, where they found the Colonel, and *Travers* with him: Nor was there the least Appearance of any one's having drank hard, save that Mr. *Collier* was in a violent Passion, for having his Horses Stolen; and would most certainly have given the Thief his due, had he met him in another Place. I must add, concerning this Deponent, that he had been a P. 88 Soldier, a Contribution-Gatherer, a Plunderer, an Informer, and a kind of Agent for the Sequestrators (all gainful Trades in those Times) notwithstanding which, he dy'd (as it was said) miserably poor: And to much for this *Deponent*.

P. 89, 90. The next is the Mother of *Will. Pinchin*; and she depoteth, 'That about Two Years and a 'Half since, *Jane Hendy* told her, that Mr. *Bush-'nell* had attempted to lie with her; and withal 'said, she did think, that most of your Parsons 'were filthily given: And that about Two Years 'since Mr. *Bushnell* Baptized Mr. *Speke's* Child 'by the Book of *Common-Prayer*, and signed it 'with the Sign of the Cross.' Not to observe how well the Two Parts of this Deposition are suited; namely, *Fornication*, and *Baptizing* by the *Common-Prayer-Book*, it must be own'd, that the *Former* of these was more to the Purpose than any Thing that had been hitherto Sworn, had it amounted to more than a bare Hearsay. But it must now be known, that in Hopes to have made something of this Story, this very *Jane Hendy*, on whom the wicked Attempt was said to be made, had been Summon'd as 'a Witness 'for the Common-wealth' the first Day of Mr. *Bushnell's* Appearance; and instead of Swearing any Thing of what they hoped for; on the contrary, she then depos'd, 'That she never heard of 'any lascivious Talk from Mr. *Bushnell*, nor did 'he ever attempt to lie with her; nor did she 'Remember that she ever spoke of any such 'Thing to *Jane Pinchin*, or to any other Per-'son; to the Truth of which her old and furrow'd Face did at the same Time give in no small Additional Testimony: But Dr. *Chambers* being told, that the Report of Mr. *Bushnell's* Attempt on this Woman came from *Goody Pinchin*, did not stick at that Time to declare, in Opposition both to the Oath, and Countenance of the Woman, that if *Goody Pinchin* had affirm'd it, 'he 'was bound in Conscience to believe her.' And it is not improbable, that this Declaration of the Doctor's, was no small Encouragement to *Will. Pinchin*, to bring in his Mother, to make the Deposition now mention'd, al tho' it had been utterly confuted before ever it was thus made.

There was one Circumstance particularly Grie- P. 89. 90
vous, in this *Goody Pinchin's* appearing against P. 97.
Mr. *Bushnell*; for both herself and Husband had been turned out of Doors by this wicked Son of theirs, and they were received and relieved by Mr. *Bushnell*: And this Charity of his was the chief Occasion of *Will. Pinchin* (the Son's) malice against him, and of the very Prosecution under which he now Laboured, and in which this ungrateful Woman now appear'd as his Accuser; tho' he could not indeed well expect other; for the had refused to acknowledge the Receipt of Several and some of them) considerable Sums of Money, which Mr. *Bushnell* had formerly furnish'd her with. Nor must it be omitted, that being ask'd, if the did herself believe, that Mr. *Bushnell* had attempted that Wickedness, which her Deposition accused him of, she, (after some Boggling) answer'd, 'She could not Judge; al-'tho' not long before in Discourse, where this Matter was mention'd, she had frankly declar'd to this Effect, that 'she believ'd he was wrong'd,' as he declares most soberly in the Presence of P. 97,98,99.
God, he was: And the only Ground (if it may deserve that Name) for such a foul Accusation, was, probably either this which followeth, or none at all. *Jane Hendy* (the Woman with whom it is said Mr. *Bushnell* would have committed this Wickedness) had been his Servant; and during the Time she lived with him, there came a Person to his House, who at least, pretended himself to be a Clergyman come from *Ireland*, where he had suffer'd great Losses: Whereupon Mr. *Bushnell* allow'd him to preach in his Church, and to make a Collection there to support him, and withal lodged him in his House that Night; but rifling several Trunks and Boxes that were in the Chamber, and being gone very early in the Morning, a few Days after, they found the Things wanting, and among them some that belonged to this Servant of Mr. *Bushnell*; who speaking of her Loss to some of the Neighbours, one of them said, he afterwards saw this Fellow sleeping under an Hedge, with a couple of strouling Wenches; and *Jane Hendy* then Hearing of it, told the Story to *Joan Pinchin*; who saying, that she could not '*believe such a* '*Thing of one of his Profession*,' the Wench replying with some warmth about this Fellow, by whom she had thus suffer'd, added, among other Things, '*Why, your Parsons*' (but naming Mr. *Bushnell* in particular, no more than she did Dr. *Chambers*, or Mr. *Byfield*) '*may be fleshly given* '*as well as other Men*.'

The next Deposition in Order is, that of one P. 101, 102.
Will. Cottle, to this Effect, 'That when *Thrift* 104, 105
'was killed, he conceiv'd from the manner of his 'Ringing, that he was in Drink, *but knew not* '*where he had it*; and that about Two Years 'since he saw Mr. *Bushnell* coming from *Corsham*; and observing that he *bended to and fro upon his* '*Horse*, he after asked *Brewer* the *Inn-keeper* (from whose House Mr. *Bushnell* then came) 'what he had done to him; who reply'd, *That* '*Mr. Bushnell was well enough then, when he went* '*from him*; but that he *used to fuddle a Cup there* '*now and then*.' In Return to the former Part of

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this Affidavit, *R. Cottle* (Brother to this very Witness, and brought thither as an Evidence against Mr. *Bushnell*, d. prov'd, that being *Torys* ringing two or three Pulls, he 'did not conceive 'he was in Drink,' and that but the very Week then last past, he met the Person, who delivered over the Rope to him, and asked him about it, and that Person also declared himself of the 'same 'Opinion.' Add to this, that Mr. *Bushnell* could have made it appear (but the Commissioners would not suffer it) that this *Will. Cottle* was not in the Belfr. (but up in the *Tower*) whilst *Torys* was Ringing: And as to what concerns the other Part of this Deposition, *Brewer*, the *Inn Keeper* appeared (at a subsequent Meeting) in Person before the Commissioners; and deposid, 'That he never told *Cottle*, that Mr. *Bush-* 'nell *did use to come to his House and fuddle a* 'Cup; that Mr. *Bushnell* was *not distempered with* 'Drink at the Time *Cottle* mention'd; that he 'had known Mr. *Bushnell* for Ten Years, and 'never saw him drink to Excess; and that tho' 'Mr. *Bushnell* was often at his House, yet it was 'seldom but on Business for Children, to whom 'he was a Guardian, or at the Lecture, or the 'like; and when there Three or Four Hours at 'a Time with the Tenants, yet he did not drink 'above a Jugg of Beer, or a Pint of Wine.'

P. 105, to P. 110. At the same Time Mr. *Bushnell* exhibited Articles of Exception against this *Cottle*, Namely, 'That he was a Drunkard, that he had Prophaned the Lord's Day, and the Time of Service in 'Drinking; that he was a Thief, and had Stolen 'in Concert with the Common Hangman; that 'he had been sent to the House of Correction 'by the Justices; that he was a Cheat, and 'look'd on as a Fellow, who had no Regard to 'his Word or Oath, and that he was a Slande-'rer of the Ministers.' Each of those Particulars Mr. *Bushnell* was ready to have made Good on Oath; but his Council chose to insist on the Last of them only as probably Thinking, it might render him in an Special manner, Unfit to appear in Evidence against a Minister, that it might have the greater Weight with those of the Clergy, who were *Assistants* to the *Commissioners*: And this likewise, as I presume, the rather, because the Evidence they had gotten on this Head, concerned his having spoke abusively of Dr. *Chambers* in particular; and accordingly *Will. Rawlins* Deposeth, that *William Cottle* had said Naming punctually both the Time and Place) 'that your Parsons were Greedy, 'that he would Trust none of them all: No not 'Mr. *Chambers*; for he had left *Claverton*, 'and was gone to *Pewsie*.' This *Cottle*, when he first heard it mentioned, did utterly Deny, and that too whilst yet on his Oath; but when *Rawlins* had Deposed it with such Circumstances, he then (as it were in the same Breath) confessed it before the Commissioners, and added, 'What if I did (say to?' This Horrid Perjury of the Fellow, in the Face of the Commissioners, is so very manifest, that nothing more need be said of it: But I must observe, that the Singling out, and Insisting on this, among all the other Exceptions, had an Effect quite contrary to what the Council seemed to expect from it; for Mr. *Bysield* (who had gone thro' many Removes from *Enford* to *Collingbourn*) Laboured all he could, to Stifle this Counter Deposition; and when the Copy of the Depositions was after given out to Mr. *Bushnell* to be Pleaded to, this whole Deposition was omitted, and Dr. *Chambers* (who, as the Report went, had better'd himself 300 *l. per Annum*, by his Remove from *Claverton* to *Pewsie*) did not, as it seems, appear very easie, all the while the Deposition was in taking; and as Mr *Bushnell* frequently Intimates, was not, as he conjectures, forgetful of it, during the *whole Course* of the *following Sessions*.

The next Deponent was one *Lawrence Cottle*, P. 110, 111. (a Boy as it seems) who Swore to this Effect, 'that about a Year and half before, he, and 'some other of Mr. *Bushnell*'s Scholars, Playing 'at *Cards* in Mr. *Bushnell*'s House, *Mr. Bush-* 'nell took up one of their Games and lay'd it 'off; and after, some Quarrelling happening 'betwixt the Boys, *Mr. Bushnell* took the *Cards* 'and Burn't them;' and surely nothing need be said of this Deposition, save, that *Mr. Bysield* Gravely observed upon it, that '*Mr. Bushnell* *ought to have burnt the Cards at first.*'

Of the same Sort likewise, were two other P. 112, 113; Depositions, *viz.* This of *J. Gibbons* and *P.* 114. *Weeb*; the Former Swearing, 'that *Mr. Bushnell* had Play'd Twice at *Tables* with *him* (the Deponent) but at the Desire of the Deponent, 'and for nothing;' and the other Deposed 'that 'sometimes he had Play'd at *Tables with Mr.* 'Bushnell, but *not for Money*;' only it must be observed, that to the Former of these Depositions the Clerk (probably perceiving, the Deposition would be very Empty without it) out of his own good Will, had added, that '*it was on a Sunday*;' and in that manner offered it to the Deponent to Sign; who being so careful as to Read it over, before he Set his Hand to it, discovered the Iniquity, and refused to Subcribe it, until it was alter'd.

After these, Two others Swear; the One, P. 114, 115; '*that Mr.* Bushnell *had used that Year some of* 'the Common-Prayer at a Funeral,' which deserves no *Answer*: The Other, '*that there had* 'oft times that Year been sporting in the Parish 'on the Lord's Day, and that Mr.* Bushnell *having* 'been told of it, Reply'd, it was the Officers Business, *but that however*, Mr. Bushnell *had often* 'Reproved and Rebuked the Parishioners for it in 'his Sermons.' It seems to have been a peculiar Happiness to Mr. *Bushnell*, and a Fate upon his *Accusers*, that their *Affidavits* usually carried (as this plainly doth) their *Antidotes* with them; and in Truth he had not only Inveighed against these Liberties, in his Sermons; but had Read the Acts and Ordinances against them, in his Church, oftner than the Law required him: And to mention one thing more by the way, there were no Persons in the Parish, so Notoriously Guilty of Prophaning the Sabbath, as those very Witnesses, which they produced against him, during the Trial.

And thus ended the Business of this Day; P. 117, 119, The next Morning *Mr. Bushnell* Requesting, that 121. he might have Time to bring in his Counter-Evidence, and Exceptions, it was granted him; and *July* the First at *Marlborough*, were the Time and Place appointed for that Purpose; whereon his Appearance, he found some more Witnesses ready, on the part of the *Common-Wealth*, who must first be heard, before there could be Room for his Defence. In the Front of these, was *Nich. Spencer*, who Deposeth '*that being at Church* P. 121, 124 '*when* Thrift *was killed, he observed by his Coun-* 'tenance and Alsurd Carriage, *that he was over-* 'taken in Beer:' But the Reader is to be Informed, that this *Spencer* had been '*Thrice Sworn and* 'Examined to all the Articles' before, at Two of the preceding Sittings of the Commissioners; and then '*could not Remember any such thing*;' but now it seems, his Memory is Refreshed (by what means it might be, is another Question,) and the honest Clerk, who was probably aware of this, or for some other like Reason, in the Copy which he gave out to Mr. *Bushnell*, had given this

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this the First Place in *Spencer's* Depositions, and had not Set it down as a Distinct Deposition, at a several Meeting of the Commissioners (much lefs, as taken at the last Time of his appearance) but as the Beginning of what he had Deposed
P. 28, 29 at *Marlborough*, when he was first Sworn. Add to this, that it did not perhaps Contribute a little towards the Refreshing of his Memory, that there began now to be a more than common Intimacy *betwixt Will. Pinchin*, and *Nich. Spencer*; that being *Fellow-Tenants* to a Young and Distant Landlord, whom, as it was said, they had both of them Injured not a little in his Timber, *Spencer* might probably fear, that *Pinchin* (whom he could not but know, ready for any thing) would be First in the Accusation, and make his own Peace by accusing his Fellow-Thief; and what is still more, this *Nich. Spencer*, was after the Sequestrator of the Living, and probably might now have a Promise made him of that gainful Office, if he would speak to the Purpose.

But to come to the Deposition it self; there were many who thought they could be very positive, that *Spencer* was not in the Church, when Thrift *was Killed*: But be that as it *will*; *John Jones* Deposed, '*that he Dined at Mr.* Bushnell's '*the Day* Thrift *was Killed*; *that* Thrift *came* '*thither by Accident, and Drank no more than* '*might do him good*; *that he was not Distemper'd* '*with* Beer; *and that Mr.* Bushnell *went forth* '*from Dinner to his Study, as that Deponent con-*'*ceived*'. *Richard Pinchin* (even the Brother of Will. Pinchin, *the chief Prosecutor, who Dined at Mr.* Bushnell's *at the same Time*) Deposed fully to the same Effect, and added, '*there was no*
P. 30. '*Drinking after Dinner*:' And now let any one Judge, who were most to be Believed, *W. Pinchin*, *W. Cottle*, and *N. Spencer* (the two Former of whom, 'tis well known, were not in the Place, when the Unfortunate Man lost his Life, and it is doubted, whether the Other was or not: Nor did either of them See him Drink one Drop) or *Will. Lane* and *Richard Cottle*, who were both there, and Sware (in some of the former Sessions) that they believed, 'he was not in Drink;' and *John Jones*, and *Richard Pinchin*, who both Dined with him that very Day, and Sware the same.
P. 125, 126. This Story of *Thrift* hath been often mentioned; and therefore it now seems Necessary to give a short Account of it. He was a near Relation of Mr. *Bushnell*, and came with his Wife and some other Friends (altogether without Mr Bushnell's knowledge) to Dine with him that *Sunday*. After Dinner Mr. *Bushnell* went to his Study, and they parted from his House to go to a Funeral; but understanding that the Company were not yet come, they turned aside into the Church, where *Thrift* took one of the Bells, and Ringing some few Pulls, delivered over the Rope again, and going higher up into the Tower, by a Ladder fell down (whether by a Blow from the Trap-Door, or from the Wheel, or the Bell, or by what other Accident, was never known) and was taken up Dead.
P. 132, 133, 134. After *Spencer* now mention'd, came *Nich. Nowell*, and his Wife; who Depose, that '*Mr.* '*Bushnell*, Colonel *Eyre*, and his *Servant*, came 'to their House, and there remained about an 'Hour and half, where they Drank Nine Juggs 'of Beer, for which Mr. *Bushnell*, paid 18 *d.* 'but that the *Servant Drank* one of the Juggs, 'and themselves *Drank* a *Glass* now and then.' It must be known, that Mr. *Bushnell* had now several Witnesses ready to be produced in his Vindication; but some of them were wholly *Rejected*; the *Depositions* of others were never Entered; or those *Depositions which were taken down*, some *were left out of the Copy*, delivered by the *Clerk* to Mr *Bushnell*, and other some Enter'd by Halves. However, *with much ado*, Mr. *Bushnell* got one *Hen. Snyder* Sworn, who *Deposeth*, '*that Nowell but the Saturday* before, had told 'him, that *J. Travers* had been with him, and 'offer'd to take off his Bonds, that he might Sell '*Ale* again, if he *would appear* and *Swear* against 'Mr. *Bushnell*; and that he had laid the Day 'before, that if Mr *Bushnell* had not told Colonel *Eyre*, of his *Gun*, and that he used to Shoot '*Hares*, and *Pidgeons with it*, he would not 'have appeared and *Sworn against him*: He *Deposed* likewise, that *Will. Pinchin*, was at the same Time *with Travers*, and made *Nowell* the same Promises; but the Clerk thought not fit to inter that in the Copy. Or this *Deposition* of *Hen. Snyder*, *Nowel's Wife*, who was at the Window, came towards *Dr. Chambers*; and addressing herself to him, with her best Courtesie, told him '*'Tis True*, if Mr. *Bushnell* had *not told* 'Colonel *Eyre* of her Husband's *Gun*, they should 'not have been there that *Day*, to *Swear* against 'him.' Mr. *Bushnell* observing, that the *Silly Woman* had thus Marr'd her Evidence, and in Effect undone all that she had just then Sworn, could not forbear Smiling: At which Mr. *Byfield* told him with some Warmth, (perhaps not so much at the supposed Rudeness of the Smile, as at the Discovery which the Woman had made) 'that he should find it no laughing Matter:' But to proceed with their Witnesses; the Bonds which P. 117, 118, *Nowell* was under, not to sell Ale, were, as it 119. is probable, suspected both by *Nowell* and his Wife, to have been occasioned by Mr. *Bushnell*, and indeed with good Reason; for their House (lying obscure and remote) had been a very disorderly one: And complaint having been made to Mr. *Bushnell*, by the Wife of one *Pitcher*, 'that her Husband used to spend whole Days and 'Nights at it, to the ruine of her self and many 'small Children, who wanted Necessaries, and 'to the perpetual Disturbances of the Family, 'and most unnatural Abuses and Outrages against 'her self and the Children, when he came Home '(whereas otherwise he was a kind Husband 'enough, except when set on by this *Jean Nowell*) 'and further, that her Husband was then going 'to make over his Sheep to *Nowell* for an Ale-'Score; which if done, her self and Children must 'be Naked, and that he came Home but that 'Morning (which was *Sunday* Morning) from the 'House, and was then at Home asleep.' These Complaints, I say, being made to Mr. *Bushnell*, by the poor distressed Woman, he took her in, relieved her, and sent some Victuals by her to her Children, promising withal to take a Course with *Nowell*: Soon after which the Fellow's *Licence* was taken off, and he was forced to enter into the Bonds now mention'd; after which it might have been left to any one to judge, whether there was not a Tincture of Malice in this Deposition, on the account now mention'd; and that there was on another Account, the Woman herself freely (tho' unwittingly) own'd, in the Face of the Commissioners, not to repeat what hath been just now said of the Reward likewise which they were to expect: And to complear the Characters of those Deponents, *Nowell* P. 180, 181 himself was some time after this Deposition, prosecuted for attempting a Rape; and his Wife was such a *Slut*, that the hath been forced to be helped Home, and fell into a Pool, where she was like to have been Stifled.

But to leave the Deponents, and come to the P. 119, 140 Deposition it self; it was about Seven Years before, that the Thing which they now mention pass'd at their House (nor was Mr. *Bushnell* ever there, tho' in his own Parish, but that Time, and

once

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once to Collect a Charity for some of the *Commissioners*, that were then Sitting, to Ruine him) the Truth of which was this; Mr. *Busbnell* coming one Evening from *Bath*, with Colonel *Eyre*, in the *Depth of Winter*, the Colonel complained, that he was Cold; and alighting at this House, got a good Fire, and some of their Beer; and asking for their *Reckoning* when they were going to take *Horse* again, they were told it was 18 *d.* which, the Colonel having no Silver, desired Mr. *Busbnell* to pay, as he did; looking on it not as all for Beer, but for the Fire and for leading of their Horses: Nor did they make any Words of it; because the People were Poor. At this same Time it was, that Mr. *Busbnell* told Colonel *Eyre* of the Fellow's *Gun*; but the Complaint he made, was not only, that he Kill'd *Hares* and *Pidgeons with it*, but that he used to do it on *Sundays*; which was a Practice to Familiar *with him*, that being met by one *who was going to Church*, and *advised to put away his Gun*, and *come to Church*, he Reply'd, that *'he got 'not his Living by going to Church:'* A very proper *Witness* against Mr. *Busbnell*, one of the principal *Articles* charged upon *whom*, *was Prophaning the Sabbath*.

P. 142, 143. Before I leave this *Deposition*, I must fur her take Notice, that Colonel *Eyre*, had been produced at one of the former Sessions, by Mr. *Busbnell*, in discharge of the Allegation of Drunkenness; and then *Deposed*, *'that he had known 'Mr.* Busbnell *Thirty Years, had been frequently 'in his Company, and never saw him Drink to Ex-'cess*; which is abundantly sufficient to clear him from any thing Criminal in that kind, at the Time mentioned in this *Deposition* of *Nowell* and his Wife: But the Colonel's Name being by this *subsequent Deposition* brought in Question, the Colonel was ready to have attended again, and to have *Deposed* to the Particulars of this New Story; but the *Commissioners* took effectual Care to prevent it, and that too, on purpose, as it was thought, to leave them both under the Supposed Infamy of the *Affidavit*.

P. 143, 144, 145. But the principal Evidence is yet behind, *which was one William Saunders*, a Shoemaker (some time since mentioned;) and who *Swore*, *'that a-'bout Four Years since, he saw Mr.* Busbnell *come 'from the* Bell in Bow, *Reeling to and fro, three 'or four Foot at a Time; and that he believes 'he was then Drunk; for that he fell down, ha-'ving been at the* Bell *four or five Hours 'in the Company of Mr.* Cannings, *and Mr.* Ed-ward Long *of the* Moor; *and that after he 'fell in the Street, he rose again, and so Reeled 'Home.* Now in the first Place, it must be known, that the Wife of one *Rawlings* was said to have been this, as well as *Saunders*; this Woman therefore was Summon'd at a *former Meeting of the Commissioners*; and *when she 'came 'to Depose, she could Testifie no such Thing, but 'all on the contrary, and to Mr.* Busbnell's *Vindi-'cation*; for which Reason, her Name *was left out of the Depositions*: And how well the *Single Testimony* of *Saunders* was able to Support this Charge (especially in opposition to the *Testimony* of another Person, *who was affirmed by themselves* to have been an *Eye-Witness* of it, *as well at this Fellow*) *will be judged, when it is further*

P. 145, 147. *said*, that he *Saunders* had been Arraigned at the 'Assizes for divers Robberies; that he had 'been guilty of *Sacrilege*, in Stealing the Lead 'off a Church; that under the Pretence of his 'being a Soldier, he had Broken Open an *House*, 'and Stolen Goods to a considerable Value; and 'that he had Beaten his own Father, and said, 'he would make an End of the Old Rogue. Thus much was *Deposed* upon Oath before the *Commissioners* according to the Clerk's own Copy; and in Truth a great deal more of the same Kind was *Deposed* by *his wife*; but the Clerk had taken the Liberty, Familiar with him in such Cases, to Retrench and Prune off 'very many 'remarkable Circumstances' of these *Depositions*. It must be owned, that this was abundantly sufficient to Invalidate his *Testimony*; and therefore there was no need of producing any more; but Mr. *Byfield* and several of the *Commissioners*, on quite another View, *'Thwarted with*, *Inter-'rupted* and *Turned back*,' Mr. *Busbnell*'s *Wit-'nesses*, that they might not inform, how *Infamous* this *Fellow* had been: And had they given them leave to Speak, it would have been further *Testified*, *'that he was always look'd upon as a 'Suspected Fellow; that when any ones Sheep or 'Goods were missing, the House where this Fellow 'Harbour'd, was always the First, that was Search-'ed; and that he Knocked down, Wounded, and 'Robbed one* Stockman: But *Stockman* being now turned *Quaker*, would neither Prosecute *Saunders*, nor appear to *Swear* in Mr. *Busbnell*'s Behalf. In short, the *Fellow was so notoriously Infamous*, that one of Dr. *Chambers's own Friends afterwards said*, *'Why, they would not take the 'Testimony of such a Rogue* as Saunders, *would 'they?* And one of the Worst of Mr. *Busbnell*'s Prosecutors, whilst *Saunders* was making his *Affidavit*, said, to this Purpose; *'There's a Rogue 'to Swear: I could not keep him Sober a Day toge-'ther, but he would be Drunk.'* And to compleat his *Infamy*, he would have been Convicted of *Perjury* before the *Commissioners* (had Mr. *Busbnell*'s *Witnesses* been suffer'd to Speak) in what he had then *Deposed*: For he laid on his Oath, that *'the 'Wounds he had Received, were in the Service of the 'State*; *whereas*, it was well known, that they had been Received in the Service of his *Majesty*, which he did indeed *afterwards Desert* (for fear, it may be, of being Hanged for his Robberies) and betook himself to that of the *Parliament*, and now commits the *Horrid Sin* of *Perjury*, to set off the good Services he performed, whilst both a *Traytor* and a *Rebel*.

P. 138

Of all this *Saunders* himself was very *Conscious*; P. 147, 154, and therefore (as his Predecessor, *W. Pinchin*, 155, 157. had done before him,) provides a *Certificate* of his good Behaviour. This however, was but for *'Half a Year last Past*,' and was *Surreptitiously obtained*, after he had given in his *Deposition*, upon *Pretence*, that he was to go as an *Evidence*, at the *Assizes in Salisbury*. Nor durst the *Fellow* now appear himself, to give it in for his *Deposition was taken* at one of the *Former Meetings*) for Fear (as 'twas Thought) that if he came a Second Time before the *Commissioners*, and People knew where to find him, *he* P. 140. *should have been Apprehended for some of his For-'mer Felonies*,' to which he was still Liable; and therefore he made choice of *W. Pinchin*, (who had himself stood in need of such a Paper) to *Convey* it to the *Commissioners*; which was accordingly done, and *Handed* to the *Clerk* to be Read by Dr. *Chambers*, after he had Beckon'd to *Pinchin* to produce it, as Fearing possibly, that he had forgot himself. This was done before the *Depositions* against *Saunders* had been taken; and when his *Infamies*, were at last *Deposed* on Oath, it was offer'd by one of the *Commissioners*, *'that these Things had been done long ago, and he 'might be a New Man since:'* which tho' in itself false (for he continued the same *Infamous Fellow*, he had ever been) yet cannot but give occasion of observing that most of the supposed

Crimes, of which Mr. *Bustnell* was accused (and among them, the *very Fact*, to which *Saunders* now *Deposed*, as will be laid by and by) were of Five, Six and Seven Years Standing, and for these he was still to be deemed a *Scandalous Minister*, and *Punished* accordingly; but it seems, the same Distance of Time had obliterated all the *Real and Conjectu Infamies* of the *Witness*; and he was Regenerated, and made to perfectly New, as if *'his Flesh had come again, like 'unto the Flesh of a little Child.*

P. 163, 164, 165, 166.

And as the Infamies of this *Witness* equall'd (or rather exceeded) those of the other Informers, so was his Accusation no less Groundless, than those of the rest had been: for that which had call'd Mr. *Bushnell* to this Publick Houle, at the Time mention'd in *Saunders*'s Affidavit, was the Charitable VVork of composing a Difference betwixt M. *Long*, mention'd in the Depolition, and his Mother and Brother, who had been for some time in Law; and therefore it was no wonder he ftaid Four Hours: But that Mr. *Bushnell* was 'not Diltemper'd with Beer,' and that this was the Occasion of his being at the Houle at the same Time, would have been depoted by Mr. *Canning* (for Mr. *Long* was then Dead) the other Gentleman mention'd by *Saunders*; but the Commissioners refuled to admit of his Teltimony, as they did likewise that of many other very material *Witnesses*: Besides which, the VVidows *Reynolds* and *Baily* (whole Houles Mr. *Bushnell* is to often accused of having frequented, and at the former of which it was, that *Saunders* depos'd, he had drank to such Excels) did, in Answer to all these Charges in General, and to this in Particular, depole. The one, 'that Mr. Bushnell *seldom* 'came to her House, but on Parish-business;' and the other, 'that he never came to her House (as 'she Remembers) but on' the same Account: And this much the Clerk himlelf, in his Copy of their *Affidavits*, was forced to Infer; but in Truth their Depolitions were much larger. Belides, that being each of them afterwards asked, whether they had ever leen Mr. *Bushnell* 'Dis-'stemper'd with Beer, or drink to Excess,' they answer'd, *No*. Add to all this, that it was *about Six Years before* (as hath been already hinted) that Mr. *Bushnell* met Mr. *Long* at this Publick Houle, on the Buliness now mention'd, tho' *Saunders* was purchal in *Swearing*, that it was only about Four Years th n palt; whereas Mr. *Long* had been, at the Time of *Saunders*'s Affidavit, dead and buried for Five Years (an Evident Demonstration of the *Fellow*'s Perjury) and a *weak infirm Man* for more than a Year before his Death; and was on that Account both *unlikely and unable to drink to Excess*, had he been otherwise inclined to have done lo.

P. 165, 169.

At this Time Mr. *Bustnell* had Four other Witnesles ready, which would have depos'd, to the Infamy of those that witnelled against him; but they were thrown aside (as many others had been) on Pretence, that 'they were against the 'Common-wealth, and prelent Government; whereas those who had Sworn on the other Side,

P. 169, 170, 171.

were for both: Among others, appeared *Henry Sheyler* (already mention'd on a like Occasion) whom *Pinchin* also oppoled; alledging, 'that he 'was a Drunkard, and had Two Baltards laid to 'him:' In Return to which, *Sheyler* charged *Pinchin* with the Attempt of a *Rape*, on a Woman, near *Briftol*, whilit they Two were in Arms together in the King's Army; and had he not been Silenc'd by the *Commissioners*, would, it seems, have given them such an Account of the Time, Place, Manner, and Brutality of that Fact, as made one of the vilest and blackest Relations that ever was heard; but tho' he was prevented from taking off the Force of *Pinchin*'s former Teltimonies against Mr. *Bushnell*, by giving this Character of him, yet notwithltanding *Pinchin*'s Exception to him, he was allowed to be Sworn, and to speak to another Point: And accordingly, he depos'd, 'That *Will. Cottle*'s Wife told him, 'her Husband had been three or four Days run-'ning after *Will. Pinchin*, to Witness against Mr. '*Bustnell*: And that *Cottle* himlelf coming in 'loon after, told him, *Pinchin* had promised 'him, that if he would Swear he saw Mr. '*Bustnell* come Drunk from *Corsham*, he would 'make him Parish-Clerk, and Register of *Box*; 'and that whether Mr. *Bustnell* was Ejected or not, he should be Register: And that *Cottle* 'at the same Time laid to this Deponent, that 'he could not Swear that he ever saw Mr. *Bustnell* diltemper'd with Beer, but added, that he 'had now an Opportunity of being even with 'Mr. *Bushnell*, for permitting Col *Eyre* to lend 'him to *Bath-wall*.' At the lame Time another 'Evidence depoled, That *Cottle*, when he was 'Summon'd, asking *Jo Travers*, who should pay 'him for his Day's Work?' *Travers* repli'd, if Mr. *Bustnell* was Ejected, 'he would see the 'Succeslor should pay him; but if no, he must 'lose his Labour.' And possibly the Clerk perceiving this was but even too plain Encouragement to the Flow, to Swear Home to the Purpole, never took this Depoli tion, or after ltiffled it; for it is lure that Mr. *Bustnell* could not find it in the Copy which was given out to him.

P. 171, 172.

Which Pinchin he had made drunk before, and which was false.

And now Mr. *Bustnell* apprehended his Ejectment, would have been declar'd; but Mr. *Byfield* having formerly got an Order made, that no Copies of the Depolitions should be delivered out, Mr. *Bustnell*'s Counsel took hold of that Occasion, and represented to the Commissioners that it was impolible for them to Plead to the Charge, until they had a Copy of what was Sworn in Maintenance of it: Whereupon the Sen ence was at last Time suspended (and, as I Conjecture, Copies of what had been depoled, then order'd to them) and it was resolved (and accordingly entred) that Mr. *Bustnell*'s next Appearance should be at *Sarum*: But this Resolution being pals'd, whilit Mr. *Byfield* was out of the Room, at his Return (with some Resentment of what had been done in his Absence) he got that Order revers'd, and another made, whereby Mr. *Bustnell*'s Doom was to be haltened; and in Order to it, he was forthwith Summon'd to Appear at *Lavington*, *July* 14, (which was some time loonet) and was there to have his 'final 'Judgment.' It was also directed by the lame Order, that he should 'bring no more Witnesles 'for himlelf, but that they for the *Common-wealth* 'might bring in as they pleas'd.'

P. 171, 172.

At the Day appointed, Mr. *Bustnell* comes to *Lavington*; but notwithltanding the Encouragement they had given to Witnesles for the *Common-wealth*, there were but Two who came prepared to Swear: The one of whom was a new Evidence; his Name was *Brewer*, and he depos'd, 'That there was an Health Drank at Col. *Eyre*'s 'Houle, and Mr. *Bustnell* was in the Room, but 'he could not fa. he drank it, and that himlelf 'was then a Servant to the Colonel.' But this Evidence was so trifling and impertinent, that they were alhamed of it: And therefore *Ob. Cheltenham* (who had, it seems, like *Pinchin*, turned from *Witness* to *Sollicitor*, and been Catechizing this Informer) declar'd, That he had now *Sworn* quite *otherwise*, than he had at other

Times

Times related the Story: And it was said, that *Cheltenham*, who was a small Clothier, and *Pincham*, who had Fulling Mills, had promised this Fellow (who was a Fuller,) to set him to Work for the future at his own Trade, if he would now serve them in that of an Informer. Col. *Ey e* was present at that Time, and informed the Commissioners that whereas this Fellow had, among other Parts of his Deposition, Sworn, that he was his Servant, yet he had never entertain'd him as such; nor did he happen to be at that Time in his House, on any other Occasion, than having ran a Hunting that Day after the Colonel's Dogs, and to thrust himself in for a Dinner. The Colonel at the same Time acquainted them with the Time, Place, Company and Occasion, of what the Fellow then referr'd to in his Oath, and would have informed them (on Oath, as I understand it) of what had pass'd at *Nowell*'s House, at the Time mention'd formerly in the Joint Affidavit of *Nowell* and his Wife; but the Order they had before made, not to admit any more Witnesses on Mr. *Bushnell*'s Behalf, effectually suppress'd all he had to Offer of that Kind, and thereby these Fellows (*Cottle*, whom he had formerly sent to *Bridewell*, *Saunders*, whom he had committed to Goal for a Robbery, and *Pincham*, whom he had Bound over for Bearing his Father and Mother out of Doors) had the Liberty of Befratting him (as well as Mr. *Bushnell*) without his being allow'd to vindicate his Honour in such a Manner, as he might have well expected.

P. 179, 180, 181.

The other Witness who then appear'd, was *Will. Cottle*, who offer'd to Swear, that he never spoke those Words to *Hen. Sheyler*, which had been Sworn against him: But the Commissioners refused at that Time to take his Deposition; and there was *good Reason* (but whether that was the *true Reason* of their Refusal, I know not) for their so doing, the Fellow having been heard to say, betwixt his late *Affidavit* and the *Session* I am now speaking of, '*That he wished his Tongue* '*had been cut out of his Mouth, before he had* '*Sworn against*' Mr. *Bushnell*, and shortly after his now tendring himself, he falls Sick of a Sort of *Burning* in his *Lips*, as his Wife her self related it, which at length spread it self into his Mouth, insomuch that he was forced continually to cool it with Water: After that, his Tongue (swelled out of his Mouth, and grew Black (as the Person who attended him for a Physician, affired Mr. *Bushnell*) in which Condition he continued some Days Groaning in such a lamentable Manner, that he was heard in the Streets, and soon after *Dyed*, leaving behind him a Wife, and many small Children, who were beholden for *some Assistance to the Parish*: And on this Occasion another Mistery of Iniquity was Discovered; for it seems the miserable Wretch (besides the *Clerk*'s and *Register*'s Places) was moreover to have been Rewarded with Five Pounds, for his good Services against Mr. *Bushnell*; which his Widow Demanding, and being referr'd to Mr. *Storm* (who succeeded Mr. *Bushnell* in the *Vicaridge*) fly flew into a Passion, and said, '*That had it not been for the Oaths which* '*her Husband took against Mr.* Bushnell, *she believed he would have been alive to that* '*Hour.*'

P. 181, 182, 183, 184.

P. 184, 185.

And now, because in a bad Cause, all is a Help, Mr. *Byfield*, in support of the Evidence (which he could not but be sensible was very Short and Defective) and to close up the Accusations, prefents the Commissioners with a Letter from Mr. *Long*, the '*Godly*' (tho' *Intruding*) Minister of *Bath*, containing in Substance '*That* '*Mr.* Bushnell *had preached a Funeral-Sermon in* '*his Pulpit* without Leave; *that he did at the* '*Grave* use some of the Common-Prayer; *and* '*that he was not* well Reported of by the Godly '*at Bath*;' heavy Charges indeed! But Mr. *Bushnell*, it seems, was not the first Clergyman by a great many, whom *Godly Mr. Long*, had, with much Earnestness, Cost and Pains, in a very Busie, and in a very ill Manner, endeavoured to turn out of his *Livelihood*: The rest of his Dealings may in some Measure be guess'd at by his Proceeding against Mr. *Bushnell* in the Matter now mention'd: For when Mr. *Bushnell* was asked to Preach the *Funeral-Sermon*, he refused to Engage in it, unless the Gentleman who propoled it to him, would *first undertake to make all Easie* with Mr. *Long*, which he promised to do; and accordingly, when Mr. *Bushnell* came to the Church, he found Mr. *Long* in the Reading-Desk, who bid *him welcome*, and after came to some of Mr. *Bushnell*'s Friends, and asked *how he did*; Requested them in his Name to *thank* him *for his Pains*; & dired to be *remembred to him*; and suggested that he should be glad *of his Acquaintance*: Nor did Mr. *Bushnell* hear the least Word of any Dispute or Dislike, until now (Eighteen Months after) when Mr. *Long* found that he was got into the Hands of the *Commissioners*.

They had now raked together all the *Witnesses* and *Testimonies* they could, and therefore it was time to come to a *Sentence*: In Order to which, Mr. *Byfield* had gone as much out of his way that Morning for *Votes*, as the *Promoters* and *Informers* before had for *Accusations*: And had likewise, as is more than probable, by Methods of another Kind, got together such other *Commissioners*, as he knew for his Purpose (some of which, voted roundly against Mr. *Bushnell*, tho' they had not heard one Evidence depose, nor a single Word of the Defence:) Nor was he less Diligent afterwards upon the Debate; for he laid about him with much Application, to *aggravate the Charge*, and find *Salves* and *Lenitives* for the *Contradictions* and *Perjuries* of the *Witnesses*. The Commissioner pitch'd upon to Sum up the Evidence, was one Mr. *Jonath. Hill*, who expatiated on the *Crimes themselves*, and the *Circumstances* of them, and palliated the *Falsehoods* and *Disagreement* of the *Deponents*, with the Consideration of their '*being Witnesses for the* '*Common-wealth and prefent Government*.' He insisted likewise on the *Quality* of some of them, and particularly took Notice of that '*Grave* '*Old Gentleman*, Mr. Nicholas Spencer' (afterwards the *Sequestrator*) but omitted to say, that he pretended to Cure *Mad Folks*; sometimes, in Condescension, *Hogs*, &c. Practising on the latter (for which also it is said, he used to receive his Fee) with the Words *Save, Save, Save*, and the Reverse *Fave, Save, Save*, administred in an *Apple* or a Bit of Cheese, which, as Mr. *Bushnell* well observes, was either a *Charm*, or a *Cheat*, and both of them punishable by the *Law*. But to come to the *Sentence*; Mr. *Byfield* had intended, that it should now have been pronounced. For this Purpose it was, that as he best'rd himself in an elpecial Manner this Morning, so he had got the Order (before mention'd) for Mr. *Bushnell*'s Appearing at *Sarum*, reversed; being heard to say, he doubted 'Mr. '*Bushnell* would have made such Friends there, 'as would have got him off. Nor was this Resolution to much a Secret; but that one, who saw Mr. *Bushnell* appear that Day, with some of *Credit*, to Testifie in his Behalf, declared (at it was

P. 197, 198, 203, 204, 206, 207, 208, 209.

See also p. 228.

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was faid) ' *that it was to no Purpofe, for the Place* ' *was appointed for another Man:*' However, the *Evidence* being Summ'd up (as is juft now mention'd) Mr. *Buftnell*'s Counfel having pleaded, and all being Order'd to withdraw, the *Damnatory Commiffioners* met with *greater Oppofition* than was expected: And therefore, tho' the *Ejectments* was at this Time refolved on, yet it was to be kept *Do mant*; and not to be *Pronounced*, until after the *Vacation of another Attendance*; to which End, as likewife for Form fake, he was ' *order'd to appear at* Sarum, ' July 23, *fl Homing, to be then examin'd* touching ' his Sufficiency:' Nor did they then acquaint him with any *other Determination* of the Commiffioners.

P. 223. *See alfo* P. 218.

The Commiffioners had then done with Mr. *Buftnell*, but fo it was, that now he had not done with them; for tho' the Declaration of *November* the 4th 1655 (of which I fhall next fpeak) had cut the Sequeftr'd Clergy off from all hopes of getting a Livelihood by any other means, than that of Digging; and the Ordinances had hitherto allowed the *Fifths* to none, but the Wives and Children, of fuch as were Ejected; yet about this Time the Parliament having (as hath been faid in another place) render'd Unmarry'd Clergymen capable of receiving them, and not only allowed, but required the Application of them, by the Commiffioners. *Mr. Buftnell* Sets himfelf to obtain that fmall Pittance, the better to fupport him; and in Order to it, applies himfelf to the Commiffioners then Sitting at *Sarum*; D manding that piece of Juftice from them; and being Deferred to another Sitting, he fail not to attend in purfuit of his Right; as did likewife in Succeffion *Mr. Stern*, and his old Friend *Will. Pinchin*, and fome others, in hopes to Defeat him of it, on Pre ence that when he left the Vicarfidge ' he had carried away fome ' of the Deeds; that he had difobey'd ' Orders, ' and what was more material, that he was ' Worth 500 l.;' which laft Allegation would have been indeed a Juft Bar to him; but thefe Objections being foon got over, the main Queftion turned on the Value of the Living. *Mr Buftnell*. had one with him, at the firft Time of his appearing on this Errand, who offer'd a Hundred a Year for it, (with good Security for the Payment) and *Pinchin* himfelf had Formerly Taxed it at 86 l; tho' now he was not afhamed to affirm, it was not 'Worth fo much: But perhaps his *Malice* to *Mr. Buftnell*, was not the only Thing, he had in View: For He and *N. Spencer* after Rented the Living; and it was not their Buftnefs to fet it up at too High a Rate at that time. However, the Commiffioners Favouring thofe, who Laboured to Beat down the Value of the Livings, the *Fifths* were at laft Settled at Twelve Pounds a Year (which, all Things conftdered, was hardly a Tenth) and thefe (to keep him ftill Dependant) Payable only till further Order; whereas they were Intended to appoint them during Life; nor was there a Farthing order'd for the Arrears of two Years, that had then elapfed, and which the *Act* alfo Improwered him to Claim. For this Order the Clerk Demanded Two Shillings and Six Pence, but *Mr. Buftnell* Frankly told him, it was ' more than he fhould make of it,' the Charge and Trouble of getting them being as much, as the Allowance it felf Amounted to.

P. 221, 222. 224. Being come thither, he finds himfelf in the midft of a Crowd of the *Sons in-Law, Brothers-in-Law*, and other *Relatives* and *Dependants* of the *Commiffioners*, who were attending there, for *Augmentations, Removes*, or *Sequeftr'd Livings*. Befides which, there were *others* and, who would have been as glad to ftay away as *Mr Buftnell* himfelf, having been fetch'd up on *Attacht* and *Summons*; but *Contributions* of *Hafe*, or *Hay*, or *Mony*, or the *Homage* of the Clergy and *Heir*, to fome of the Commiffioners, or *Affiftants Minifters* which they had formerly Paid, or were now come to Renew, had put a ftop to military Execution: Otherwife the *Articles* againft them had been as clear, and as well fupported as thefe againft the Vicar of Bee; to whom it had been alfo intimated, that he would have Addreffed himfelf with the like Applications, he might have been as Innocent as any of the Reft; but he was determin'd never to fubmit to fuch bafe Methods of making his Peace.

P. 221, 222. *See alfo* P. 226.

P. 221, 222. 224. At length comes on the Trial of his Sufficiency, which he was Content fhould have been Publick, but the Commiffioners would allow of none to be prefent at it: And the worft of his Enemies having never (as far as he had then heard) alleged Ignorance as the Reafon of his Ejectment, he gives no Account of what paffed at his Examination; but being withdrawn, the honeft Clerk comes to him, and under the Pretence of Friendfhip, Advifes him to Refign; alledging, that then he would be ' capable of ' another Place;' and why then was he turned out of this as unfit for the Miniftry?) but Mr. *Buftnell* rejected this Propofal likewife with Scorn; well knowing, that they did it only to bring as little Odium on themfelves as might be; and were willing to have paffed a fhameful and plainly Oppreffive Ejectment into a Voluntary Refignation. Nor was he unhappy (as the Event after fhewed) in this Refolution; for had he complied with the Propofal, he had been debarred of his Title to the Fifths, and excluded from Returning to his Living (as he after did) at the Reftoration. Soon after this Refufal, he was called on to receive his Doom. *Dr. Chambers*, (who it was pronounced, Delivering an Act of Retentment, and Mr. *Byfield* (playing with his Tobacco-Pipe) a different one of Satisfaction. In his Room was after Subftituted one Mr. *Stern* (as hath been more than once already intimated) who had been formerly at the Sequeftr'd Living of *Chimark* in *Wiltfhire*, and was there, as Mr. *Buftnell* feems to Conjecture, in Quality of a Curate to Mr. *Sangar*, Brother-in-Law to Dr. *Chambers*, and at the Time of Mr. *Buftnell*'s Trial, Deftitute of any Living.

P. 230. P. 231, 232. P. 240, 241, 244. *Relating to* Bequeathing the Living.

P. 247, 248.

P. 243, 244.

P. 228.

I had

' had it too; and thereupon (to uſe Mr. *Buſh-*
' *nell's* own Words) amongſt an Heap of *Acts,*
' *Ordinances, Orders, Depoſitions, Charges,* a
' great Tobacco-Box, *Pipes, Candles and Candle-*
' *ſticks*, finds it out, and Reads it; tho' had
not Mr. *Buſhnell brought it with him*, it might perhaps have been the next Sitting at leaſt, before it would have been found.

It muſt be alſo known, in the laſt Place, that when Mr. *Buſhnell* ſent to Demand his firſt Payment, as it became Due, Mr. *Stern* would have Deducted; for a *Fifth Part* of what the *Commiſſioners* Demanded of him for *Incident Charges*, which, as Mr. *Buſſnell* obſerves, would have made his Caſe like that of *Phocion*, who being Unjuſtly Condemned to Death, was afterwards enforced to Buy his *own Poſſon* alſo: But if I gueſs right, *Mr. Stern* could by no means carry that Point; as neither could he another, that he had taken in Hand; Namely, a Suit againſt Mr. * *Buſſnell* for *Dilapidations*; being not long after forced to Drop it, on a Proſpect of the *Reſtoration*. In a Word, by what Time ‖ Mr. *Stern*, had Paid Mr. *Bliſſet* († the *Honeſt Clerk*) *Twenty Pounds*, the *Commiſſioners* ‡ *Fifteen Pounds* for *Incident Charges, conſiderable Sums* on the *like Article* to the *Witneſſes*, and *had Compoſed* the reſt of his Expences, he Declared to Mr. *Buſſnell* himſelf, that he was *Five Hundred Pounds* the worſe for *Suing after*, and *Accepting of the Living*; which, as he Reckon'd it, was a *Hundred Pounds* more than Mr. *Bushnell* Loſt, by being *Turned out of it*.

P. 249.

P. 251, 252.

* Who had however, loſt not his Life then too; for the Houſe, would be no Vice-Judge. P. 249, 250, 254.

† See a Word from the Clerk to the End of Dr. *Chambers's Vindication* of himſelf from this Narrative.

‡ Ten Pounds, *ſay the Commiſſioners. See* Vindic. *of the* Marlborough-Commiſſioners, *at the End of the ſame Piece of Dr.* Chambers.

I have already Intimated, that many of the Clergy, who continued in their Livings, were obliged to be in Fee with the Commiſſioners. It may not be amiſs to take Notice in this Place, of ſome few other things of this kind, ſuggeſted by Mr. *Buſſnell*; becauſe they ſerve further to Illuſtrate the Miſeries and Oppreſſions of the Clergy, under this Commiſſion. He Intimates, that ſuch of them, as had *Maliticous*, or *Indigent Fellows* in their *Pariſh*, would be forced to Humour their Inſolencies, to ſupply their Neceſſities, and ſo help to maintain their Vices, or elſe they would be in continual Danger of Articles, Summons's, and all the other Miſchief, that *Malice* and *Perjury* could bring upon them; that if at any time, they had been called before the Commiſſioners, the Agent and the Clerk muſt be well Fee'd and ſometimes kept in a Quarterly Penſion, with a great deal of Thanks for often Viſits, and good Advice, how to avoid the Storm, which was of their own raiſing: And as to the Commiſſioners themſelves, they were to be Worſhipped with a Diſtinguiſh'd Reverence, wherever they ſhould be met; they Diſmiſſed ſuch of the Clergy, as they did not Eje&, only till further Order, to ſignifie to them, that they were only Tenants at Will; and this kept them in continual Fears, and at continual Expences: Nor was any thing to be thought too Good, either for thoſe Landlords, or their Wives: But *Horſes, Hay, Money*, (* even Yearly Penſions, if I miſtake not) or Place, were, every now and then, to be pretended to them, or elſe they were not to promiſe themſelves long, or quiet Enjoyment of their Benefices.

P. 221, 226, 227.

P. 227, 229, 231.

ib. 229.

The Outrages and Oppreſſions thus Acted upon *Mr. Buſſnell*, are ſo plain, to many, and (on the laſt of theſe Accounts) have run out in ſo great a Length, that I ſhall not ſtay to ſum them up, or make any other Obſervation upon them, than this one, that it will be eaſily thought, that of *Wilts* was not the only County, in which the Clergy were Treated after this manner, by the Commiſſioners of this *Ordinance*.

But I muſt take Notice, before I diſmiſs this *Narrative*, that the ſame Year, in which it was Publiſhed, Dr. *Chambers* followed it, with an Anſwer to thoſe parts of it, wherein himſelf was concerned; but doth not attempt to Vindicate Mr. *Buſſnell's* Ejectment, to confirm the Charge of Scandal upon him, or to Diſprove the many, and Barbarous Oppreſſions, of which he complains: On the Contrary, both by his Silence, and by ſome Incidental Circumſtances, he plainly gives in an *Additional Teſtimony* to ſome of the greateſt of thoſe Outrages; nor doth Dr. *Chambers* ſeem to have Propoſed any other End, in that Anſwer, than barely to Clear himſelf only, from the * Perſonal Reflections, and Suggeſtions, which Mr. *Buſſnell* had made on him; tho' I think, the Doctor performs this in many Caſes, but very Lamely. To this Anſwer is ſubjoyned *a Vindication of the* Marlborough-*Commiſſioners*, by the *Commiſſioners themſelves*; which is ſtill more Lame and Imperfect than Dr. *Chambers* his Performance. They Return no Anſwer to the main and principal Parts of Mr. *Buſſnell's* Charge; they do not ſo much as attempt to Vindicate his Ejectment, much leſs, their own Oppreſſive Manner of Proceeding in it; and ſpend the greateſt Part of their ſhort Paper, in Returning ſome Broken and Looſe Anſwers to thoſe things, which Mr. *Buſſnell* had Charged on † themſelves in particular. To this Trifling Paper, is farther added a more Trifling One, called, *a Word from the Clerk to the Vicar of* Box; who Denies in the Groſs, the Imputation of Partial Entries, which Mr. *Buſſnell* had ſo often Accuſed him of; adds, that it was himſelf (and not his Father) who received the Twenty Pounds from Mr. *Stern*; and that the Money was given him, in Conſideration of the good Services, he had done Mr. *Stern*, with Sir *Hugh Speak* (the Patron of *Box*, if I miſtake not) who had Reſented Mr. *Stern's* applying to the *Protector*, and not to himſelf, in order to obtain the Nomination to the Living.

* *Which as the Reader perceives, do but little affect the main parts of Mr.* Buſhnell's Narrative.

† *The Two* or Three Commiſſioners, *that Deputs as* Marlboro'.

I have not met with any Informations, relating to theſe Commiſſioners, which enable me ſo much as to Conjecture, at any particular Numbers of the Clergy, that might be Diſpoſſeſs'd by them. The Act concerned the whole Kingdom, and Commiſſioners were appointed for every County, even thoſe in *Wales*, which had been before ſo clean Swept by the *Propagation*, not excepted; and ſuch a peculiar Care was taken for the Speedy and Effectual Execution of it, as I do not remember to have met with in any other *Act*, or *Ordinance*. For there was a *Clauſe* in it (as hath been already remember'd) which required the *Commiſſioners* in every *County* to meet and enter upon the Buſineſs 'with all Diligence,' within Twenty Days after the Publication of it. Purſuant to theſe Inſtructions, I find them Sitting in ſeveral *Counties* (nor Durſt they, as I preſume, omit Doing ſo in any) and therefore, if a Judgment may be made, from the Extent of the *Commiſſion*, and the particular Care, wherewith the Execution of it was recommended, it may Queſtionleſs, be ſafely affirmed in general, that they muſt have Diſpoſſeſs'd conſiderable Numbers of the Clergy. This at leaſt, is ſure, that great Expectations were had from

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them; and some who waited for the Livings, made their Boasts, that they should 'e're long have five or six a Piece.' Nor can I think of any Thing which may detract from this Conjecture, unless it be, that there were very few Loyalists then left in Possession of any of the Livings. How long they continu'd to Exercise their Tyranny, I know not. The Act was, as I have before said, renewed in 1656; they were sitting in 1658/59, * *April* 28, 1658. Mr. † *Bulstrode* mentions the Rumour of a Design amongst some of the Members of *Richard*'s Parliament, to have called their *Commissioners* to Account, 'both 'Touching their Power, and their Actings;' which seems to look as tho' the Death of *Cromwell*, in the latter End of the Year last mention'd, had, in some measure, occasion'd the Suspending at least, of their Proceedings; but whether it was that happy Event, or the more happy one of the Restoration (that followed on the Heels of it) which finally dispersed these Plunderers, I cannot determine.

Gaffard's Petition for the Vindication of the Use of the Common-Prayer, &c. p. 16.

* *Bath. Ker. p. 249.*

† *Ibid. p. 249, 250.*

Cromwell's *Declaration* of November 24, 1655.

Effectual Care had been now taken to turn the few Remaining Loyalists out of their Livings, and to prevent their getting into any others for the Future: The former of these, by appointing the Commissioners last accounted for; and the other, by Erecting those '*for the Approbation of Publick Preachers.*' But the good Providence of God, having directed many of them to other means of getting a small Subsistence for themselves and their Families, an inhumane *Declaration* of the Protector and his Council was issued, *November* * 24, 1655, to deprive them in some Sort, of all possible means whereby they might be enabled to get a Livelihood. The *Declaration*, as far as it concern'd the Clergy, was in these Words:

* 4th, *saith Mr.* Bohun. (Narrative, *p.* 231.) *but what I judge was Mistake's and Wood* (Ath. *Vol.* II. *p.* 208) *calls it the* Declaration *of the* fifth of January, *but for no other Reason, as I presume, than because that Part of it, which chiefly concerned the* Clergy, *&c. was then to* Commence, *and take Effect.*

'And his Highness, by the Advice of his 'Council, doth also Publish, Declare and Order, 'that no Person, or Persons aforesaid, do, from, 'and after the first Day of *January*, 1655, keep 'in their Houses or Families, as Chaplains, or 'School-masters, for the Education of their 'Children, any Sequester'd or Ejected Minister, 'Fellow of a College, or School-master; nor 'PERMIT any of their Children to be 'Taught by such, upon Pain of being proceeded 'against in such Sort as the said * Orders do 'Direct in such Cases. And that no Person 'who hath been Sequester'd, or Ejected out of 'any Benefice, College, or School, for Delinquency, or Scandal, shall, from, and after the 'said first Day of *January*, keep any School, 'either Publick or Private; nor any Person, 'who, after that Time shall be Ejected, for the 'Causes aforesaid.'

* 'Orders 'of his 'Highness, 'and the 'Council, 'for Secu'ring the 'Peace of the 'Commonwealth,' mention'd before, &c. (but not recited) in this Declaration.

'And that no Person, who for Delinquency 'or Scandal, hath been Sequester'd, or Ejected, 'shall, from, and after the first Day of *January*, 'aforesaid, preach in any publick Place, or at 'any private Meeting of any other Persons than 'those of his own Family: Nor shall Administer 'Baptism, or the Lord's-Supper, or Marry any 'Persons, or use the Book of *Common Prayer*, or 'the *Forms of Prayer* therein contain'd, upon 'Pain that every Person so offending, in any 'the Premises, shall be proceeded against as by 'the said Orders is provided and directed.'

The Severities of this Declaration seem to have compleated the Miseries of the Loyal Clergy; and were on this Account more the Effect of pure and unmix'd Cruelty, than any of the former Ordinances: For almuch as the poor Livelihoods, now taken from the Royalists, were of such a Nature, that they could not be distributed (as the rich Livings had been) among their own Clergy: Nor were they of so much Consideration, as to move either their Envy, or their Covetousness. Several of the Former Ordinances had indeed Ejected them from the Schools, as well as the Livings, and taken Care that they should not be employ'd again in either of them. But this Declaration shut hunted them out of the private Families of such as were willing to entertain them for *Chaplains* or *Tutors*. And tho' the *Peace of the Kingdom* was made the Pretence, the plain Effect was, the Starving both of themselves and their Famili's, as far as the Directions and Orders of this Declaration could do it. Mr. *Pryn* himself, could not but observe on it, that *Cromwell* thereby took Care the Loyalists '*should have no Employment, neither at Home* 'nor *Abroad*;' which, saith Mr. * *Bustwell*, was, 'to 'put them and their Families upon a Necessity of 'Starving:' After which, he adds, (from Mr. † *Pryn*, if I understand him Right) that *Cromwell*, 'not only Enakl'd, that they should have nothing 'to fulfill by; but also made it Penal, after the 'most Ignominious manner, if they were about to 'BEG.' Whether this latter Clause be any other than a warm Construction of the Severities of the *Declaration* now mention'd; or whether this *Declaration* was followed by any other Orders, &c. that I have not yet met with, and which fully amounted to such a *Prohibition*, as is here mention'd, I know not. But be that as it will, Mr. *Pryn* goes on to call this Proceeding, '*such a* ‡ *transcendent Barbarism, Impiety, and High way,* 'to Extirpate Religion, as the Pope and Jesuits 'themselves could not have invented the like; and 'exceeded all Foreign Perfections against Protestant Admisters in* Piedmont, Bohemia *and* Silesia, *by Popish Princes*: 'And declares, that he therein speaks only the Sence of Archbishop *Usher*, who said as much to him with his own Mouth.

See the Preambles to Declaration.

Narrative, *p.* 16. 17. *as cited by Mr.* Bohun *in his own* Narrative. *p.* 231. 232.

* *Ibid.*

† *Ibid.*

‡ Bohun. *Ker. Ibid.*

For it must be further known, that these last Degrees of Extremity to which the Injunctions of this Declaration now reduced the Loyal Clergy, had compelled some of their Brethren to venture themselves before the Tyrant, in behalf of those miserable Sufferers; particularly, Dr. *Gauden*, with '*a Petitionary Remonstrance, presented to* Oliver, *Feb.* 4, 1655, (but whether by the Dr. himself, I cannot tell) and the most learned *Primate of Ireland*, now mention'd, who not only attended at the same Time that Dr. *Gauden*'s Remonstrance was deliver'd, but '*took also the fairest Opportunities for mediating for them, for the Space of more than a Month*; but was *forced at last to retreat to his Country*; 'Retirement (*and so to his Grave*) *with little Success, and less Hope, to his great Grief and Sorrow, using this Expression to* — Dr. Gauden, *that he saw* 'SOME MEN *HAD ONLY EARS, AND NO* 'EGG-BELLS;' all'o' the Author of the *Comformist*'s * *Plea for the Nonconformists*, saith, That 'by the Intercession of that excellent Man, — they 'had their Liberty again, and practised, and enjoyed 'their Places all the Time of the Usurpation.' But surely this was more than that excellent Prelate himself apprehended, or could foresee; since he not only complained of his Repulse to several of his Friends '*with Tears*,' but the Thoughts of

Wood, *Ath. Vol. II. p.* 208. See also the Bishop of Bath and Wells's Letter to Dr. Walker, *Sufferings of the Clergy, &c. Part II. p.* 103.

* *Ibid.*

† See also Bohun. *Ker. Ibid.*

‡ This very Thought was in his Heart, *saith* Bohun. *Ibid.*

* Printed, *anno* 1680. See Continuation of the Account of the Ministry's Defence. *p.* 147. 148. and the Postscript to the First Part. *p.* 4. 5.

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Bohn Nar. p. 234.

of it (as is already said) contributed to the hastening of his Death.

Narrative, p. 115. * I presume, because, among the many Acts, Ordinances, &c. chiefly (if not wholly) of the Assembly of Cromwell, and not Council, which were confirmed by the then Parliament in 1656. See Scob. Collect. Part 2 p. 380. † Which for the two first, viz. in the Church of Windsor, the latter, in the County new named, unless perhaps the Lieutenancy Mr Farrington met with, was confirmed by some other Declaration, which was peculiar to them and about London.

Mr. *Bushrell* indeed affirms, that those, who sat as a Parliament (in 1656, as I Guess) nor * confirming this Declaration, did, thereby, in Effect, *null it*. Whether from that Time forward it might for the short Remainder of the Usurper's Life, wholly cease to be executed, or might not perhaps be put in Execution with so much Rigor as before, I cannot tell: But that it did on its first Publication give a great deal of Disturbance to the poor Remains of the Sequester'd Clergy, is evident, from the Case of Mr. * *Hales*, Mr. *Farrington*, Mr. *Blake* of *Barnstable*, in the County of *Devon*, and some others, who will be mention'd in the List. But how many they were who suffer'd under it, or to what Degrees of Extremity they were reduced by it, I am not able particularly to say.

Several Proceedings *of less* Note.

I have now accounted for the principal Methods of Tyranny and Oppression, under which the Regular Clergy laboured, for the whole Course of the *Rebellion* and *Usurpation*: And these appear to have been so many, that their Case might well be exprest in that heavy Denunciation, 1 *Kings*, *Chap.* 19, 17. *Him that escapeth the Sword of* Hazael, *shall* Jehu *slay*; *and him that escapeth from the Sword of* Jehu, *shall* Elisha *slay*: Or, in the Words of the Prophet *Joel*, (*Chap.* 1. v. 4.) *That which the* Palmer-Worm *hath left*, *hath the* Locust eaten; *and that which the* Locust *hath* left, *hath the* Canker-Worm eaten; *and that which the* Canker-Worm *hath* left, *hath the* Caterpillar eaten. But notwithstanding this (so exquisite were the Arts of these Times, and to various the Shapes in which Oppression appeared) there were many other Ways whereby they harrassed and perplexed the miserable Clergy of the Establishment; and these tho' of no less Note and Consideration, tho' several of them such, as did not concern the whole Body in general: And some of them not so directly relating to the *Sequestration* of them, must not however be altogether unmention'd.

Call former Sequestrations confirm'd, &c.

After this Declaration, Persecution it self was in a manner exhausted; and there seem'd to be nothing further left for their Malice to Enterprize upon the Livelihoods of the Sequester'd Clergy. Their Condition being now plainly such, that it might well be said of them, *Etiam periere ruinæ*. However, their Enemies (to shew, they were not glutted after Six ecu continued Years of Persecution; and that after so much Time to consider, they had not any Remorse for what they had done) proceeded yet one Step further; and for want of something new to undertake, their exquisite and finish'd Wickedness suggested to them, the Pleasure of Acting, as it were, the whole over again, by Recognizing and Confirming all that had yet been done (or should be further done for several Months then to come) in the Ruin of the Clergy. Pursuant to which it was enacted (in 1656) by his Highness, and the then Parliament, 'that every
Scob. Collect. Part 2 p. 330. 'Person, who hath been, or shall before the first 'Day of *July* One Thousand Six Hundred 'Fifty Seven, be settled by the Parliament, or 'any Authority derived from them, or by his 'Highness the Lord Protector, or the Lords 'Commissioners of the Great Seal, in any Parsonage or Vicaridge, Prebendative or Donative, or 'Hospital within this Common wealth, heretofore Sequester'd by Parliament, or any Authority 'deriv'd from them, and shall on the first Day of 'July aforesaid, be in Possession thereof, the Sequestred or Ejected Minister being then living, 'such, and no other Person, shall be, and is hereby adjudged and deemed the Lawful Incumbent to all Intents and Purposes; and shall, 'and may have, retain, and Possess, Sue for, and 'recover all Tithes, and other Profits and Advantages whatsoever thereunto belonging, as if he 'had been legally Instituted and Inducted, any 'Law or Statute to the contrary in any wise 'notwithstanding.'

This Act compleated their Designs upon the Clergy, and did in some measure resemble the Dealing of the *Jews* with our Blessed *Saviour*; who, after they had killed the *Lord of Life*, not thinking themselves yet secure enough, proceeded to the *Sealing of the Stone*, *and setting a Watch*; but as he that sitteth in the Heavens, had them in Derision, and set his King upon his *Holy Hill of Sion*, so was the same Almighty Deliverer (who in the unsearchable Depths of his Wisdom, had suffered His Church to be thus brought low even to the Grave) now pleased to make perfect his Strength in Weakness; and having abundantly shewn that there was none other to help, He began soon after to bring up again those who had been so long humbled in the Dust; and (by Removing the Usurper, by Infatuating the Counsels of his Successor, and by calming the Minds of the deluded People of these Nations, within the Compass of a few Years) to open first some Rays of Light to them, and afterwards to Restore his Majesty to his Throne, and his long afflicted Church to her *former Peace* and *Lustre*.

Some Proceedings *of the Houses of the last mentioned Kind,*

To this Purpose, therefore, it must be further known, that the Houses (more particularly, that of the Commons) from Time to Time, undertook many Things (wherein the Clergy were concern'd) that fall not under any of the Heads already mention'd; such as Usurping the Presentations of those they were pleased to call Malignants (which Practice was begun about the latter End of 1642) as likewise Ordering (*Jan.* 5, 1645) '† *That no more of the* Scots *Ministers* 'shall *put out there should be preferred in* England *or* 'Ireland;' Drawing up, and * Passing a Bill against *Pluralities* and *Non-Residence*, which they tender'd to his Majesty for the Royal Assent in the Treaty at *Oxford*; Erecting a Committee in *Kent*, about 1647, for Sequestring Ministers, as well as others, after an Insurrection there: Ordering († *Decemb.* 24, 1647) 'That the Militia 'should take strict Course to put out of the late 'Lines of Communication all Delinquent Ministers.'

See Whitl. *Mem.* p. 323; 325, 326, &c. *which, if I mistake Right, belong to those Matters.*

† Half *Coll. Vol.* I. p. 381. *See* it, Husb. *Coll.* p. 140. *See also* Clarend. *Hist. Vol.* II. p. 176.

* *I find many turned into Pluralities; and I have sometimes used this Expression on the Act, or Ordinance against Pluralities: But if they ever passed the Master of this Bill, (as they did that of them recorded by his Majesty) into Ordinance, &c. or made any Orders of that Nature, both the one and the other of them have as yet escaped my Enquiries; and therefore I must own, I know not by what Authority those turned out Livings for Pluralities, were disenjoyed.*

† Comp. Hist. of Engl. *Vol* III. p. 168.

Ibid.

And the Day following (the Houses then Sitting) on a Complaint, 'That some *Malignant* 'Ministers had preach'd that Morning in Honour 'of the Day,' the Commons further Order'd, 'That the *Committee for Plunder'd Ministers* 'have Power given them to examine and 'punish *Churchwardens*, *Sequestrators*, and o-'thers, that do countenance *Delinquent Ministers* to Preach; and to commit them, if they see Cause;

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'*Cauſe*. Upon which, ſome were taken into *Cuſtody*; and not being *Content* with bare *Orders*, *May* 23. 1648, the Y paſſed an Ordinance, for putting Papiſts and Delinquents not only out of the Limes of Communication, but alſo for Removing them Twenty Miles Diſtance; after which, they alſo brought in an Additional Ordinance to
* *June* 16. 1648. when it paſſed. the ſame Purpoſe, and at the * laſt Reading of it, declared, that both theſe Ordinances 'are intended to extend to all Sequeſter'd Miniſters, 'that are Sequeſter'd for Delinquency.' *July* 9. the Year following, they likewiſe paſſed ſeveral Votes (afterwards Publiſhed) 'againſt Miniſters
Whitl Mem. P. 398. 'Preaching and Praying Seditiouſly, and againſt 'the preſent Authority, and to promote the In-'tereſt of the *Children of the late King*, or that 'Diſobey the Orders of Parliament, that 'they ſhall be Sequeſter'd.' Some of theſe Orders (the Diſobeying of which, was thus made *Penal* to the *Clergy*) as I find from other Notices, concerned their 'not obſerving the Parliament-'Faſts, and Thankſgivings, and their Reſting 'to Publiſh the Acts of Parliament.'

The Houſes likewiſe at various Times made ſeveral Orders, *&c.* Relating to Preaching Miniſters, which Created (as it cannot be doubted) no ſmall Trouble to the Clergy; particularly *October* 1643. the *Commons* Ordered, '*that for the Future there ſhould be no Preaching Miniſters in* Lancaſhire, *but ſuch as were appointed by a Commiſſion, which was Named.*' *March* 28,
Bid. p. 305. 1646, the *Houſe* had under conſideration the ſending down of Six *Preaching Miniſters to ſeveral Pl*,
Bid. p. 306. with a *Salary* of 150*l. per Annum* each. The 7th of the following Month, a *Committee* was '*Named to Conſider of Settling a Preaching Miniſtry in all Places, and about Preſentations belonging to Delinquents, Biſhops, Deans and Chapters.*' *November* 1, the ſame Year, an *Ordinance* was
Ibid. p. 351. '*Committed, to appoint Three Miniſters to Preach* 'at Cirencester, *and another for* Maintenance *for* 'all the Preaching Miniſters *in the Kingdom.*' I have in another Place mentioned, ſome Preaching Miniſters ſent to *Wales*, in the beginning of the *Rebellion*, and others ſent to *Oxon*, on a particular Occaſion. I have likewiſe in ſome ſcattered Notices, met with an Intimation of a Set of *Preachers* of this Sort, ſent to *Cumberland*, with a Power, if I miſtake no, to *Preach* in any *Pulpits* within that *County*, as they ſaw Fit; and therefore it ſeems probable to me, that they, had *Emiſſaries* of the like kind, in ſeveral other parts of the Kingdom. *October* 16, 1648, on a *Petition* of the *Lord Mayor*, *Aldermen*, and *Common Council*, of *London*; the *Commons* appointed a *Committee*, for Settling a Maintenance for a Preaching Miniſtry in *London*, and in all other *Cities* in the Kingdom. There are in Mr. *Scobell's* Collection, ſeveral *Ordinances* (ſome of which, have been Hinted at already, on other Occaſions) which concern theſe matters, and many more Entries in Mr. *Whitlock's* Memoirs, of a like Kind; but it would be endleſs to Trace all of them; and much more ſo, to take Notice of all the *Votes*, *Reſolves*, *Orders*, *Ordinances*, and *Directions*, that Occur on the *Journal of the Houſe*, and in other *Notices* and *Papers* of thoſe *Times*, that do ſome way or other relate to the Clergy. It may with ſafety be ſaid, that they were in ſome Senſe Numberleſs; and the Reader will from thence eaſily gueſs, that ſuch likewiſe muſt the Sufferings of the Clergy have been under them.

Some Appli-cations to the Parliament relating to the Clergy.

I muſt however, before I leave this Head of the more immediate Proceedings of the *Houſe*, take Notice of ſome particular *Addreſſes* made to them. About the beginning of *March*, 1647, the Godly Party in *Buckinghamſhire*, tendring their Thanks to the *Parliament* for Voting *no more Addreſſes* to his Majeſty, ſubjoyned among the reſt of their Deſires, that they would 'give 'due Encouragement to all Godly and Able Miniſters,' and 'caſt out ſuch, as were Scandalous 'and Unfit for the Miniſtry.' *March* 12, 1648, Whitl. Mem. divers well affected in *Norfolk*, preſent a *Petition* P. 339. to his Excellency, Sir *Thomas Fairfax* (to be, as I preſume, the Foundation, on which, he was to Treat with the *Parliament*) wherein among other of their Requeſts, they Deſire, 'that no longer 'the Scandalous, Ignorant, and Malignant Clergy 'may take the *Word of God* into their Mouths; 'but a Godly and Painful Miniſtry to be Placed 'throughout the Kingdom; that for their *Maintenance*, all Rectories may be Reſtored, 'Thoſe in the Hands of well affected Men, to 'have a valuable Recompence out of the Biſhops 'Lands; thoſe in Delinquents Hands to be 'taken away.' *Auguſt* 12, 1652, the Officers *Ibid. p. 616.* of the Army (having often ſought the Lord) preferred the like Requeſt, but with a different Concluſion; Namely, 'that ſpeedy and effectu-'al Means may be uſed for promoting the *Goſpel*, 'Prophane and Scandalous Miniſters may be 'Outed, good Preachers *Encouraged*, and maintenance for them provided;' but that the 'Tithes might be taken away.' And I have already in another Place mentioned, from this ſame Author, the Letter of Advice ſent the *Parliament* (whilſt Sitting on *Chriſtmas-Day*) P. 414. the Year foregoing, Namely, that 'all thoſe 'Drunken, Malignant, Scandalous, Delinquent, 'Ignorant, Whoring, and Prophane Ones, that 'go under the Name of Miniſters,' may be put 'to Work for their Living.'

Nor are all the *Miſeries* of the Clergy yet Recounted, for in thoſe Times of Liberty and Property; Several Private Perſons, who depended on their Intereſt and Vogue with the Party; but eſpecially thoſe, who were in any Publick Office (particularly in the Army) would often take upon them, by their own Single Authority, to Harraſs and Perplex, and ſometimes to Diſpoſſeſs, the Regular Clergy. The Author of *Perſer. Undec* obſerves, that 'ſome Members 'of their Private Authority, forbid the Priests to 'Read Divine Service; and that 'others in 'Contempt thereof, put on their Hats during 'the Reading of Prayers:' But moſt obſervable in this kind, was the Behaviour of ſuch of their Clergy, as had gotten an Aſcendant in the *Country* where they Lived: The Reader will find many Inſtances of their Imperious, and Arbitrary Behaviour, ſcatter'd up and down in the *Liſt*; and particularly Mr. *Holmes* (the *Bartholomew-Sufferer* at *Winchcombe* in *Glouceſterſhire*) of his own mere Authority (as far as I can perceive) placed in Two or Three of his Creatures, on ſome of the Neighbouring Livings, and turned no leſs than Two or Three worthy Loyaliſts ſucceſſively from another; of which at length he took Poſſeſſion himſelf.

Private Perſons, and others publick Perſons, in their own Single Authority, Harraſſers of the Clergy.

P. 19.

Calamy I. 117.

See Mr. Barkſdale, in Glouceſterſhire.

Nor can it be Thought, that the Soldiers, who had more Power, were leſs forward to make uſe of it to the ſame Purpoſes, eſpecially, (as may well be preſumed) under the Government of *Cromwell's* Major-Generals. I need only refer the Reader to the Caſe of *Mr. Tho. Canen*, in *Northamptonſhire*, and the many other Inſtances in the Liſt of thoſe, who were compelled by the Rebel-Armies and Garriſons, to Quit their Livings

The Soldiers more eſpecially to the ſame.

See more to the Liſt.

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vings, in order to give him a Notion of what the Clergy Suffered from that Quarter: Only I muſt not Omit in this Place, the expreſs Teſtimony of *Wood*, with Regard to the Proceedings of *Nath. Fiennes* at *Briſtol*, who, that Author acquaints us, 'Diſcountenanced, and 'drove away the Orthodox Miniſters, and Sub-'ſtituted in their Places the moſt Infamous, and 'Notorious Schiſmaticks, he could pick out of 'Briſtol, and other Places;' of which Sort he there Names no leſs than half a Dozen.

Ath. Vol. II. p. 447.

The bare Mention of the Army, readily ſuggeſts the Numbetleſs Outrages, committed upon the Clergy in the Method of Rapine and Plunder; but this is to well known, that I forbear to mention it; eſpecially conſidering, the Liſt will be interſperſed with ſo many Exemplifications of it; and that as it is impoſſible to obtain an Account of all of them, ſo it is endleſs to recite all thoſe that may be met with. The Reader may Frame to himſelf ſome Notion of them, from this Truth (and I am fully perſuaded, it is a very great One) that many Volumes, would not be able to contain a juſt Account of one half of them; ſince Imagination it ſelf can hardly reach them. Let this one Inſtance ſerve to Illuſtrate, what is now laid; Namely, that 'Brown, *Waller*, and 'others, in their March from *Alisbury* to *Win-*'*ſor*, Plundered *every Miniſter within Five Miles* 'of the Road, without Diſtinction of *Friend* or 'Foe.'

Protect. Apol. Reſpondent. p. 6.

To this muſt be added another Method of oppreſſing Thoſe, whom they had not as yet diſpoſſeſſed; which was that of *Quartering the Soldiers upon them*. How Burthenſome this was, will be eaſily ſeen, from the Caſes of Mr. *Newte* and Mr. *Faucette*, (for the Former of which, they pick'd out the worſt Fellows in the Regiment; and ſure they had bad enough among them) and how general this Miſery muſt have been, will be no leſs eaſie to perceive, when it is conſider'd, that their Armies at laſt, had got the full Poſſeſſion of all his Majeſty's Forts and Garriſons throughout the whole Kingdom.

Quartering of Soldiers upon the Clergy.

See the Case in Dennis, and that of them in Herefordshire.

I need not take Notice, that when ſome of the *Loyaliſts* had in the *Intervals of Perſecution* gotten *Congregations*, whom they Preached to in *Private Houſes*, in, and about London; they were ſometimes *Harraſſed* and *Diſturbed*; particularly, *Dr. Gunning*, and ſome others, fell under the Diſpleaſure of *Cromwell* in 1657, for holding their *Aſſemblies* on *Chriſtmas-Day* that Year, and Celebrating that *Feſtival*.

Congregations of the Loyaliſts Diſturbed.

Compl. Hiſt. of Engl. Vol. III. p. 208. See alſo Whitl. Mem. p. 286. and Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 423.

It will be more to the Purpoſe, to obſerve in the laſt Place, the *diſtinguiſhed Oppreſſion* exerciſed upon ſuch of the *Clergy*, as came to Compound for their *Temporal Eſtates*, at *Goldſmiths*, or *Haberdaſhers* Hall; where (ſaith the Author of *Perſecutio Undecima*) they 'were ever moſt 'Spightfully Uſed by thoſe *Cruel Committees*; 'the *Laity* Compounding for Two Years *Va-*'*lue*; but the *Clergy* ſeldom came off, without 'Four or Five Years Purchaſe of th ir own 'Lands, and *Eſtates*.' The ſame Author goes on to Particularize the Oppreſſion, Exerciſed by thoſe *Committees*, upon one of the *Clergy*, 'to 'whom, a *Ticket* was ſent, for 240 *l.* as the 'Twentieth part of his Eſtate: He coming with-'in the Ten Days Limited in their *Tickets*, to the *Committee*, for *Mitigation*, preferring his Oath, 'that all his *Eſtate*, *Real* and *Perſonal*, was not 'worth Two Hundred Pounds, could not be 'admitted to his *Proteſtation*, but was referred 'to the Committee of *Lords* and *Commons*, for 'Advance of *Monies*; whither applying himſelf, 'the *Door-keeper* told him, he muſt not Enter 'in, till he was call'd: Thus attending *de Die* 'in Diem, the Ten Days were expired without 'his being call'd, or his obtaining Leave to paſs 'the firſt or ſecond Doors, which were duly 'Locked by their *Officers*: Hereupon, according 'to the great Juſtice of *Committee-Orders*, and *Parliament-Ordinances*, he Fell by Courſe into 'their *Meſſenger's Hands*, as their *Priſoner*, '(tho' at large) for not making an End, within 'the Ten Days. After ſome Weeks *Dancing* 'Attendance, and *Feeing a Lawyer*, his *Petition* 'was Read, to which was affixed an *Affidavit*, 'that his whole *Eſtate*, *was not worth One Hun-*'*dred Pounds*. The *Anſwer* of the *Committee* 'was, that until he ſhould bring in the *one* '*Moiety* of his *Aſſeſſment*, viz. *One Hundred and* '*Twenty Pounds*, according to the *Cuſtom* of that '*Committee*, he ſhould not be heard; which he 'not being able to Perform, was ſent for by 'their *Purſevants*; and upon his *Petition* was 'order'd to bring in Fifty Pounds, and then to 'be further Heard: After ſome Delay, he Moved again, and was order'd to give preſent Se-'curity, to bring in Twenty Pound the next '*Committee-Day*, or elſe to *Priſon* he muſt go 'preſently; which to prevent, he was forced to 'Borrow *Twenty Pounds*, and accordingly Depoſi-'ted it, *Petitioning* to be admitted to his *Pro-*'*teſtation*; but the *Committee* told him, they 'muſt obſerve Rules, and order'd him to give 'Security for the other *Thirty Pounds*, to be 'brought the next Sitting, or elſe he muſt go to 'Priſon; telling him, if he were not worth ſo 'much, when he came to Hearing, the *Money* 'ſhould be returned to him again: Whereupon 'he was again forced to Borrow *Thirty Pounds* 'more, which he brought in accordingly; but 'upon hearing, was told, that tho' the *Ordinance* 'did admit *all Men*, yet the *Cuſtom* of that *Com-*'*mittee* did not admit of *Malignants* to their '*Proteſtation*; and ſo took all the Borrowed '*Fifty Pounds*, as the Twentieth Part of his 'Eſtate, which by *Affidavit* gave in to them, 'was not worth One Hundred Pounds; having 'been long Sequeſter'd and Plundered of his 'Goods, and by Impriſonment, and *Ægyptian* '*Years of Famine*, forced to ſpend his long pro-'vided Store.'

The Reader will now think it high Time to have done with the many Ways and Methods, taken to Oppreſs the Clergy; and I promiſe my ſelf, that inſtead of expecting a y more, he will rather wonder at thoſe exquiſite Arts of Malice and Wickedneſs, which could invent ſo great a Variety of New Ones, Unpractiſed ſurely, and even Unheard of before in any Kingdom. However, I muſt yet, before I leave this Subject, obſerve in the laſt Place, that the *Head* of Miſeries now Accounted for, were the Diſtinct and Separate Sufferings, and the Peculiar Lot and Portion of the Clergy in thoſe Times: Foraſmuch as, with regard to their *Temporal Capacities*, they Suffered in Common with the *Laity* (only, as might well be gueſſed, and in Fact it appears, by the * Caſe laſt mention'd, in a Diſtinguiſh'd Manner) under the Numberleſs Orders, Ordinances, Acts, Reſolves, Taxes, Decimations, Fifths, and Twentieth Parts, Impoſitions, Exactions, Declarations, Proclamations, and I know not how many other Oppreſſions of the *Rebellion*: And if thoſe have been juſtly Eſteemed the greateſt Burthen, that ever any Subjects were (as the Lord *Clarendon* expreſſes himſelf on another Occaſion) Curſed with, or under; what muſt the Miſeries of the Loyal Clergy have been, who had ſuch an Additional Load, heaped upon their Shoulders?

See what is likewiſe ſaid of this Kind, at Dr. Mat-thew, Maſter of Queen's-College in Cambridge.

* *And I am aſſured likewiſe, that the Clergy of the Diocels of Carliſle in particular, Suffered in an eſpecial Manner, and much beyond the Laity, under the Exactions and Impoſitions for maintaining the Scots Army.*

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(Margin: A General Computation of the Numbers of the Suffering Clergy.)

Before I proceed to shew (as far as I am yet informed) *who in particular* they were among the Clergy, that suffer'd in the manner now spoken of, I must, as I at first proposed, *make a General, but short Enquiry into their Numbers*, in Order to supply the necessary and unavoidable Defect of the *List*, with Regard to that Point. That their Numbers were very great, appears from what hath been already said of some of the *Committees*; and it might otherwise have been guess'd, from the great multitude and variety of the Methods which were taken to dispossess them, and from the Continuance of those Prosecutions, for the space of well near Twenty Years: And that the whole of the Cathedral Clergy (a very considerable Body of Men surely, as well for their Numbers, as for their Eminence and Learning) together with those in the Collegiate Churches, *&c.* was at once taken away, is so well known, that it is altogether needless to mention it. As to what chiefly concerns the Parochial Clergy, therefore, Dr. *Heylin* (a sad Witness of the Truth of what he delivered) speaking of the Beginnings of the Sequestrations, affirms, That 'more Men 'were outed of their Livings by the *Presbyteri-* '*ans*, in the space of Three Years, than were 'depriv'd by the Papists in the Reign of Queen '*Mary*; or had been *silenc'd*, *suspended*, or *de-* '*priv'd* by ALL the BISHOPS, from the first 'Year of Queen *Elizabeth*, to those very Times.' And yet this Account of the *Sequestrations*, is of more use to shew how little Reason the Party have to make such terrible Outcries of *Persecution* in the *Bishops Days*, than to give the Reader any just Notion of the *Numbers* which were Ejected, during the Course of the Rebellion, of which it falls very short: And therefore, the same Author, in another Place, pronounces at once, that 'they purged the Church of almost all Canoni- 'cal and Orthodox Men.' To the like Purpose the Author of the *Friendly Debate*, saith, he had 'read of a *thousand* Imprison'd and Sequester'd, 'for refusing the Covenant;' and that 'an 'hundred Fellows of Colleges were turned out 'in one Week,' on the same Score, at *Cambridge*. The Writer of *Persecutio Undecima* observes also, that 'Armed Fury had forced *Thousands* of the 'Clergy from their Flocks. And the Petition presented to his Majesty, and General *Fairfax*, in *July*, 1647, (when there were yet Twelve Years of their Persecution to come) ran in the Name of '*MANY* Thousands of the poor *Sequester'd* '*Clergy*' of *England* and *Wales*: And Dr. *Nichols* hath these Words, to the same Purpose, '*Omnes* '*fere Episcoparii ministeriis suis abrogati* (*viz. in* '*Lond.*) *in cæteris civitatibus provinciisque* aliquot '*millia*.' An Ancient Gentleman informed me, that he hath heard it said, all the *Clergy* of the *Establishment* were turned out, 'except Four 'Hundred and Fifty Compliers,' which, he adds, was observed to have been exactly the Number of *Baal's Prophets*. And tho' it was, perhaps, this Observation, that occasioned the Remainder to be precisely fixt at that Number, yet thus much may be gather'd from it, that those who kept their Places, were proportionably very few: Nor will that particular Number be deemed so very Scanty, when it is consider'd, that in some Places (as well *Counties* as *Cities*) there was made almost a clear Riddance of all the *Clergy*. The Havock of this kind made in *Wales*, hath been already particularly mention'd (as that of the Two Universities will be hereafter in the List) and as for *London*, it is well known, that 'scarce 'any * *Parsons* or *Vicars* in that *City* were left 'Unsequester'd:' To which I must add, that, according to the best Information I could hitherto get, either *Fear*, *Death*, or *Sequestration*, during one Part, or other of the Rebellion and Usurpation, left but one single Person of the *Old Clergy* (and he complied with the Times) on any of the 18 *Parish-Churches* in the City and Suburbs of *Exeter*; and from some of them, no less than Two or Three Setts of Loyalists had been driven successively. And I am not without some Intimations, that the like was practised in other *Cities*: Nor were these Desolations peculiar to the Cities and great Towns; for I have been inform'd, from an Ancient Person who spake in good Part on his own Knowledge, that near '*Two Thirds*' of the Clergy of the County of *Hertford* were turn'd out: And I have been likewise assur'd from another Hand, that in some Parts of *Suffolk*, scarce '*One in Ten*' of them was spared: And to the same Purpose the very Learned and Excellent Dr. *Todd* hath informed me, That 'all the *Clergy* of the Diocess of *Car-* '*lisle* (* about an Hundred in Number) were 'Ejected out of their Livings.'

*(Margin notes, left column: Hist. Presbyt. (2d. Edit.) p. 450. — P. 445. — Appendix, p. 109, 110. — P. 2. — Def. Eccl. Angl. p. 40. — 1 Kings, 18, 19. — * Persec. Undec. p. 22. 115, (including however, Curates, if I mistake not) being turned out of the 129 Parishes. See Persec. Undec. p. 40. And Sir Hen. Yelverton's Anot. before Dr. Mort. Treat. of Episcopacy, p. 19.)*

(Margin: In a former Letter he saith, 'all 'the Clergy 'of the 'Diocess were Ejected, except a very few.')

* *This Diocess consisting in all of 93 Parishes. See the Introduction to the last Edit. of the English* Camden, *p.* 170, *altho, in that, and the foregoing Page, the Diocess is said to be made up only of* ' *part of* Cumberland *and* Westmorland;' *and the whole Parishes of these Two Counties, as number'd, p.* 837, *and p.* 810, *of the* Britannia *it self, (taking in the Addition by the* Note *in the last mentioned Page) will scarce amount to the first Number of* 93; *but then there are in each of the Counties several* Chapels, *&c.*

It must not be Thought, however, that this was the Case of many of the *Counties*. Others of them, from which I apprehend my Informations to have been fullest, did not lose the * *one half* of their *Clergy*, which tho' (*proportionably*) much short of the Numbers Ejected in the *Diocess* of *Carlisle*, is, however, of use to help the Reader, in forming a Judgment of the Multitudes that fell by the Hands of the *Sequestrators*. I have been informed therefore, that the Ejected Clergy in *Cornwall* were computed at about † Seventy; and in that County there are, according to ‡ *Camden*, 160 Livings. The List of *Hampshire* (in which County there are, ‖ according to the same Author, 253 Parishes) Recounts about an (*a*) hundred of the (*b*) Parochial Clergy: And the Manuscript Papers of the Learned Mr. *Jer. Stephens*, inform us, that there are in *Northamptonshire* about 150 Rectories, of which about 100 were under *Sequestrations*, (*c*) in 1646, or 1647. And that several of the Remainder were afterwards put under *Sequestration* likewise, will be readily allowed, when it is consider'd, that there was yet more than another Seven Years of Persecution still to follow. And if this (which is something more than Two *Thirds*, may be admitted, as a *Proportion* for the Sequester'd *Rectories*, throughout the Kingdom, it will appear, that they were betwixt Three and Four Thousand: For, as far as I can judge, by Examining Two or Three Distinct Counties in the *Valor Beneficiorum*, more than the one Half (and not much less than Two *Thirds*) of the *Livings* in the Kingdom (which are upwards of 9000) are *Rectories*; and by Consequence they must be betwixt 5 (*d*) and 6000: Two *Thirds* of which therefore will be more than *Three*, and not much short of *Four* Thousand. And if it may be Thought reasonable to Demand *One* Third, as a *Proportion* for the *Sequester'd Vicaridges* (tho' I must own I have no * particular Information on which to found a Calculation of this Kind) the whole *Vicaridges* of the Kingdom amounting to betwixt 3 and 4000; the one *Third* of them will be upward of 1000, which added to the *Rectories* supposed to be Sequester'd as before, will give a Total of about 5000.

*(Margin notes, right column: * And in the County of Devon (after the best Enquiries I have been able to make) they do not, as far as I can perceive, exceed a third Part. — † Including in this, and the other Counties, several of the Cathedral Clergy, who were likewise Beneficed. — ‡ Brit. p. 18. — ‖ Ibid p. 129. — (a) And in the Preface, the Publisher calls it a perfect List, altho' in a Note at the End, he seems to suggest, that it was not perfect. — (b) A too' indeed a greater proportion might have been expected, among [illegible] Livings [illegible] there are in that County. — (c) If I guess right, at the Time when these Papers were drawn up. — (d) See also the Introduct. to the last Edit. of the Engl. Camd. p. 170. — * The MS Papers of Mr. Stephens do not taking Notice)*

how many of the Vicaridges in Northamptonshire *were under Sequestration. Nor have I any Notices of that Kind relating to any other County; but as far as I can [illegible] by the [illegible] of my List, there are [illegible] Sequester'd Rectories [illegible] Vicaridges [illegible] pretty near to this Computation.*

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But I muſt confeſs, this Calculation (tho' the beſt my Informations enable me to make) is very uncertain; particularly, for this Reaſon, among others, becauſe no one County can be reaſonably pretended to be an Exact Standard for any other; the Goodneſs of the Livings, the ſpecial Ordinances paſſed, or Committees Erected; the Zeal and Activity of the ſeveral Members, and many other Incidents on one Hand; as likewiſe the *Smallneſs* of the *Livings*; the *Diſtance* of *the Counties*, and as many Incidents of a differing Kind on the other Hand, reſpectively increaſing or leſſening the Sequeſtrations, in the ſeveral, and diſtinct Counties: And it is ſure, in the Inſtances of the other Counties now mention'd (from which my Informations are the moſt Compleat) that the Numbers Sequeſter'd in them do not ariſe to that Proportion, which the preſent Calculation would produce, in the County of *Northampton*; altho' 'tis plain from what was firſt ſaid of the Diocеſs of *Carliſle*, *&c.* (and will be ſtill plainer from what I muſt further ſay, in the next Place) that in other ſome of the Counties the Proportions of the Ejected Clergy much exceeded the utmoſt Extent of what is demanded in this Computation.

For I muſt now add, that ſetting aſide the Uncertainty of theſe Gueſſes, there are expreſs Teſtimonies of the vaſt Numbers of the Regular Clergy, that were Sequeſter'd in theſe Times of Miſery and Diſolation. The Mſ. Papers of the learned Mr. *Jer. Stephens*, juſt now mention'd, affirm (and often repeat it) that there had been about * 8000 of the Clergy '† *SEQUESTER'D AND CAST OUT*:' And ſpeaking of Mr. *Y. White*'s Speech in Parliament, againſt the Clergy, wherein he had affirmed, that 5000 of them 'were Unworthy and Scandalous,' and deſerved to be caſt out; they add, 'And he, and 'his Committee have come little ſhort of 'that Number:' And in another Place (advancing the Numbers yet higher) 'they Deſtroy all 'the principal Miniſters throughout the King-'dom, and of *TEN THOUSAND*, ſcarce leave '*ONE THOUSAND* of the *OLD CLERGY*.' To the ſame Purpoſe Dr. *Pierce* (in his Anſwer to Mr. *Baxter's Grotian* Religion) aſſures us, he had been told, that '*White* boaſted, he and his, had *EJECTED EIGHT THOUSANDS*.' To which muſt likewiſe be ſubjoined the Teſtimony of the very learned Sir *Henry Wotton*, who in his *Apologetical Epiſtle* preſix'd to Biſhop *Morton's Treatiſe of Epiſcopacy*, thus delivers himſelf; 'If 'I miſtake not, there were 8000 forlook all for 'the Covenant.'

I muſt own, when I met with the firſt of theſe Teſtimonies, I apprehend'd, it might have been a Miſtake, occaſion'd poſſibly by that Part of Mr. *White*'s Speech, juſt now mention'd: Namely, that '5000 were Unworthy and Scandalous,' and deſerved to be caſt out: And I was the rather inclined to think thus, becauſe Mr. *White* died in 1644, too early, as I ſhould Gueſs, for being able to ſee and promote the Ruin of ſuch a prodigious Number of the Clergy: But conſidering that theſe Papers were drawn up by a * Perſon who lived in thoſe Times: That the very learned Mr. *Stephens* (himſelf a *Sufferer*) did in ſome Meaſure make them his own, by his Copying of them; and finding afterwards, that the Aſſertion received ſo much Countenance from the Two great and learned Men now mention'd (one of whom was himſelf likewiſe a Sufferer, and the other lived thro' the whole Times of the Rebellion and Uſurpation;) I could not but think, the Teſtimony deſerved more Credit, than I was at firſt diſpoſed to allow it; and therefore I now leave it with the Reader, for his further Conſideration: Nor can I think how the force of it may be Evaded by any other Way, than ſaying, that Mr. *White*, like many other Preſbyters, boaſted of more Wickedneſs than he had ever Practiſed. I muſt add likewiſe, that by the Expreſſions *Sequeſter'd*, *Caſt out*, and *Ejected*, (if they are exact) it looks as tho' this was meant of Rectors and Vicars only, and did not include the Curates, *&c.* which will ſtill add to the Numbers of the *Suffering Clergy*; and it is ſure, the Computation takes in the five or ſix firſt Years only of the Sequeſtrations (or indeed hardly ſo much;) and indeed it is well known, that Multitudes of the *Clergy* were diſpoſſeſſed in the enſuing Times of the *Confuſions*.

The Coveni indeed mentioned in Sir Hen. Yelverton's Teſtimony (if at leaſt that be not a Miſtake for the ſame Report mention'd by the Two others, which I am apt to believe) continued to be urged till 1650: But the Clergy lay under no leſs than ſeven or eight Years of Perſecution, even after that.

But the moſt perfect and unqueſtionable Account of the Numbers of the *Sequeſter'd Clergy*, I have yet met with, ſeems to be that of Dr. *Gaudon*, in his *Petitionary Remonſtrance* lately mention'd: This *Remonſtrance* was, as I have before ſaid, occaſion'd by the Protector's *Declaration* of 1655, at which Time the *Sufferings* of the *Clergy* began to draw towards their Period. The Dr. was a Perſon of Learning and Eminence, had been an Eye Witneſs of many of their Miſeries, thro' every ſingle Year of their Perſecution; and cou'd not want the beſt Opportunities of Informing himſelf from many of the Sufferers themſelves, concerning the Reſt. The End indeed which he propoſed by that *Petition* in Favour of the *Clergy*, would not allow him to make the leaſt of their Numbers: Nor, on the other Hand, would the Hazard of ſpeaking even the Truth in ſuch a Cauſe permit him to exceed in his Account; eſpecially when he had to deal with a Perſon that had himſelf acted ſo great a Part in theſe Miſeries of the Clergy, and could by ſo many other Ways inform himſelf of the Facts thus laid before him.

That Learned Perſon therefore acquaints the Protector, that 'above half of the Mini-'ſters and Scholars of *England* and *Wales* had 'been, upon one Account or other, SEQUE-'STER'D from their Livings (which are above '9000) beſides Fellowſhips or Free-Schools:' And that 'many other alſo had been wholly 'deprived of their Prebendaries, Deanries, Biſh-'opricks, and higheſt Dignities in the Church; 'who, upon the firſt Figure or Head, could not 'be leſs than * SIX or SEVEN THOUSAND Perſons"

Patr. Remon. p. 12.

** It muſt be obſerved, that ſeveral of theſe being (as it cannot be doubted) Pluraliſts, the Number of the Sequeſter'd Livings muſt ſtill have been greater than that of the Perſons exiled from them.*

And after entring into a Computation of the whole Number of themſelves and their Families jointly, on Suppoſition that each (one with another) had Four Perſons belonging to him, which (ſaith he) is but a ſmall Family or Retinue; he concludes, that all together could not amount to leſs than TWENTY or THIRTY THOUSAND SOULS: Or, rather, as he ſaith, they muſt have exceeded this Number: And, 'tis Plain, according to that Concluſion, they muſt have fallen but little ſhort of FORTY THOUSAND.

And it muſt be further obſerved, that by the Expreſſion ('I have been Sequeſter'd from their 'Livings,') the Dr. ſeems to take into the Account the Rectors and Vicars only (as is before obſerved of the other Teſtimonies) excluſive, I

Allow the Title runs thus, 'Miſ-'nifters and 'other good Scholars, deprived of Employments?' Now have I the Remonſtrance by me at preſent to examine, whether in other Parts of it he ſufficiently explains himſelf to his Purpoſe

mean

* *If I do not miſtake, theſe Papers form to ground this Aſſertion, on what it was affirmed Mr. White reported of himſelf, which will be next mention'd.*

† *Juſt after, he calls it deſtroy'd & undone.*

P. 140.

P. 19.

* *One Mr. J. Sandford ſays many Parts of the Papers are only a Duplicate made by Mr. Stephens.*

mean, of the *Curates*, *Private Chaplains*, &c. And if this be allowed, then Including theie, together with such others in Orders (and not yet Fixed on Places) who were SILENCED by the *Ordinances* of the Times, as likewise such *Scholars*, as were *prepared*, and *intended* for the *Ministry*, tho' not then in *any Orders* (and of such as * *Thefe*, it I guefs right, is more than the one half of the *Sufferers* in the *Abridgment* made up:) And laftly, if we should further add, such as would have *Suffered*, had not *Death* prevented (for which the *Abridgment* likewife would afford us Precedents:) I fay, fhould all theie be taken into the *Reckoning*, it would not only bring up the Numb rs to the *EIGHT* or *NINE THOUSAND* before mentioned; but in all probability, make the *Total* nothing fhort of *TEN THOUSAND*.

* i.e. Curates, Chaplains, *Perfons* not Fixed, *and Perfons* not in any Orders.

The Diffi ulty in this Undertaking, defective in point of Numbers.

That the *Reader* however, is not to expect this laft mentioned Number in the *Lift*, (nor indeed the one half of them, as I Judge; for I have not exactly counted the *Sufferers* of it;) is fufficiently Suggested to him, by the *Computation* it felf now made, which (as hath been alfo expreffly Noted) was undertaken, on purpofe to fupply the *Defect* of more *particular Informations*; and the *Reafons* are *Obvious*: For I was to far from taking any Notice at all of fome of theie Letters of Preffions, that I did not fo much as make any *direct Inquiry* after the *Curates* themfelves; tho' I could not Omit throwing fuch of them as I Occafionally met with, into an *Appendix*. And as to thofe other Sorts, which were the more immediate Subject of my *Enquiries*, it will not be imagined, that a *Compleat Account* of them could (by the *Firft Attempt*, at leaft, if ever hereafter) be Recovered: But tho' I promife my felf, this will be the Senfe of every Body at the *Firft Hearing*; it may not however, be improper, for the more immediate Introduction of the *Lift*, to allege in this Place, fome particular *Reafons* of it.

Among which, it cannot fail of being readily obferved in the firft Place, that the *Pains* I have *Taken*, the *Care* I have *Ufed*, and the *Undertaking* in a Manner it felf, Now and *Unattempted*: Of which Account, the Affiftance (*Comparatively fpeaking*) was to be expected from any Thing, tha had been hitherto *Publifhed*. There were indeed fome *general Computations*, made of the Numbers Ejected from the *Cathedrals*; but no *Lift* of their *Names*, was ever *Printed*. An *Imperf ft Lift* of fuch as were *Dispoffeff'd* of their *Fellowfhips*, in the *Univerfity* of *Oxford*, was alfo *Publifhed*, under the *Title* of *Oxonii Lachrymæ*; as was that likewife, for the other *Univerfity*, at the End of *Querela Cantabrigienfis*; but without the *Names* of the Ejected *Scholars of Houfes*. And as to what concerns the *Parochial Clergy*, I never yet heard of any thing attempted in that kind, befide the * *General Bill of Mortality*, &c. for the City of *London*, and the *Lift* of the *Sequeftred Clergy* of *Hampfhire*, Publifhed in 1652. The *Mercurius Ruftieus*, and indeed perfect Account of fome few of the more *early Sufferers*; and Mr. *Lloyd* hath intermixed his *Memoirs*, with *fhort* and *unfatisfactory* Notices of fome Sufferers. The *Principal Clergy*, he ends up in one Rank with thofe of the *Loyal Gentry* and *Nobility*, who *Suffered* for his Majefty's Caufe under the *Rebellion*: But fuch Accounts, I do not at prefent remember, that any one hath profeffedly ftooken of any Number of them, fave that Mr. *White* hath (on a nother Head) Tranfmitted to *Pofterity* an Account of † *One Hundred*; and the *Indefatigable Induftry* of *Anthony Wood* hath preferved the *Memory* of as many among them, as were either *Writers*, or otherwife of *Diftinguifhed Eminence*, and had their *Education*, or *any Degrees conferr'd upon them*, in the *Univerfity* of *Oxford*. All the other printed *Notices* relating to theie *Matters*, are (as far as I can at prefent remember, or am informed) difperfed up and down in the *Single Lives* of fuch of the *Sufferers*, as have been recommended to *Poftority in that Way*, or in fuch *Books* and *Pamphlets*, as do *Occafionally* mention any of *them*. And it would take in a greater Compafs of *Reading*, than I can *Boaft* of to *Collect* all the *Scatter'd Memoirs* of this kind: Nor have I been able to *Procure* fome of the *Papers*, where, it is probable, I might have met with fevcral of them; particularly, the *Diurnals*, and other *Weekly Scribbles* of *thofe Times* (in which, it feems, fome of the *Principal of the Sequeftr'd Clergy* had an *Additional Load* of *Infamy* and *Slander* laid upon them) as likewife fome of thofe *Articles* and *Accufations*, which were *Printed* and *Publifhed* againft others among them, as hath been already Hinted at in another Place. And it is probable, that as fome *Papers* of this kind have efcaped my *Endeavours* after them; fo others have even my *Knowledge* and *Information*.

The only remaining Hopes therefore of compleating the *Numbers* of the *Sequeftr'd Clergy*, muft have been in fuch *Notices*, as might be gathered either from the *Publick Regifters*, or the *Private Collections* of fome *Learned Men*, or from the *Memoirs* of fuch *Ancient Perfons*, as had been *Witneffes* of the *Inhumanities*, *Exercifed* under the *Rebellion*; each of which, will likewife appear to have fallen very Short of what might at firft Sight be *expected* (or rather indeed *Wifh'd* and *Defired*) from them: For with relation to the *Firft*, it is Evident (as hath been already Suggefted, on another Occafion) that thofe *Committees of Parliament*, who did in the Beginning make fuch Havock among the *Clergy*, kept no *Regifter* (or at leaft, no *Papers* that Del ved that Name) of their *Proceedings*: This was fo *Notorious*, that the many *Thoufands* of the *Clergy*, who *Petitioned* his *Majefty* and General *Fairfax*, in 1647, took *expreis Notice*, and *Complained* of it in thofe *Petitions*; fetting forth among other Things, that moft of them had been *Sequeftr'd*, by the *refpective Committees* for *Scandalous* and *Plunder'd Miniiters*; ' *of whofe Crimes* (in ' *Orders* (*fay they*) *no Record is kept*, *nor fcarce any* ' *Notes*, *or Memorials*, *whereby it may appear* ' *when*, *by whom*, *or for what*, *your Petitioners* (*ang'a to the* ' *were Removed*.' † The *Journal* of the *Houfe of* *Commons* may perhaps be thought fufficiently to Supply this Defect (and there are great Numbers of the *Sequeftr'd Clergy* appear on it;) but 'tis ture, it do h not by any means Anfwer that End, or come any thing near to the *full* Numbers of the *Sequeftr'd Clergy*, as appears by comparing it with the *other* Notices of the *Sequeftrations*; of which, there is among others, this *obvious Reafon*, that with the *Bufinefs* of that kind Incread upon their Hands, the *Committees had* † probably full Power of Displacing the Clergy, *without Reporting to the Houfe*. Add to this, that altho' the *Sequeftration* of each *Single Clergyman*, fhould have been Enter'd in the *Journal*; yet I had not Time, and Opportunity to Examine more, than the Two or Three firft Years of it; much leis could I fearch the *Journal* of the *Houfe of Lords*.

* *Printed fold by a Single Sheet* 1647. *and of it re-printed in Pofthumus Ufher. alſo in Dugdale as likewiſe in Dr Heylin's H. of Presbyt.*

† *And One hundred of the Clergy was not given to the Houſe of Commons.*

Publifhed entirely by Mr White, or from this Perſon, and I have Seen no Account of it as made up by the Authority of the Sequeſtrators.

I know ſome Gentlemen to be poſſeſſed of this Information, but they are very ſhort and imperfect.

† *I know not that any Inſtruction, whatever it may be neceſſary to give the Perſons employed in the Houſe, but preſumed it is; and if ſuch great Numbers do attend to the Commons on and the Clergy, were known, they will yield abundant matter of Information to this Head, but I muſt own, I omitted to enquire for them.*

† *Twenty Lawyers to aſſiſtant. See what is ſaid of this matter, before the Account of theſe Committees.*

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As to the Committees in the Country (which together with thefe now mention'd, * Dilpatch'd far the greater Part of the Clergy) after the beft Enquiries I could make, I have not been able to difcover any more of their Proceedings, than thofe for about one Year in *Herefordfhire*; the * Accufations and Anfwers of fome of the Clergy of *Leicefterfhire*; and fome Papers of a mixed Nature, for the County of *Cornwall*; tho' I have been informed, that a Gentleman of that County, hath a more perfect Account of their Ravages in thofe Parts; which however, my utmoft Endeavours have not yet been able to Procure me a Sight of: Nor can I fo much as fay, whether they are the Original Proceedings of the Committees, or not; but am inclined to think the Contrary; becaufe an Ancient Gentleman hath aflured me, there was a Report, that Mr. *Rule* (the Clerk if I miftake not, to the Committee there) 'Burnt all his 'Papers on the *Reftoration*:' And it feems highly probable to me, that this was the Method taken by the reft of the Brethren likewife; without which, it will, I Believe, be difficult to fay, how they came to be mifling in almoft every County: For I cannot think, that their Defcendants have been able to preferve them with fo much Secrefie, and Security, as that the Alterations in Families, and other Accidents, fhould not have been able to Difcover confiderable Numbers of them; or to have made it known at leaft, that fuch Paper were in Being; unlefs it may be faid, that many of the Committees in the Country were as negligent in this Matter, as thofe at *London* appear to have been. This in the mean time, I am fure of, that when I went in Perfon to the Family of the Clerk to the Committee for the County of *Devon*, they Declared, there were no fuch Papers in their Cuftody, nor did they know any thing of them. So that on the whole, I have now fome † few Loofe and Scatter'd Orders, only of thofe Committees (a id thofe chiefly relating to the County laft mentioned) which prove but a very poor Supply of the Original Papers, and Proceedings themfelves.

It is true, the Proteo dings againft the *Clergy* of the Affociated *Counties* under the Earl of *Manchefter*, were (purfuant to an expreis *Clauſe* in the Ordinance) taken and preferved, and are by a good Providence, to be produced at this very Day; Thofe, I mean, for five of the feven Counties, and for the Year 1644. But the Proceedings of a Single Year, can never be thought to compleat the Account of thofe Sequeftrators themfelves, much lefs of the † whole Sequeftrations in thefe Counties, under the ‡ Committees in Parliament, which preceded, and the other Commiffions, which Succeeded the Ejectment of that Earl until the *Reftoration*. Befides that, two of the Counties of that Affociation are (as is juft now Suggefted) wholly wanting in thofe Papers.

Nor would even the * Papers at *Lambeth*, before fpecified (tho' the moft perfect poffibly of any of the kind) and thefe too, joyned with the Accompts of the Sequeftrators themfelves, give the full Livings Sequeftr'd in that part of the Country, as I have already fhewn, on another Occafion.

The only publick Papers of any Conſideration, which remain, are fome Admiſſion-Books of thofe Times, and the *Books of the Commiſſioners for the Approbation of Publick Preachers*; in the *Entries* of which, are often occafionally mentioned the * *Sequeſtrations* of many of the Livings; but thefe Beginning with the latter End of 1654, and being concern'd with fuch Sequeſter'd Livings only, as happen'd to Change (whether by Death, or otherwiſe) their *Uſurping Intruders*, or ſuch, as had already ſucceeded them, for others perhaps as bad, or worſe, cannot be thought to contribute very much towards compleating the Account of the Sequeſter'd Clergy. Beſides that, the *Entries* do not in all Cafes take Notice, that the Living had been formerly Sequeſter'd; as I find by comparing them with ſome other *Informations*.

Next to the *Commiſſioners for Approbation of Publick Preachers*, Succeed'd thoſe for *Ejecting Ignorant, Scandalous, and Inſufficient Miniſters and School-maſters*; but I have not been able to Diſcover, or ſo much as Hear of a Single Sheet of their Proceedings.

The Petitions of the *ruined Widows*, and *Families* of the *Sequeſter'd Clergy* (preſented to the *Corporation for Miniſters Widows*, and Lodg'd with the then Mr. *Tyliot* of the *Commons*, *Clerk to that Corporation*) Supply'd me with the Names of ſome *Scores* of theſe *Sufferers*; but that likewiſe proved a ſmall Recruit out of the vaſt Body of them, which had been thus Undone.

I muſt add on this Occaſion alſo, what I juſt now obſerved, with Regard to the *printed Books* and *Pamphlets*, that it is no leſs (or rather more) Probable, there may be ſeveral Mſ. Papers relating to theſe Matters, yet preſerved, of which, I have not hitherto Receiv'd any Account; altho' I was not wanting to be in Perſon at all the more *Publick Offices* in *London*, in ſearch for Materials of this Nature, (not knowing, but by ſome Accident or other, ſuch Papers might be Lodged in thoſe Offices, to which however, they did not Properly belong) and to Trouble with the ſame *Enquiries* moſt of the *Learned Men* of the *Kingdom*, who had a more than *Common Reputation* for *Antiquities*, and whoſe Searches therefore among Papers and Records, might be moſt likely to Diſcover to them, ſuch as thoſe I am now ſpeaking of, whether preſerved in *Publick Offices*, or in the Cuſtody of *Private* and *Particular Perſons*.

Nor were there any *Collections* made, either by the learned Perſons laſt mention'd, or by others, which might in any Sort ſupply this great Defect of Publick *Records*. The Nonconformiſts, indeed, immediately after their being reſpectively *Silenc'd* or *Diſpoſſeſs'd*, began to preſerve the Memory of their *Sufferings*, without Regard to thoſe Barbarities which themſelves had then ſo lately exerciſed on their Church, Publiſhed the very next Year an imperfect *Catalogue* of ſome of their Sufferers: So true is it, that they are thoſe who do the Injury, that cannot *forgive*: But the *Sequeſter'd Clergy* of the *Eſtabliſhment*, to their Honour be it ſpoken, had learn'd to *forget*, as well as to *forgive*: Nor would any Thing, in all probability, but a *Provocation*, like

* *Some in ſome few Counties, where more Special Commiſſions Executed, as the Aſſociated Counties &c. as alſo in Wales.*

* *Lately Communicated to me.*

† *Beſides the Papers of this kind, ſeveral more mentioned.*

See what is meant by the Papers in the Cuſtody of the Regiſtrars of the Univerſities of Cambridge, and of the Sequeſtrations under the Earl now mentioned.

Scarce there, from any other Information than from Suffolk in particular (viz. for many Reaſons, which will be and to be eaſily ſuppoſed, they cannot be ſuppoſed compleat) and as many more Sequeſtrations again, to thoſe mentioned in the Committee-Books.

‡ *Under which thoſe Counties (with Suſſex, that lies within Twenty Miles of London, which in fact all of the Aſſociated Counties as*

My Exemplar is at large, &c.

See what is ſaid of this Matter in a Marginal Note at the Middleton of Art. 5. in College at Oxford.

The Regiſter of the *Viſitors* at *Oxford*, is likewiſe preſerved; and tho' full in point of Number, is yet ſo confuſed, and indiſtinct, in Noting the Qualities of thoſe Ejected; and it is ſo Difficult to determine, who afterwards Submitted and made their Peace, that the Liſt of that *Univerſity* can by no means be compleated from it.

Both the Old and the Other of which are preſerved at Lambeth.

† *Conſiſtent in great Meaſure with Others Nouſeen (as are likewiſe thoſe of the Papers, as will be next mentioned) and ſo of leſs Uſe, than may at firſt be thought, towards Compleating the Liſt.*

Thoſe of the Tower, only Recorded, where the Rt Reverend Father in God the preſent Biſhop of Lincoln (who had juſt before run over all thoſe Papers) aſſured me, there was nothing of the Kind I Enquired after.

1663.

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that in *Cap.* 9. of the *Abridgment*, ever have reviv'd the Memory of thefe Perfecutions. And therefore the Publication of this imperfect *Catalogue* of the *Nonconformifts*, produced no other Effect than that of the Oppofite one (lately mention'd) of the *Clergy Sequefter'd in* Hampfhire. And the Party then contenting themfelves with that *Lift*, the Church likewife drops their Defigns of any further Enquiries after the *Sequeftrations*.

See the Pref. *to that* Lift *of* Hamph. *alone: the Dates of thofe Two Lifts compared together, make this of* Hampfhire *previous to that of the* Nonconformifts *now mention'd, which I know not how to account for, unlefs in one of them the Year may be Reckon'd from* Chriftmas, *and in the other from* Lady-day. Quere.

But tho' the *Nonconformifts* deferr'd for the prefent to make any Thing more of that Kind publick, they privately continued their Project of perfecting the Catalogue, and took Care to do it out of Hand, whilft the Memory of their being Silenc'd or Ejected, was yet freth, and the Sufferers themfelves alive, to give the Information, altho' they waited for the more favourable Opportunity of publifhing it, when the Remembrance of the Sequefter'd Clergy was almoft worn out, and it was morally impoffible to recover the Names, much lefs the *Sufferings* of *all* of them: So that Dr. *Calamy*, when he came to compleat their Numbers in the *Abridgment*, was, as himfelf informs us, furnifhed with no lefs than Four leveral Lifts of this Kind: But this is what neither the Sequefter'd Clergy themfelves, nor any of their Friends or Succeffors ever attempted, as far as I could yet learn; and therefore nothing hath been put into my Hands, which may deferve the Name of a Lift, fave one for the County of *Cornwall* (extracted perhaps Originally from the Papers already mention'd) fome things of the like Kind from * *Lincolnfhire* and *Durham*, and the Notices of feveral of the Clergy of *Northamptonfhire*, in the Mf. Papers of Mr. *Jer. Stephens*, fo often mention'd: For as to thofe *Collections*, that were the Refult of the Enquiries made fince this Undertaking was fet on Foot, they do not fall under this Conſideration: Nor have any, even of thefe (I mean, from any fingle Perfon) amounted to fuch a Number, as to be called a *Lift*, fince they feldom compleated, and very rarely exceeded the Number of Five *or Six Sequefter'd Clergymen*.

See the Pref. *to the* Abridgment.

Nor am I fure, whether theſe had been prepared before, or were drawn on Notice of this Undertaking.

* *Taken paſſibly from the Papers before mentioned, relating to this County; for I have not compared them.*

And this fufficiently intimates the Difappointment likewife, that I met with in the laft Method; whereby it was (as I faid) poffible to compleat the Numbers of the *Suffering Clergy*: Namely, the Memories of thofe Ancient People who had been fad Witneffes of their Miferies; or of thofe Relations and Defcendants, who do in fome Meafure, at this very Day feel the Smart of them. The late Dr. *Goodall* of the *Charter-Houſe* (who enter'd upon the Undertaking much about the fame time with my felf, and not long after gave up all his Papers into my Hands) did, by an *Advertiſement* in the *Gazette*, requeſt the Enquiries and Informations of the Clergy, and others, in theſe Matters: And not being content with that general Application, I attempted a more particular one to each of the *Parochial Clergy*, by a printed Paper, to be diſtributed by the Reverend the Arch-deacons, at their reſpective Viſitations; but the Succeſs did, by no means Anſwer the Hopes one might have been apt to conceive from that method of Enquiry: For, in the firſt Place, I have ſome Reaſon to think, that ſeveral of the *Paquets* fail'd of coming to the Hands of the Arch-deacons; and that others of them were not diſpers'd with ſo much Care as was to have been wiſh'd, either by themſelves or their Regiſters and Surrogates: Nor was this all; for it is probable that ſome of the Clergy (tho' I hope but few, becauſe a very few of ſuch are too many) when they had received the Paper, did not reliſh the Undertaking, and therefore wholly omitted to comply with the Requeſts of it: And others of them who were willing to make the Enquiries, ſoon found by Experience (what was indeed before obvious enough to them, and generally complained of) that the Attempt was begun too late; thoſe in their ſeveral Pariſhes who could beſt Inform them of thoſe Matters, having been ſome time before Dead. Add to this, that ſome of them had Intermarry'd, or were otherwiſe related to ſome of the Unfortunate Families which had been concern'd in the Rebellion (and perhaps more immediately ſo, in the Sufferings of the *Sequeſter'd Loyaliſts*;) and other ſome had at leaſt, thoſe Families in their Neighbourhoods, or Pariſhes, if not their Pariſhes themſelves, from them: The one of which were unwilling to uncover the Nakedneſs of their own Friends, and the other to create themſelves ſuch powerful Enemies. There were others among them likewiſe, Diſcouraged from ſending in their Accounts, by cauſe they were not ſo perfect as they might Apprehend would be expected (whereas the bare Name of a Sequeſter'd Perſon or Place would have been highly acceptable;) and ſome again, imagining that the Informations would have been inſerted *Verbatim* (and their Names be ſubjoyned at the Bottom of them) would not be at the trouble of drawing up any Thing fit for publick View. Further yet, ſome out of Negligence altogether unaccountable, omitted to make any Enquiries at all in their Pariſhes: Which I am the more ſenſible, becauſe after Perſonal and repeated Applications to ſome Clergymen, who were both my Friends and Acquaintance, whoſe own *Fathers* and *Grandfathers* were Sequeſter'd; and who highly approved and wiſhed well to the *Undertaking*, I have not at laſt been able to obtain from them any Account at all in *Writing*: And *laſtly*, It is probable, that many who might have been forward enough to ſend in their Informations, to a *Perſon* of *Note* and *Character*, were, however, unwilling to tranſmit them to one, who was in a manner *unknown*, beyond the Bounds of his own Pariſh.

I muſt add, that in the Cities and Great Towns, where both the Clergy and the Sequeſtrations were moſt Numerous, there was indeed a Difficulty of Recovering the Names of the *Sufferers*; the more frequent Change of *Miniſters*, and the continual Flux of *Inhabitants* in thoſe *Places*, making it difficult on the Hand, to find a Perſon that had lived in one of thoſe Pariſhes, thro' the Times of the Rebellion: And on the other Hand, rend'ring ſuch a Perſon (where he could be found) unable to give a ready and certain Account of the Clergyman that Suffer'd. Nor muſt it be omitted, that perhaps ſome Accounts, which were ſent from the more diſtant and remote Parts, might miſcarry, and be loſt.

For theſe Reaſons therefore (and ſeveral others) the Returns from the *Parochial Clergy* fell much ſhort of what was to be wiſhed, as will yet more particularly appear in theſe Two or Three Inſtances: Namely, the Right Reverend Father in God, the then Lord Biſhop of *Cheſter*, did me the Honour to acquaint me by a Letter, that tho' he had himſelf diſpers'd my Papers of Enquiry to the *Clergy*; yet he received but * Seven *Returns* in the Compaſs of a full Year. The Regiſter of the Reverend the Arch-deacon of *Lincoln* records but Three. There were few or no *Anſwers* return'd in the *Archdeaconry* of *Huntington*, until the Reverend Dr. *Kennet* reminded the *Clergy* of it, in one Part of his

* *Tis remarkable to this Purpoſe, that the Reverend the Arch-deacon of* Lincoln *records but Three.*

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his Charge to them; which, tho' it had then indeed a good Effect, yet shews how little Regard was had to theſe Enquiries in thoſe Archdeaconries (and they will eaſily be Thought to have been a great many) where there was not the ſame Method taken, as that Reverend Perſon was pleated to purſue: Nor would even this Method always ſucceed: For the Right Reverend Father in God, the late Lord Biſhop of *Ely* affirm'd me, '*That tho' he prov'd his Clergy at his* 'Viſitation, to bring in thoſe Accounts, yet '*he* '*had not had an Account from one Man:*' And I muſt add, that at ſome *Viſitations*, where I attended in Perſon, I not only found (as might indeed be well expected) ſeveral of the Clergy *abſent*; but, what was more unfortunate, others, who had not given themſelves the trouble to make the *Enquiries*.

What I have here ſaid, is abundantly ſufficient to ſhew the Reader why the *Liſt* of the *Suffering Clergy* cou'd not be compleated: But I think my ſelf obliged to ſubjoyn, before I proceed, that altho' it is plain, many of the *Parochial Clergy* were, on one or other of theſe Accounts, prevented from ſending in their *Informations*; yet this is not to be underſtood of thoſe Reverend and Learned Perſons, as a Body, in which Capacity, as it is well known, they have of late had but even too many Occaſions of *diſtinguiſhing* their *Zeal* and *Affection* for the *eſtabliſh'd Church*: And I am ſatisfy'd, that far the greater Part of thoſe among them, who receiv'd the Papers, ſet themſelves moſt willingly and readily to make the Enquiries, without which the *Liſt* muſt have fallen, much ſhort of the Numbers, which it doth *at preſent contain*, and which, perhaps, are even *now* by *that very means* much *greater*, than any one under ſo many *Diſadvantages*, could, at firſt ſetting out, have reaſonably aſſured himſelf.

But to Return, and proceed, with ſhewing, that it is, notwithſtanding, as I ſaid, far from being *Compleat*; I ſhall, to thoſe many *Reaſons*, now produced, add ſome *Facts* likewiſe, which will put the Matter out of all Queſtion. In Order to which, let it be known, in the firſt Place, that the Account of the *Cathedral Clergy* (which may perhaps in Point of *Numbers*, be the moſt *perfect* Part of the *Liſt*) is, in ſeveral Reſpects, however, plainly defective. I do not at preſent mean, that ſeveral of the Preferments in them are, without the *Names* of the *Sufferers* (becauſe the *Cathedrals* being utterly put down, the *bare Preferment* it ſelf ſerves, as well to ſhew there was one *Sequeſtration* on it, as if the Name of the Incumbent could have been produced;) but that ſeveral Perſons ſuffer'd in the *Cathedrals*, whoſe Numbers are not ſufficiently ſuggeſted by thus ſetting down the *blank Prebends*, *&c.* nor ſufficiently accounted for in the Notices I have receiv'd: For there is no Queſtion to be made, but that many of thoſe Preferments were *Vacated* by *Death*, from the Year 1641, to 1646; (until which laſt Year the Biſhops, as it is probable, did, in all the *Cathedrals*; it is certainly in Fact, they did at ſome of them, continue to collate on theſe Vacancies;) and on that Account there muſt have been Two (or ſometimes it may be, more) Sufferers, on no ſmall Number of the Dignities, Prebends, *&c.* ſince the Conſuſions were ſuch, that the Members of thoſe venerable Bodies were in great meaſure diſpriv'd of their Incomes, before they were at laſt formally taken away, by the Authority of an Ordinance. There are indeed ſome of theſe *Duplicates* mention'd; but they are to few, that they rather ſerve to confirm the Obſervation now made, and to ſhew the want of the reſt, than to Anſwer thoſe Numbers, which on a moderate Computation muſt be ſuppos'd to have ſuffer'd in the manner I have now ſpoken of. Add to this, that in ſeveral of the Cathedrals there were probably, ſome Perſons in Orders, that at that Time (and I preſume, it feldom happens otherwiſe at any Time) poſſeſſed ſome of thoſe Places, which do not neceſſarily require a *Clerk Incumbent*, but may be indifferently held either by a *Layman* or a *Clergyman*; and I do not remember, that I have in the *Liſt*, the Account of any ſingle Perſon of *this Kind*.

Of Kin to the *Cathedrals* are the *Collegiate-Churches*, and the many *Prebends* (which are now *Sine Cures*, and belong'd formerly to *Collegiate-Churches*, or *Chapels*, which in ſome Sort reſembl'd them) diſperſed up and down in the ſeveral Parts of the Kingdom. Now it appears by the * *Ordinance* it ſelf, that the former of theſe were involved in the ſame common Ruin with the *Cathedrals*: And yet for want of more compleat Notices, the very *Names* of ſeveral of them are not ſo much as *mention'd* in the *Liſt*: Nor am I informed of their Conſtitution, or the *Number* of their reſpective Members. And as to the *ſeatter'd Prebends*, I know not whether I have the *Sufferer* on any one of them, at leaſt, as mention'd in *that Capacity*. The ſame muſt be obſerv'd of ſeveral *Charities* (which by their very *Conſtitution* are under the *Direction* of a *Clergyman*) with *Salaries* for the Governours and Inſpectors; as likewiſe of ſeveral *other Sine Cures*, *Donatives*, *&c.* beſides the *Prebends* laſt mention'd. And yet the Reader will hardly find in the *Liſt* any of either Sort (tho' it cannot be doubted, but the Clergy were * turned out of theſe likewiſe) the Hoſpital of St. *Croſs*, at *Winchester*; *Wigſton's* Hoſpital in *Leiceſter*, *Gretham*-Hoſpital, and One or Two more only excepted, which were too conſiderable to be miſſing. Add to this alſo, that the *Piety* and *Charity* of our *Forefathers*, endowed many *Schools* in the *Cities*, *Great Towns*, and other *Places* of the *Kingdom*, with large and conſiderable *Revenues*. And tho' the *Acts* and *Ordinances* of the *Times expreſſly provided* for *diveſting* ſuch, as *they* were *pleaſed* to call *Malignants*, of theſe likewiſe; yet the *Reader* will ſoon perceive *very few* of the *Sufferers* in them have come to my *Knowledge*.

That all the *Ejected Scholars of Houſes* in *Cambridge* are wanting, hath been already ſaid in another Place: And as for the *Parochial Clergy*, there is a much greater Deficiency among them, which will appear Undeniable from the following *Inſtances*: The *Cathedral-Clergy*, I take it for granted, had for the moſt part, * *Parochial Cures* likewiſe; and yet whoever compares thoſe *Two Liſts*, will find but few of them (comparatively Speaking) mentioned in the *latter Capacity*: A plain Evidence, how defective my Accounts from the Country were. I have in another Place ſaid, that in moſt *Cities*, and *great Towns*, there was generally a *clear Riddance* made of the *Clergy*; but very little of that kind will appear from the *Liſt*: Nor did my *Ordinary Informations by Letters*, *&c.* bring in a *Tenth Part* of the *London-Clergy*: And had not the *General Bill of Mortality*, *&c.* before mentioned, ſupply'd that Defect, the *other Nine Parts* of thoſe *great Men* muſt have been forgotten; than which nothing more need be produc'd, to ſhew, how imperfect the Accounts of thoſe

other

* *As former-ly recited.*

Mentioned I mean (as is before ſaid) in theſe Capacities.

* *As alſo appears by Fact from what is here immediately ſubjoyned.*

See alſo the Computation at the end of the University.

* *And it cannot be doubted but that they were generally diſpoſſeſſed of them.*

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A LIST

Of ſome of the Loyal and Epiſcopal CLERGY:

As likewiſe of the

Heads of HOUSES, Fellows, Scholars, &c. in the Two Univerſities:

WHO

Were Sequeſtred, Harraſs'd, and by other Methods of Perſecution Kept out, or Diſpoſſeſs'd of, or forc'd to Relinquiſh, their *Several* Preferments, and Freeholds, in the late Times of the *GREAT REBELLION.*

Together with an ACCOUNT of

Their *Other* Sufferings, by Impriſonments, Plunderings, *&c.*

The CATHEDRALS.

St. ASAPH.

JOHN OWEN, D. D. *Biſhoprick.* He was the Son of the Worthy and Grave Mr. *John Owen*, ſometime Rector of *Burton-Latimer* in *Northamptonſhire*; had been Fellow of *Jeſus-College* in *Cambridge*, and *Chaplain* to Prince *Charles*; by whom, after his Acceſſion to the Throne, he was in the Year 1629. promoted to this *Biſhoprick*, at the Inſtance of Dr. *Laud*, then Biſhop of *London*. When the Tumults began, he was one of the *Protelling Biſhops*, was *Impriſoned* with the reſt of them in the *Tower*, and forced to *Compound* for his *Temporals* at the Price of 500 Pounds. He dy'd at *Perthkinſey* *October* the 16*th*. 1651. and was, ſaith *Wood*, a great *Loyaliſt*, a *True Son of the Church of* England, *and had been much reſpected by* Laud, *Archbiſhop of* Canterbury. To which muſt be added what *Lloyd* ſaith of him, viz. That he was of a *Sweet* and *Modeſt* nature; and that, as he was related to, ſo he was much belov'd by, moſt of the *Gentry* of *North-Wales.*

Lloyd, Memo. *P.* 180. *Wood*, Ath. *Vol.* I. *p.* 623. *Where alſo ſee what he wrote.* **We have I find him Tutor in the Year 1608*

DAVID LLOYD, L.L.D. † *Deanery.*
And
†† The *Wardenſhip* of *Ruthen* in *Denbighſhire.*

† *If I be not miſtake.* Wood, Ath. Ox. *Vol.* I. *p.* 460.

†† *If I rightly apprehend what Mr.* Lloyd *ſaith of him* Mem. *p.* 613.

He had been of *All-Souls* College in *Oxford*, and *Chaplain* to the Earl of *Derby*; was promoted to a *Prebend* in the *Church* of *Chester* (which poſſibly he reſign'd upon his being advanc'd to this *Deanery*) and dy'd in the Year 1662. He was, ſaith his *Nameſake* Mr. *Lloyd*, *an ingenious Man, and of great Spirit, and well belov'd of the Gentry; and a great Agent and Sufferer for his Majeſty.*

Ibid.

GEORGE GRIFFITH, D.D.* *Canonry.*
Archdeaconry of *St. Aſaph.* . . . .
Llanchinio, }
And } in *Montgomeryſh.*
Llandyſſilio, }

* *How many other Canonries there are in this Church I know not.*

Wood, Ath. *Vol.* II. *p.* 370.

He was Educated in *Weſtminſter*-School, Elected *Student* of *Chriſt-Church* in 1619. where he became an *Eminent Tutor and Preacher*, and was afterwards *Chaplain* to the above-mention'd

who it was poſſeſſed of as to his being then poſſeſs'd of the Archdeaconry; therefore quere further. But he thinks that he was permitted to keep the Living of Llanymynech *during the whole time of the* Rebellion.

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Dr *Owen*, Bishop of this *Church*. About the Year 1635. he proceeded *D. D.* and was then *Canon* (if not also *Archdeacon*) of this *Church*. After the Breaking out of the *Rebellion*, he left the above-nam'd Preferments, but continued successfully to *Assert the Truth and Cause of the Church of* England in Wales, by *Disputing with Itinerants*; *keeping up the Offices and Ceremonials of the Church, &c.* for which, and other good Services to it, as also to his *Majesty*, he was made *Bishop* of this See in 1660. He died *November* the 28th. 1666. in the 65th. Year of his Age.

See in Wood *what he hath wrote.*

I shall only here take notice, that he is thought by some to have Composed The Form of Baptizing those of Riper Years.

* *Those are* the Titles of the Prebends *of this Church as I find them in the* Valor Beneficiorum. *Whether they bear the same Names at present, or were only so called from the* Names *of the* then Incumbents, *at the time when the Valor was taken, I know not.*

The Reader *will here observe once for all, that seeing the* Cathedrals *were utterly* Dissolved, *and consequently* All *who belonged to them* Dispossessed *of their* Preferments: *Therefore in such* Churches *wherein I want the* Names *of any of the* Dignitaries *or* Prebendaries, *I set down the* Dignity *or* Prebend *it self*; *because it is* Certain *that some one or other must have been* Turned out *of it, unless it happened to be* Void *when the* Cathedrals *were put down, or when the* several Members *of them were otherwise* Disposed.

——	——	Preb. of * *John Ap Howell.*
——	——	Preb. of *Rob. Standish.*
——	——	Prb. of *John Crayford.*
——	——	Preb. of *Christopher Wellisford.*
——	——	Preb. of *Rich. Harrison.*
——	——	Preb. of *Arthur Bulkley.*
——	——	Preb. of *Arthur Bekingsall.*
——	——	Preb. of *Geoffrey Ruthin.*
——	——	Preb. of *Ralph Brickned.*
——	——	Preb. of *John Griffith.*
——	——	Preb. of *David Owen.*
——	——	Preb. of *David Ap Howell.*
——	——	*Minor-Canonry* Or what ever other Title they
——	——	*Minor-Canonry* bear in this *Church.*

Those are all the Dignitaries *and* Prebends *which I find in the* Valor Beneficiorum, *belonging to this* Church. *Whether there are any others besides those which are there mentioned, I am not informed.*

The Reader *will take notice, that here are none of the* Names *of those in* Orders *for the* Common Service *of the* Church (*whether they are called* Minor-Canons, Conducts, *&c.*) *mentioned in this Cathedral*; *because I could not obtain them*; *Nor am I informed how many they are. I have presumed they may be at least* Two, *and have left* Blanks *for them accordingly. I shall also beg the* Reader *to observe, that I take notice of* All such *in the several Cathedrals, where I can get an Account of them*; *not only because they are as much in* Holy Orders *as the Highest* Dignitary *of the Church*; *but because in several Cathedrals they are* Graduates, *and* Beneficed, *and their Places* Valuable; *and in* All *or Most of them,* Freeholds. *Add to this, that the* meaneſt *of them is much* Preferable *to very many of those Recited by Mr.* Calamy *in his* List.

BANGOR.

WILLIAM ROBERTS, D. D. *Bishoprick.*

Wood, Ath. *Vol.* I. p. 632. Lloyd Mem. p. 599.

He was Bred at *Queen's College* in *Cambridge*, of which he had been *Fellow*, as also *Proctor* of that University. He was Promoted to this *Bishoprick* in 1637, by the Interest of Arch-Bishop *Laud*, for *discovering Church-Goods to the value of One* The Estate *of one Dr.* Will. Roberts *was declared* Forfeited *for Thousand Pounds.* At the time of his Promotion Treason, by he was *Sub-Dean of Wells*, and *Arch-Deacon of* an Act of *Anglesey*; which Latter Preferment he was per- October 18. 1652. Scrib. Collect. *Part.* II. *p.* 216. *I take him to have been the same Person with this Prelate*; *if not, he ought to be Entered in a* Distinct Article *for its probable that being* D. D. *he had some* Preferment, *and not being declared a* Traytor, *he was* Turned out *of it.*

mitted to keep in † *Commendam* with his *Bishoprick*, *October* 12th, 1642. He was Ordered by the *Commons* to be *sent for as a Delinquent*; and in 1649. his *Temporal Estate* was put under *Sequestration*. He Lived to be Restored, and Died in 1665, saith *Wood*; but according to *Lloyd*, in the foregoing Year.

† Saith Wood; but it must be a Mistake, or being unduly Commended with what he hath wrote.

Vol. II. p. 181. of *Dr. Walker's* Sufferings.

Hanc, who immediately succeeded

GRIFFITH WILLIAMS, D.D. *Deanery.* And *Arch-Deaconry* of *Anglesey.*

New. Papers, Relig. *Vol.* I. p. 914. Wood, Ath. *Vol.* II. p. 313. Where also he is mentioned as a Writer. Fleetwood, in his Account of his Sufferings during the Rebellion, is often quoted by Wood, as a Author of good Credit.

He was Born about the Year 1589, of an Eminent Family at *Lanrust*, in *Carnarvonshire*; spent sometime at *Christ's-Church* in *Oxford*; but Removed thence to *Cambridge*, at the Perswasion of Dr. *Williams* (afterwards *Arch-Bishop of York*) who Patronized him there. After that he was *Rector* of St. *Benner-Sbearbeg*, *London*; and during his ſtay on that Place, became *Chaplain* to *Philip*, *Earl of Montgomery*: Sometime after he was Presented to the *Rectory of Lanthechid* in *Wales*, and was highly Admir'd for his Excellent *Preaching* and Religious *Life*. After this he was made D. D. and *Chaplain* to King *Charles* I. as also *Prebendary of Westminster*, and in 1633. *Dean* of this *Church*, and *Arch-Deacon* of *Anglesey*. In 1641. he was made *Bishop* of *Ossery* in *Ireland*, but held his *Deanery* and *Arch-Deaconry* in *Commendam* with that See. He was *Barbarously* used in the time of the *Rebellion*, being *Fetched away from his House* at Apethorpe in Northamptonshire; *by a Troop of Soldiers* (for Writing his *Vindicia Regum*) and *carried Prisoner* to Northampton; where the *Committee*, before which he was *Summoned*, had the said *Book* in their *Hands*. After this he Retired to *Oxford**, when the *Soldiers from* Northampton *went and Plunder'd his House, and all his Houshold-ſtuff* at Apethorpe, *where his Wife and Children then Reſided, and ſequeſtred his Lands for the Uſe of the* Parliament. *Upon the declining of* he the King's Cauſe, he was *brought very Low*, and though he had Offers made him of *very conſiderable Preferment*, if he would but have ſubmitted to the *Parliament*, yet he utterly *Refuſed* them. *Soon after he Retired into* Wales, *where for Twelve Years together he had not* 20 *l.* per Annum *in all of his Living in the World, to maintain himſelf and his Servants, and was forced to live on a little Tenement of* 2 *l.* or 3 *l. a Year, and* 4 *l. Land of his own*; *ſo that he lived worſe than a poor Curate, with* Oaten Bread, Barley-Bread, Butter-Milk, *and ſometimes* Water; *being not able to keep one drop of* Ale or Beer *during Ten Years together. He went alſo Attired in very mean Cloaths, and was forced to do many ſervile Works himſelf about his Houſe, Garden and Caſtle.* However he ſurvived all his *Troubles*, was *Reſtored to all his Preferments*, and *Returning* into *Ireland*, died there in † 1672; having beſtowed much *Money* in the *Repairing of his Cathedral*, and Erected *Eight Almſ-Houſes*, which he endowed with 40 *l. per Annum* for the uſe of as many *Poor Widows.*

* Wood adds, That he had in Wales, in the Counties of Merioneth, Carnarvon and Anglesey, by Gift, Purchase, and Lease, to the value of 100. a Year.

† Saith Wood, but it must be a Miſtake, or *Sacheverel* being unduly Commended with what he hath wrote.

ſaith the Continuation *of* Ward's *Hiſtory of Ireland*: *Where ſee more of* Acts of Piety and Charity. Continual *p.* 110

—— —— *Arch-Deaconry of Bangor.*
—— —— † *Arch-Deaconry of Merioneth.*
—— —— *Treaſurerſhip.*

† See Dr. Morgan in Cheſter-Cathedral.

Whether there are any *Canons Reſidentiary* in this Church, or not, I am not informed.

—— —— *Pre-*

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——— ——— *Prebend of Lanvair.*
——— ——— *Prebend of* ‖*Hugh Robert.*
——— ——— *Prebend of John Robins.*
——— ——— *Prebend of* ‡*John Hughes.*
——— ——— *Prebend of David Lloyd.*
†† *Petty Canonry.*
——— ——— *Petty Canonry.*

‡ Sector Nov. at the Treb. of John Ap Howell, in the Church of St. Asaph.

†† I presume there are some Land therefore Two at least in this Church, Ordained for the Common Service of it. But whether they bear this Title, or not, I cannot tell.

These I take to be *All* the *Dignities*, *Prebends*, &c. in this *Church*; for I am not fully Informed concerning the *Conſtitution* of it.

BRISTOL.

Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 812. Lloyd, Mem. p. 500. Ther-ſby, under. p. 44. Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Vol. I. p. 95. 296.

THO. WESTFIELD, D. D. *Biſhoprick.*
Archdeaconry of St. Alban's } in the Church
And } of St. Paul.
Prebend of Cadington-Major
And
St. Bartholomew the Great, R. *London.*

He was Born in the *Pariſh* of St. *Mary's*, in the City of *Ely*, Educated at *Jeſus*-College in *Cambridge*, and was ſucceſſively Scholar and Fellow of that *Houſe*. Afterwards he became *Rector* of

† Wood ſaith St. Mary Le Bow; but that is a Miſtake, which probably he was led into by a Corſory View of the Marginal Note in Lloyd, p. 500. For he was only Aſſiſtant for ſome time to Biſhop Felton, at that Living. Vid. loc.

Hornſey near *London*, *Rector* of St. † *Bartholomew the Great* in that City: (To which if Mr. *Newcourt* be not miſtaken, he was *Preſented December* 12. 1605. and *Admitted December* 12. 1607.) and *Archdeacon* of St. *Albans*, *November* 14. 1631. by the Collation of the Biſhop of *London*. In 1641. he was advanced to this &c. and allowed to keep the *Archdeaconry*. He accepted of the *Biſhoprick* in the *worſt* of *Times*, as hoping to do ſome Service to the Church, tho' he had Reſus'd the *Offer* of it which was made him above 20 Years before. In the *Beginning* of the *Rebellion* he was *Abuſed in the Streets*, *ſequeſtred from* St. Bartholomew, *and forced to fly*. He died *June* 25. 1644. which tho' it was before the *Actual Diſſolution* of the *Cathedrals*, yet had the *Members* of *very many* of them Suffered much at that time; And this *Excellent Biſhop* having been one of them, I make no Scruple to ſet him down here as a Sufferer in this See (as well as in his *other Preferments*) becauſe tho' he was not *Formally diſpoſſeſt* of his *Biſhoprick*, yet he was ſo (for ſome time at leaſt) *in effect*: For (beſides that *Wood* ſaith expreſly, he was a Sufferer *for his own, and his Majeſty's* Cauſe) it appears that the *Profits* of his *Biſhoprick* were, for ſome time, *unjuſtly* detained from him (tho' afterwards by a Committee of the *Rebel-Parliament*, ordered to be *Reſtored*;) and when he came to make his *Will*, it ran thus: *As for my Worldly Goods, which (as the Times now are) I know not well where they be, or what they are*; *I give and bequeath*, &c. In ſo much that he ordered this, as one part of his *Epitaph* (which he compoſed himſelf before his Death)

Ath. Vol. II. p. 724.

Lloyd, Mem. p. 501.

Senio & Marore confectus.

He was a Perſon of ſuch an unexceptionable Character, that when the *Rebel Committee* ordered the *Profits* of his *Biſhoprick* to be Reſtored, and gave him a Paſs to go to *Briſtol*, they added in the Latter Part of it, That he was *a Perſon of Great Learning and Merit*. And indeed he was ſuch an *Excellent Preacher*, that Biſhop *King* ſaid, he was born an *Orator*. He was alſo a Perſon of ſuch admirable Modeſty, that it is ſaid, he never aſcended the *Pulpit* (even after he had been almoſt 50 Years a *Preacher*) but he *Trembled*:

Lloyd, Mem. p. 505. He was nominated one of the Aſſembly of Divines. Scobel, Coll. Pars I. p. 43.

And being Once to *Preach* before the *King* at *Oxford*, he Fainted quite away; when that Excellent *Prince* was contented *patiently* to wait till he had *Recovered* himſelf, and then had from him a Sermon which abundantly Rewarded ſuch a Royal and Chriſtian Condeſcenſion. To which let me add, that another Line of his *Epitaph* (compoſed, as is before ſaid, by *himſelf*) was this,

Epiſcoporum Infimus, Peccatorum Primus.

On his Death, his Majeſty was pleaſed to *Nominate*

See in Wood what it was.

THOMAS HOWELL, D. D. to this *Biſhoprick.*
* *Canonry of Windſor.*
St. *Stephen's Wallbrook*, R. in *London*,
And
Weſt-Horſley, R. in *Surrey.*

* Which he was allowed to keep in commendam

He was Born in *Caermarthenſhire*, Educated at *Jeſus-College* in *Oxford*, of which he became ſucceſſively *Scholar* and *Fellow*: after that, he was made Chaplain to King *Charles* the *Firſt*, and Obtained the *Preferments* above-named: That of St. *Stephen's* particularly, *April* 30. 1635. In the Beginning of the *Troubles* he was firſt *Perſecuted* from the Living laſt mentioned, and then * *Sequeſter'd* for his *Aſſence*, ſaith Mr. *Lloyd*; which though a moſt *unjuſt*, was however no *Uncommon* Practice in thoſe days; after that he was driven by *Perſecution* out of *Weſt-Horſley*: Whereupon his *Majeſty Nominated* him to this *Biſhoprick*; in which he met with *Barbarous Uſage* from the Hands of the *Rebels*. His *Palace*, which was then covered with *Lead*, they uncaſed, and ſold the *Lead*; ſo that he was Expoſed to the *Weather by Day and by Night*. His *Lady* they knew to be then in *Child-Bed*, in which condition it *Rained freely upon her*. After *many other Indignities*, they *Pulled and Halled him violently out of the Palace*, of which they made a *Mault-Houſe*, and a *Mill*; for there they *Ground*, as well as *Made*, great *quantities* of *Mault* for ſeveral Years, as is well *Remembred* by *many yet Living* in *Briſtol*. And ſuitably to this, a Gentleman (who gives me this Information) thinks he hath heard, that they *intended* to put up a *Furnace for Brewing*, at the *Eaſt-End* of the *Choire*, in the *Place of the Altar*. In a word, their *Uſage* towards him was *ſuch*, that he did not long ſurvive their *Cruelty*; but being a Perſon of a mild and tender Spirit, *died ſoon after*. He was *accounted*, ſaith *Wood*, *a Meek Man, and a Good Preacher*, and had in his *younger* days been a very *Painful one*. *Lloyd* adds, That he was a Perſon of great *Clearneſs*, *Candor*, *Solidneſs*, *Sweetneſs*, and *Eloquence*; That he had an Inſight into *State-Affairs*, as well as the more *peculiar* concerns of his *own Function*; That though he found *Few Well Affected* in his *Dioceſs* at his coming thither, yet he left *few Ill Affected* in it at his Death; and That he was ſo well Beloved at *Briſtol*, that 'tis ſaid, after his Deceaſe (which happen'd in 1646,) the *City* took upon them the *Care of his Childrens Education*, in Gratitude to the *Memory* of their *moſt Worthy* Father.

In Brecknockſhire. Fuller's Worthies, in that County. Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 636 Newc. Rep. Eccl. Vol. I. p. 540. Perſec. unſanct. p. 44. Hiſt. Rebell. p. 122.

* It appears by Mr. Newcourt, p. 541. that he Reſigned this Living. Moſt probably 'tis Reſignation. But how this agrees with what Lloyd ſaith of his Sequeſtration, which ſeems to imply a Formal one, I do not ſee.

MATTHEW NICHOLAS, LL. D. *Deanery.*
Canonry Reſid. of Sarum.
Preb. of the 9th *Stall* in *Weſtminſter.*
Preb. of *Gillingham Minor* in the *Church* of *Sarum.*
Dean, R. in *Wiltſhire.*
Olverton, V. in *Glouceſterſhire.*
And
St. *Nicholas Hoſpital* near *Sarum.*

See alſo one Dr. Nicholas in Hampſhire, and Quære if he be the ſame with this Dean.

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Wood Ath. Vol. I. p. 851.

This Excellent Person was of an *Ancient Family* in *Wiltshire*, and Younger *Brother* to Sir *Edward Nicholas*; *Secretary* of *State* to *King* Charles I. He was *Bred* at *New-College* in *Oxford*; made *Dean* of this Church in 1639, on the Death of Dr. *Chetwynd*; and *Prebendary* of *Westminster* in 1642. In the time of the *Rebellion* He *lost all the above-named Preferments*; but living to the *Restoration*, was by his then *Majesty*, *Rewarded* with the *Deanery* of St. *Paul's*; which high *Dignity* he Enjoyed but a little while; for he *Died* the 14th or 15th of *August* 1661. Besides the *Loss* of his *Spiritual*, he was forced to *Compound also for his Temporal Estate*, and at his *Living* of *Deane*, had his *Books and Papers Plundered*. His Successor there was one *Newham*, who constantly paid him the *Fifths* (a thing very *Rare* in those Times) and therefore in return, Dr. *Nicholas* made him the same *Alowance* after he was *Re-possessed* of the *Rectory* on the *Restoration* of his *Majesty*. I have nothing more to add of him, but that at the time of his *Sequestration*, he had a *Wife* and *Five Children*, one of which was the Excellent Dr. *Nicholas* the Present *Warden* of St. *Mary's College* near *Winchester*; whose Name I beg leave to mention here with *Honour*, on account of that great *Readiness* and *Candor*, wherewith he *Assisted* me in this *Undertaking*.

To which he was Elected July 10. 1660, *on a New Grant from his Majesty, and, of consequence, right, to his Books and Papers Plundered.* After the Death of Dr. Stuart in 1661, *he ought to be look'd on as* Equity as the Succeeding Dean of St. Paul's. *See what is said about* Dr. Stuart *in that* Church. *See also* Newcourt Eccles. Vol. I. p. 52. Ao. 1661. *He was* Collated *also to the* Prebend of Cadington-Major *in* St. Paul's. Id. Ibid.

He was permitted to keep (tho' not enjoy) the Parish of Cuckington *in* Somerset, *where he was continually* Harrassed *with* Plunderings *and* Confinements.

RICHARD FITZHERBERT, B. D. *Archdeaconry of Dorset.* *Chesselbourn*, R. in *Dorsetshire.* And *Stock-Trusser*, R. in *Somersetshire.*

He was also several times *Imprison'd* and *Plunder'd*; once more particularly by one Colonel *Fry*, whose *Sister* the *Arch-Deacon's* Eldest *Son* (then a *Major* in the *King's* Service) had *Married*; and she Interceding with her *Brother* to Spare her *Father-in-Law's House*, he was so far from having any *Regard* to her, that instead of it he told her, If he could *Catch her own Husband, he would make him an Example to his Brethren the Cavaliers.*

Wood Ath. Vol. I. p. 843. *Quere if this be the same* Dr. Green, *who was the* Sequestred Minister of Stockton *in* Wiltshire.

CHRISTOPHER GREEN, D. D. *1st Prebend.*

He was, saith *Wood*, A *Learned* and *Godly* Man. He *Died* in 1658, in the 79th Year of his *Age*.

There was one Robert Markes *of* Merton-College, *who was Created D. D. at* Oxford, *among other* Suffering Loyalists, *in the Year* 1642. *Probably he was the same Person with this* Dr. Markes. *If not, 'tis likely he was a* Sufferer, *and found to be* Interred *in a* Diffinct Article, Wood. Ath. Vol. II. p. 715.

ROBERT MARKES, D. D. *2d Prebend.* *South Petherton*, V. And *Merriot*, V. } in *Somersetshire.*

He was likewise *Imprisoned*, and his *Estate*, *Personal* and *Real*, (as well as *Spiritual*) was also *Sequestred*. He was moreover in *danger* of his *Life* at *Bristol*, when *Yeoman* and *Boucher* were put to Death there; but it pleased God that he happily made his *Escape*. The Place of his *Imprisonment* was the *City* of *Wells*, whither he was Carried, being *Seized* as he came out of *Merriot-Church*; and though he was under *Confinement* there but *Eleven Days*, yet were his *Expences*, during that time, very *Extraordinary*; nor was he *Released* at last on any other *Condition*, than giving a *Bond* of 1000 *Pounds* to Appear before the *Parliament*. He had *a Wife and thirteen Children*, and had no *Fifths* paid him to *Support* them. His whole *Losses*, not including his *Spirituals*, were Computed at 5000 *Pounds*. He *Died* before the *Restoration*; and is said to have been a Person *Eminent for his Learning*, *a most admirable Preacher*, *and to have born his Sufferings with great Patience.*

* *I have been otherwise Informed, That he Lived to see the Restoration, and that one Blake, (who had Succeeded in one of his Livings) surrender'd it to him again; but I doubt that is a* Mistake.

THOMAS TUCKER, *3d Prebend.* He was the *Last* that *appears* by the *Register* to have been *Possest* of this *Prebend* before the *Confusions*; which is my *only Authority* for setting him down *here*.

See the Church *of* Wells, *and* Quare. Pope's Life of Bishop Ward. p. 19.

JOHN WEEKS, D. D. *4th Prebend.* And *Deanery* of St. *Buryan*, in *Cornwall.*

Wood Ath. Vol. II. p. 921.

He had been sometime *Chaplain* to *Arch-Bishop Laud*, *suffered* much for the *Royal Cause*, *survived* the *Rebellion*, and *enjoyed* his *Deanery* of St. *Buryan* again; which after his *Death* was Annexed for ever to the *Bishoprick* of *Exeter*. See something *more* of him at that *Deanery*.

GEORGE WILLIAMSON, *5th Prebend.* And *All-Saints*, V. in *Bristol.*

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 409.

He was *Turned out* of his *Vicaridge* by *Nath. Fiennes*, and succeeded in it by the Famous Mr. *Tombs*. He lived to be *Restored*; and was, as is said, A *Reverend* and *Pious* Man.

RICHARD TOWGOOD, B. D. *6th Prebend.* And St. *Nicholas*, V. in this *City.*

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 548. *Where also see what he* Wrote.

This Excellent Person was *Born* near *Bruton* in *Somersetshire*, and *Educated* at *Oriel-College* in *Oxford*. He was sometime *Master* of the *School* in the *College-Green* at *Bristol*, and thence removed to the *Vicaridge* of *All-Saints*: After that he *had the Grant* of *this Prebend*; but the *Confusions* permitted him not be *Actually Installed* until the *Restoration*. He was *Sequestered* from his *Vicaridge* of St. *Nicholas*, for his *Loyalty* and *Firm Adherence* to the *Royal Cause*, *Feb.* 20th 1645, by the standing *Committee* in that City. The *Order* for his *Sequestration* was in these Words: *For his great Disaffection to the Parliament of* England *and their Proceedings, which in his Printing, Preaching and Praying, he hath Expressed; as by Examination and Oath is proved against him.* Nor were they content to *Dispossess* him of his *Living* only, but *several times committed him to Prison* also. *Once more particularly his Confinement was more than usually severe, there being above Fifty Prisoners in the same Room, Fettered in Couples like so many Dogs, and forced to discharge the Necessities of Nature all in a Corner of the same dismal Apartment.* Nor did their *Malice* stop even *here*; for he was *Condemned to be shot to Death*; *and it was not without some Difficulty that the Order for it was Reversed.* At another time, when he was *Imprisoned* in the *Castle* of *Bristol*, his *Sentence* was, To Remain there *Without Fire or Light*, or the *Allowance of any Friend to Visit him.* And to *Compleat* his *Sufferings*, *All these Hardships*, and *many more*, were *Inflicted on him by those very Persons*, *who not long before had frequently made large Protestations of extraordinary Love and Kindness to him.* When he Obtained his *Liberty*, he Retired to *Wotton-Underedge* in *Gloucestershire*, and there, after *several Years* Silence, at the Perswasion

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on of *Arch-Bishop Usher*, Re-assumed the *Exercise* of his *Ministerial Office*; which he continued at *King's-Wood* Chappel in that *Parish*; sometime after which he was *Presented* to the *Living* of *Torsworth* in the same *County*, where he continued till the *Restauration*; and then, being earnestly Invited by a *Letter* from the *Parishioners* of St. *Nicholas*, Subscribed by above *One Hundred Hands*, he was content to *Re-possess* himself of that *Living*, without seeking for any other *Preferment*; though he could never Boast afterwards of a *suitable Return* from his *Parishioners*. At the same time also he was *Confirmed* in his *Prebend*, and in 1667, was made *Dean* of this *Church*, on the *Promotion* of Dr. *Glenham* to the *See* of St. *Asaph*, being then *Chaplain* to King *Charles* II, in which Capacity he had also served his *Royal Father*. On the *Death* of Dr. *Ironside* in 1671, he had a *Tender* made him of the *Bishoprick*; but he *Refused* it, and *Died April* the 21st, 1683, in the 85th Year of his Age; having been *Sixty Years* a Preacher in *Bristol*. He was a very *Learned Person*, generally Esteemed both for *That*, and his *Extraordinary Piety*. He had also a good *Memory*, and great *solidity* and *strength* of *Judgment*; and *Recommended* the *Doctrine* which he *Preached*, as well by the Admirable *Example* of a *Holy* and *Religious Life*, as by *Learned* and *Cogent Arguments*. He hath a Worthy Son of *Both* his *Names*, now *Prebendary* of this *Church*; to whom I owe not only *Those*, but also *several other* Notices relating to this *Work*.

There is a *Person of both those Names, who is one of the Sufferers*; Vicars of Hereford-Cathedral. Quære *if he was the same Person with this Mr. Read.*

JAMES READ, *Minor Canonry.* And Little St. *Austin's*, R. in this *City.*

He was an Honest, Good Man, but never bred a *Scholar*, and so was only a *Reading Minister*. He had been *Minor Canon* Fifty Years, and was near an Hundred Years Old.

* ——— ——— *Minor Canonry.*

* *I am not Informed of the* Number *of the* Minor Canons *in this* Church, *but I presume I may take it for Granted, that they were Two as the last, if not more. Thus, I suppose, is the* whole Number *of* Dignities, *&c. in this* Church; *and if I mistake not, there is no* Chanter, Chancellor *of the* Church, Treasurer, *or such like* Dignity *belongs to it.*

CANTERBURY.

WILLIAM LAUD, D. D. *Archbishoprick.* The *Blessed Martyr*. He was *Revised*, *Calumniated*, *Imprisoned* in the Tower four Years, put under *Sequestration*, both for his *Temporals* and *Spirituals*, *most Unjustly Accused*, and contrary to all *Law*, at last Sentenced *even to the Halter*: But on his Repeated Petitions (at first *Rejected*) he had the Favour of the *Axe* granted him by his *Bloody Murtherers*. He witnessed with *his Blood* to the Truth of the *Church's* and his *Majesty's* Cause, on *Tower-Hill*, *Jan.* 10, 1644.

I chuse rather to refer the Reader to the well-known Volumes of his *Life* and *Diary*, for an *Account* of him, than to Interrupt this *List* by entring upon the Subject of his *Wonderful Parts*, *Learning*, *Piety*, *Government*, *Noble Designs*, *for the* Church *and* Clergy, *Publick Spirit*, *Benefactions*, and *most cursed Oppressions*, *Sufferings* and *Barbarous Murther*, (Unparallel'd in any part of the Christian World) in which 'tis impossible to be short. Only I cannot forbear to subjoin his Character, as given by the Noble *Lord Clarendon* in his incomparable *History*.

Vol. I. p. 69

" He was a Man of Great *Parts*, and very *Exemplary Vertues*, allayed and discredited by some " Unpopular, Natural *Infirmities*; the greatest " of which was (besides a hasty sharp way of " expressing himself) that he believed *Innocence of " Heart*, and *Integrity of Manners*, was a Guard " strong enough to secure any Man in his Voy- " age through this World, in what Company so- " ever he Travelled, and through what Ways " soever he was to pass; and sure never any " Man was better supply'd with that sort of " *Provision*. —— An *Excellent Preacher*, and a *Scholar* of the most *sublime Parts*. And so, " without troubling themselves farther, they gave " Order for his *Beheading*, which he underwent " with all Christian Courage and Magnanimity, " to the *Admiration* of the *Beholders*, and *Confu- " sion* of his *Enemies*. Much hath been said of " the Person of this *Great Prelate* before; of his " *Great Endowments* and *Natural Infirmities*; " to which shall be added no more in this place " (his *Memory* deserving a *particular* Celebration) " than that his *Learning*, *Piety* and *Vertue* have " been attained by very few; and the *greatest* of " his *Infirmities* are common to all, even to the " *best of Men*. To which let me add this short *Reflection*, That this *Fatal* 30th of *January*, compared with the 30th of the *same Month*, (in a different, but not very *distant Year*) which we *deservedly* Celebrate in *Dust and Ashes*, doth naturally suggest the great Danger of the *State* whenever the *Ecclesiastical* Government is struck at: or, in other Words, it naturally leads us to believe, That the Fall of the *Crown* is never any farther distant from that of the *Mitre*, than the 30th of *January* is from the 10th; and that therefore the *Good Old Saying*, *No Bishop, no King*, however of late it seems to be forgotten, ought to be a *standing Maxim* of the *English Government*.

ISAAC BARGRAVE, D. D. *Deanery*, And *Chartham*, R. in *Kent*.

Cant. Cat. 1 Pantlly 133 Wood, Ath. Vol I. p. 812. Lloyd, Mem. p. 687

This *Learned* Gentleman was Born in *Kent*, *Mert. Roll.* Educated at *Clare-Hall* in the University of *Cambridge*, served Prince *Charles* in the Quality of a Chaplain, and continued in the same Station after the Accession of that Prince to the Crown. He was sometime Minister of St. *Margaret's*, *Westminster*; and in 1625, was made *Dean* of this Church. In 1623, he had *Preached a Zealous Sermon* against *Popery*, *Evil Counsellours*, &c. for which he was brought into some *Trouble* by the Court (as I apprehend it) notwithstanding which these *True Protestants* at the Beginning of the *Rebellion* fell upon him, *Alarmed* his House late at Night, when He was from home, breaking open the Doors, and after forcing his *Virtuous good Lady* to *Dance Attendance* after them with nothing but *her Night-Gown* *cast about her*, as she was rouzed out of the *Bed*, without so much as permitting her to draw on her Stockins: They also seized Young Mr. *Bargrave*, the Doctor's Son, and hurried him Prisoner to *Dover*-Castle. Some little time after this, underStanding the *Doctor* was at an *Inn* at *Gravesend*, they rushed into his Chamber (as he was *undrest*, and *ready to go to Bed*) with their Swords drawn; and carried him away Prisoner to the *Fleet*; where after he had lain *Three Weeks*, without ever being *Examined*, or so much as *called to the House*, he was at last indeed *Released*; but being an *Aged Man*, *then*, and *other Ill Usage* which he met with, *Hastned* his End. He had this Circumstance *peculiar* in his Sufferings, That the *Ringleader* of those Plunderers, one Colonel *Sandys*, was a Person whom the *Doctor* had been a *special Means* of saving from the *Gallows* not many Years before,

P. 68. *You may find him first* qualified *therefore from this* Lic. That, *as well as in his Alarmed* Deanery, *whereby* [illegible] *plain by his* Usage, *he* could Enjoy.

Merc. Rust.

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See his Epitaph in the Append. to Cant. Sac. He hath some Sermons extant.

when he was *Inditted for a Rape* at *Maidstone*. *Aſtrick* in the *fifties*. He died in 1642, and was ſucceeded in this *Deanery* by

* See the Catalogue of Chichester, and Quære.

† Thoſe he Reſigned this Prebend upon his Promotion to this Deanery (*of which, however, I do not find the leaſt Intimation*) before the Prebendaries of this Church were diſpoſſeſs'd. Quære.

* GEORGE EGLIONBY, *Deanery* . . }
And
† *Prebend of the* 12*th Stall at* Weſtminſter. }

Cant. Sac. Part III. p. 123. Kenn. Rep. Eccleſ. Vol. I. p. 928. Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 678.

He was Bred at *Chriſt-Church* in *Oxford*, and had been ſometime *Maſter* of *Weſtminſter*-School, was afterwards *Tutor* to *George* the Young *Duke* of *Buckingham*, and *Inſtalled* to the *Prebend* of *Weſtminſter*, *September* 28. 1638. He Died in *October* 1643; and therefore I muſt leave it as a *Quare* with the *Reader*, whether he ſuffered any thing in his *Deanery*, or not; though to me it ſeems *Probable*, that he was *Wholly Deprived* of the *Profits* of it, during the ſhort time of his Life after the *Nomination*: For he was never put into the *Actual Poſſeſſion* of this great Dignity by *Inſtalment*. He was ſucceeded in it by

Whether he had expreſs Permiſſion to keep both the Deanery, or not, I cannot tell; but 'tis ſure, no one was admitted in Vice of Rochester after Dr. Turner, until the 18th of July 1660, when it was conferred on Dr Laney.

THO. TURNER, D. D. *Deanery* . . .
Deanery of Rochester. . . . . }
Chancellorſhip. } *In the*
Canon Reſidentiary. } *Church of*
And } *St. Paul.*
Prebend of Newington. }
St. Olave's Southwark, R. . . . .
And
Fetcham, R. in *Surry*, worth 140*l. a Year*.

Cant. Sac. Part III. p. 123 Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Vol. I. p. 928. Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 678. † In 1641. ſaith his Epitaph: but that is doubtleſs a Miſtake.

He was Born at *Reading*, and Educated in St. *John's College* in *Oxford*, under the Tuition of Mr. (afterwards *Archbiſhop*) *Juxton*. He was at firſt Domeſtick Chaplain to *Archbiſhop Laud*, and after that, to his *Majeſty*. In *Feb.* † 1641. he was made *Dean of Rochester*, and in 1643, (as is before ſaid) *Dean* of this Church. He conſtantly adhered to his *Majeſty's Cauſe*, attended him in his *Greateſt Calamities* (particularly at *Hampton-Court*, and in the *Iſle of Wight*) and *ſuffered* afterwards *Great Miſery, during the time of the Uſurpation*; being *Impriſoned*, having Three of his *Houſes plundered*, and all his *Goods* and *Books* taken away; which were never *Reſtored*, nor any Satisfaction made for them; ſaving that Dr. *Staunton*, to whom the *Committee* of *Surry* had given the Books, ſometime after the Reſtoration, ſent to Mr. *Francis Turner*, afterwards *Biſhop* of *Ely*, and told him, He had got ſome Books which he thought might belong to him, becauſe they were his Father's, and ſo delivered him about Half a Dozen. At his Living of *Fetcham*, he was ſeized (probably in time of Service) by a Party of Horſe, for having ſent 120*l.* to the King; at which time they took the *Common-Prayer-Book*, and Trode it in the Dirt before his Face; put the *Surplice* upon one of the Troopers, tyed round with an Orange-Tawney *Scarff*; and then ſetting the *Doctor* upon one of their Horſes, they carried him, in this manner, Priſoner to the *White-Lyon* in *Southwark*; whilſt to his great Joy, the Profane, Ridiculous Trooper in the *Surplice*, imployed the Eyes of the Mobb, and himſelf paſſed along the more unobſerved. At that Living he was ſucceeded by one *Fiſher*, a Man of a very mean Character. When he came with the *Sheriff's* Lawz, *Baſtiffs* to Diſpoſſeſs Dr. *Turner*, the Doctor's Lawyer, *Wood-cock*, who

One of his Succeſſors at his other Living of *St Olaves* was *Baſtiffs* Wood-cock, who *Died* 1649.

hapned to be *Big with Child*, and ſo near her Time, that ſhe expected Hourly to fall in Travail; which obliged the *Doctor* to Requeſt of *Fiſher*, *That ſhe might Tarry in the Houſe only to lay down her Burthen*; and *This Common-Piece of Humanity* was *denied him*. But it pleaſed God that at the Reſtoration, when the *Doctor* came to take Poſſeſſion of his *Rectory* again, *Fiſher's* Wife was in the very ſame *Condition*; and he had the Confidence to make that *very Requeſt* to the Doctor which himſelf had formerly *denied* him; to which the Doctor (only firſt minding him of that *Denial*) Replied, *You ſhall ſee I am a Chriſtian, In the Name of God let her Tarry and Welcome*. Sometime after his being Diſpoſſeſſed of *Fetcham*, he Retired to his Eſtate in *Hertfordſhire*, where his *Troubles* were Renewed, and he was Summoned before the *Committee* at *Hertford*, one P——, a *Ship-Carpenter* being in the Chair, who charged him with *MALIGNANCY*, for *Attending the King*, and *Praying for him*; to which the Doctor anſwered, That his Duty as *Chaplain*, obliged him to the *One*, and that he never did the *Other* without *Praying for the Parliament alſo*, and that too by his Majeſty's *Expreſs Order*: However his Eſtate was *Decimated*, and he was forced to Fly into *Wales*; but he ſurvived the *Uſurpation*, was Reſtored to all theſe Preferments again, (that of *Rochester*, as before, excepted,) if I miſtake not, and *Died* at *Canterbury October* 8. 1672, Aged 81. He was a Practical, Uſeful *Preacher*, and continued in That part of his *Miniſtry* to the laſt; a great Example of *Humility*, and Chriſtian *Simplicity*, and of moſt Fervent *Zeal* to the *Church*. I cannot but reckon it a ſingular *Reward* from God, for his great *Sufferings*, and his *Affection* to the *Church of England*, That he was Bleſſed with Two ſuch *Sons*, as Dr. *Francis Turner* ſometime *Biſhop* of *Ely*, and Dr. *Thomas Turner*, the worthy *Preſident* of *Corpus-Chriſti College* in *Oxford*, yet Living.

Wood, Hiſt. See his Epitaph. Cant. Sac. in the Appendix.

I know no reaſon to queſtion what is ſaid in the Sermon Epitaph.

WILLIAM KINGSLY, D. D. *Archdeaconry of Canterbury.*

Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 811. Cant. Sac. Part III. p. 123, 124. and in the Appendix pag. 7.

He had been *Fellow* of *All-Souls College* in *Oxford*, and ſometime *Canon* in the 8th *Prebend* of this *Church*. He Married a Niece of Dr. *Abbot*, *Arch-Biſhop* of *Canterbury* (by whom he had Sixteen Children,) was by that *Prelate Collated* to this *Arch-Deaconry*, *Died January* 29. 1647, and was, ſaith his *Epitaph*, *A Perſon as Exemplary in his Life, as he was Sound in his Doctrine.*

THOMAS PASKE, D. D. *Sub-Deanery.* }
And }
Canonry of the 5*th Prebend.* }

Mem. Reſt. p. 205. Cant. Sac. Part III. pag. 125.

See *Clare-Hall* in *Cambridge*. I am not certain whether the *Sub-Deanery* be an *Annual Office* in this *Church*, or not.

WILLIAM BRAY, D. D. *Canonry* of the 1*ſt Prebend.* }
Prebend of Mapersbury, in the *Church* of St. *Paul.* }
And }
St. *Martin's* in the *Fields*, V. *London.* }

Lloyd, Mem. pag. 112. Cant. Sac. Part III. pag. 124.

He was Bred in *Chriſt's-College* in *Cambridge*, was at firſt a *Puritanical Lecturer* ſomewhere in *London*, and very *Popular* as long as he continued ſo; but being afterwards made *Chaplain* to *Arch-Biſhop Laud*, he was as much *Hated*, as he had been before *Admired* by the *Party*. *May* 5. 1632. he was *Collated* to the *Churches* of St. *Ethelburgh* in *London*,

Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Vol. I. p. 178.

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London, and *June* the 12th following, to the *Prebend* of *Mapesbury*. *March* the 2d, that same Year, he had the *Vicaridge* of St. *Martin's* Conferred upon him, having just before Resigned his *Church* of St. *Stevinburgh*; but when he was Admitted to the *Prebend* of this *Church*, I do not find. He was one of the First *Clergy-Men* that the *Rebellious Parliament* took in Hand, which was for *Licensing* Two Books of Dr. *Pocklington's*; the one Intituled, *Sunday no Sabbath*; the other *The Christian Altar*; for which he was Enjoyed to Preach a *Recantation-Sermon* at St. *Margaret's Westminster*. *January* 12. 1644, the *House* proceeded to *Sequester* him from the *Vicaridge* of St. *Martin's*, and in the latter end of *March* following, his Books were Ordered into the Custody of Mr. *Gregory*, one of their own Ministers as I suppose: He was also Imprisoned, Plundered, and forced to Fly: He Died in 1644.

Full. Ch. Hist. L. XI. Cent. XVII. pag. 172.

See also Heylin's History of Laud p. 142.

Perfec. Undec. p. 43.

JOHN CASTILIONE, A. M. He was immediate Successor to Dr. *Bray* in this *1st Prebend*, and Died not until 1688, being then *Dean* of *Rochester*; But whether he Obtained this *Prebend* in 1644, on the Death of Dr. *Bray*, or whether the *Prebend* lay void till the *Restoration*, I must leave with the *Reader* as a *Quere*. If the *Former*, he was a Second Sufferer in this *Prebend*; if the *Latter*, he belongs not at all to this *List*. I find him *Prebendary* here *October* 15. 1660, when he was Created *D. D.* at *Oxford*.

Cant. Sac. Part III. pag. 124.

Wood, Ath. Vol II p 815 where for more of him, see also in Mr. Newc. Repert. Eccles. Vol I. pag. 911.

THOMAS BLECHYNDEN, *Canonry* of the *2d Prebend*.

Cant. Sac. Part. III. p. 124.

THOMAS JAXSON, *Canonry* of the *3d Prebend*.

Cant. Sac. Part. III. p. 125. He was also Rector of Jue-Church in Rumney-Marsh, in this County Quere if thence Sequestred also.

He *Died* in 1646. I have been informed, That after this turned out the *Prebendaries*, they allowed him 80*l.* a Year, for Preaching a Lecture in this *Cathedral*; but in Half a Year's time they took off that also.

Bateffi Vitæ, p. 617. &c.

PETER DU MOULIN, *Senior*, *Canonry* of the *4th Prebend*.

He was of the Family of the great Cardinal *Du Moulin*, sometime *Arch Bishop* of *Tholouse*, *Bishop* of *Paris*, and *Titular Patriarch* of *Antioch*. His Father's Name was *Joakim Du Moulin*, a *Minister* at *Orleans*. He was *Born October* 18. 1568, and *Educated* partly in the University of *Sedan*, partly at *Corpus-Christi College* in *Cambridge*; afterwards he went to *Leyden*, where he became Professor of *Philosophy*, and Taught also the *Greek Tongue* in the *Divinity-College* there; was after that one of the Pastors of the Protestant Church at *Paris*, and at length was offer'd the Divinity-Chair both at *Leyden* and *Groningen*, but he Excused himself from Accepting either of them, and continuing at *Paris*, was Favourite Chaplain to the Sister of King *Henry* IV. who persisted in the Protestant Religion after the Apostacy of her Brother. Whilst he remained there, he held several Disputes with Cardinal *Perron*, *Cayet* a *Sorbon Doctor*, and Others without Number, as well in Publick as in Private; and Acquitted himself in all of them, very much to his own Honour, and that of the Protestant Cause; but was for it often brought in Danger of his Life. Among these, and many other great Services which he did for the Reformed Religion, he undertook the Defence of King *James's Confession of Faith*, against *Cuffetellus*; whereupon that Prince wrote to him, as afterwards he often did; and at last, having a great desire to see him, sent for him over into *England*, where he tarried about Three Months, was made *D. D.* at *Cambridge*, and at his going off, had this *Prebend* Conferred on him by his Majesty, as also a *Sine-Cure* some Years after; but what the Name of it was, where it lay, or whether he was deprived of that also in the time of the *Rebellion*, I cannot Learn. After this he was a Second Time desired to be Divinity-Professor at *Leyden*, but he declined it again. Sometime after he was sent to the *Synod* of *Alais*, to be present at the Protestant Church at *Paris*; and at length having, at the Instance of the *English Ambassador*, wrote to King *James* in Favour of the King of *Bohemia*, the Letters were Intercepted; and Order was taken to Apprehend him; but he made his Escape to *Sedan*, and became Divinity-Professor there. Whilst he continued in that Office, he wrote to the *Rebellers*, disswading them from taking up Arms against their King. After this he was sent for a Second Time into *England* by King *James*, to Answer a Book which Cardinal *Perron* had wrote against that Prince: upon his Arrival his Majesty Nominated him to the *Mastership* of the *Savoy*, but afterwards Recalled that Nomination, and Conferred it upon his own Country-Man Dr. *Balcanqual*. He continued in *England* until the Death of King *James*; and then Returning to *Sedan*, *Died* himself there *March* 10. 1658, in the 90th Year of his Age.

Collated to it by the Arch Bishop, Cant. Sac. Part III. P. 125. but by the Order of his Majesty, as I judge it is here here.

See the Account of Time of his

Works in the above-mentioned Life of him, by Dr. Bates.

JOHN JEFFRYS, *Canonry* of the *6th Prebend*.

Cant. Sac. Part III pag. 126.

He was Admitted to it about 1629, and his Immediate Successor was Installed in 1660; so I presume he *Died* during the *Usurpation*.

SAMUEL BAKER, D. D. *Canonry* of the *7th Prebend*. *Prebend* of *Tottenhall* in the *Church* of St. *Paul*. St. *Mary-Hill*, R. *London* . . . . . And *Southwold*, V. in *Essex* . . . . .

He was Intimately Acquainted with Dr. *Bray*, before-mentioned, *Fellow-Collegian* with him at *Christ's-College* in *Cambridge*, a Puritanical *Preacher* also himself, as Dr. *Bray* had been, in *London*, very *Popular* there on that Account, taken off from those Courses, and made *Chaplain* to Dr. *Juxon*, as Dr. *Bray* had been to *Arch-Bishop Laud* (to which last mentioned Prelate Dr. *Baker* likewise was very observant) and on that Account, as also for * *Refusing to License every Fantastick Pretender against Popery and Arminianism*, Incurred the same Odium with the Party, as his Friend Dr. *Bray* had done. He had sometime the Living of St. *Margaret-Pattens* in *London*, which he Resigned in 1637, being *July* the 5th that Year, Admitted to the Neighbouring Church of St. *Mary-Hill*; to which he was Admitted a Second Time (on what Occasion I know not) *June* 16. 1640. He was also sometime *Rector* of St. *Christopher's*, which he Resigned in the last mentioned Year, and was on *April* the 4th, that Year, Collated to the *Vicaridge* of *Southwold*; *October* 29. 1636, he was Collated to the *Prebend* of *Tottenhall*, and *October* 20. 1638, was Installed *Canon* of *Windsor*; but soon Quitted that *Canonry* again upon his Admission to the

Lloyd, Mem. pag. 592. Wood, Ath. Vol I. p. 841. Newc. Repert. Eccles. Vol. I. p. 215. Cant. Sac. Part III. Perfec. Undec. p. 43.

* Which Lloyd also makes one Part of the Quarrel that had with Dr. Bray.

Wood saith, the thirds of Dr. Robert Southwold, making of his own, but was a great Loss of Books, and Parsonage in that Office, the

He Assisted in the Polyglot Bible.

the *Prebend* of this *Church*. In the beginning of the *Rebellion* he was Sequestred, Pursevanted and Imprisoned; and died, if I mistake not, before the *Restoration* of his Majesty.

Cant. Sac. Part III. pag. 127. Wood, Ath. Vol II. p 287, &c. Where also for what he hath written.

JOHN READING, B. D. *Canonry* of the 8*th Prebend.*

St. *Mary's* in *Dover*.
Charthan, R. . . .
And
Cheriton, R. . . . .
} In *Kent*.

He was *Born* in *Buckinghamshire*, *Educated* in *Oxford*, became *Chaplain* to *Edward* Lord *Zouch*, was at length, on the Request of the Parishioners of St. *Mary's* in *Dover*, made *Minister* there *October* 2. 1616; and was held in great Esteem for his Preaching in those Parts. Afterwards he became *Chaplain* to the King. In the Beginning of the *Rebellion* he was Abused, Plundered, Imprisoned, and Banished for some time. In 1642, his Study was Rifled by the same Colonel *Sandys*, who had before Dragooned the Excellent Dr. *Bargrave*, and some Months after, was taken by Violence out of his House, by the Soldiers, and sent to Prison: Neither was this thought sufficient: for Sir *Edward Boys* (as long as he lived) persisted to Prosecute him to his utter Undoing. About the Year 1644, he was Inhumanly Seized by, in a cold Winter Night, taken out of his House by the Command of Major *Boys*, (Son of the abovementioned Sir *Edward*) Hurried to *Dover-Castle*, and the next day sent to that of *Leeds*; on the Pretence at least, of a *Plot* for the *Surprizing* of *Dover-Castle* by the *Cavaliers*; And on the same Account had several of the Town of *Dover* for his *Fellow-Prisoners*. On the Death of Dr. *Bargrave*, his Majesty Ordered Arch-Bishop *Laud* to give him the *Rectory* of *Chartham*, but he was not permitted to enjoy the Profits of it. In 1644, he Obtained the *Rectory* of *Cheriton*; but he was Plundered and driven from thence also; his Goods were indeed by the *Committee* of those Parts, Ordered to be Restored to him again; and by the help of that *Order*, and some *Money*, he Obtained them. In the Year 1650, he had a *Publick Dispute* with *Fisher* the *Anabaptist*, at *Folkstone* in *Kent*: About *May* 1660, he got himself Restored to his *Cure* at *Dover*, and spake a short *Speech* to his Majesty at his Landing there: Soon after he was Restored to his *Prebend*, and to the *Living* of *Chartham*, (but I do not find he Re-assumed *Cheriton*) and *Died* the 26th of *October* 1667. I must here also let the *Reader* know, That he was Reputed a *Strict Calvinist*, and much Esteemed by the *Puritans* at and about *Dover*; but not going in with them *All their Lengths*, and on the Contrary *Discountenancing the Rebellion*, in his *Sermons* and *Discourses*, he *Suffered under them* as severely as any of the highest *Loyalists* whatsoever. For these great Patrons of *Moderation*, though they Preach it up so formally to their Adversaries, will not yet give it so much as a *Toleration* among themselves.

Cant. Sac. Part III. pag. 127. Wood, Ath. Vol. II. pag. 333, &c. Where also for what he Wrote.

MERIC CASAUBON, D. D. *Canonry* of the 9*th Prebend.*
And
Ickham, R. in *Kent*. . . . . .

He was Son to the most Learned *Isaac Casaubon*, (by a Daughter of the Famous *Henry*, Son of *Robert Stephens*,) Born in the City of *Geneva*, *October* 1599, brought Young into *England*, Educated at *Christ's-Church* in *Oxford*, and was *Student* of that House. His great Parts and Learning made him taken Notice of, not only in *England*, but in *France*; whither he was Invited with Offers of Preferment, but he refused them. He was sometime Beneficed at * *Bleden*, in *Somersetshire*, by the Favour of Bishop *Andrews*, and was also much Favoured and Patronized by Arch-Bishop *Laud*; who designed to have setled him either in *Oxford*, or *London* (which he should chuse) to have Continued the Examination of *Baronius's Annals*, which his Father had Begun; but the Confusions prevented that most useful Undertaking. During that Unnatural *Rebellion*, he was Abused, Fined, Imprisoned, and Forced to Sell a good Part of his Books: Although it must be Owned, That afterwards he might have had his Own Terms of *Cromwell*, would he have undertaken the *History* of that *Civil War*: And even upon his *Refusal*, the *Usurper* made him an Offer of a considerable Sum of *Money*; but he scorned to *Accept* of it. He was also Invited into *Sweden*, by the Famous Queen *Christina*, to Inspect the *Universities*; for which a Salary of 300 *l. per Annum* was to be setled on his Eldest Son for Life; but he rather chose to spend the Remainder of his Days in *England*. He out-lived the *Usurpation*, was Restored to his *Preferments*, and *Died* in *July* 1671; at which time he had been *Canon* Forty six Years.

* But Quere of how much Possest of This was at the time of his Sequestration.

See his Epitaph in the Appendix to Cant. Sac. pag. 10.

PETER HARDRESS, *Canonry* of the 10*th Prebend.*

Cant. Sac. Part III. pag. 128.

I presume he lived to the *Restoration*; because he who was the *Prebend* in his *Stall* in 1703, was his Immediate Successor; as himself had Immediately Succeeded in it, *Accepted Frewen*, who was afterward the Suffering *Bishop* of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*.

GERARD JOHN VOSSIUS, *Canonry* of the 11*th Prebend.*

Great Hist. Dict. Cant. Sac. Part III. pag. 128.

He was Born in 1577; and Studied at *Dort* with the Learned *Ericius Puteanus*. He was sometime *Regent* of the *Colleges* of *Dort* and *Leyden*, after which he was Promoted to be *Professor* of *History* in the last of these *Universities*; whence he was, at length, called into the Great School of *Amsterdam*. He died in 1650; and was one of the most *Laborious* and *Learned Men* of this *Age*, in *History* and *Humanity*.

Out of his Epistles may be had many Particulars of his Life, which I have not time to Collect.

HUMPHRY PEAK, *Canonry* of the 12*th Prebend.*

He was Admitted to the *Canonry* about the Year 1632, if I judge right of that Matter from the Death of *Thomas Anyan*, who immediately precedes him in Mr. *Battely's List* of the *Canons* of this *Stall*. His immediate Successor, as far as appears by the same *List*, was * *William Barker*; who, as I otherwise find, became not *Canon* until after the *Restoration*; so that if the Account of the *Canons* in this *Prebend* be compleat, *Peak* must of Necessity have been the Sufferer in it, and must have died, as I guess, under the *Usurpation*; because, unless I very much mistake, *Barker* became *Canon* here immediately upon the King's Return.

Cant. Sac. Part III. pag. 128.

* Whom see as New Coll. in Oxford.

——— ——— Preacher.
——— ——— Preacher.
——— ——— Preacher.
——— ——— Preacher.
——— ——— Preacher.
——— ——— Preacher.
} Each worth 30 *l. per Annum.*

——— ——— *Minor*

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——— *Minor Canony.*
——— *Minor Canony.*
——— *Minor Canony.*
——— *Minor Canony.*
——— *Minor Canony.*
——— *Minor Canony.*

CARLISLE.

Life by Parr. JAMES USHER, D.D. *Bishoprick.* This Excellent Perſon, who was a Wonder of *Learning* and *Piety*, is *ſo well known*, that I ſhall not mention any thing of him, but what concerns his *Sufferings* under the *Uſurpation*. Upon the breaking out of the *Iriſh Rebellion* he fled into *England*; and in *conſideration of his great Loſſes ſuſtained* in *Ireland*, had this * *Biſhoprick* conferred upon him in 1642, for his *Subſiſtence*; and was allowed to hold it in *Commendam* with the *Archbiſhoprick of Armagh*: But the *Conſuſions* permitted him to Receive *very little Advantage from it*: For the *Stewards* and *Agents* which he employ'd there, partly by the Quartering of the *Scotch* and *Engliſh Armies* in thoſe Parts, and partly by the Enſuing *Rebellion* in this *Kingdom*, were either *unable to receive* his *Dues*, or *unwilling to pay him* what they Received. However, he made a ſhift to Subſiſt upon that little which he could get, until the *Rebellion* grew *Prevalent*; at which time the *Houſes of Parliament* having ſeized upon the *Biſhops Lands*, their *Agents* (or thoſe who took upon them to be ſo) Collected *all the Arrears* and *Growing Rents* of the *Biſhoprick* for their own Uſe. The chief of thoſe who were employed at *Carliſle*, was one *Barker*; *who deſtroyed the Woods*, *pillaged the Caſtle of* Roſe (he the Place of the *Biſhop's Reſidence*) and *carried off many of the Stones to build his own Houſe and Barns*. But, to obſerve that by the way, in the *next Generation* Barker's *Name was clean put out*: For he died ſoon after the *Reſtoration*; and his *Son* and *Poſterity*, together with the *Houſes* and *Lands* are in a manner quite *Vaniſhed*; that is, the *Latter* out of the *Name*, and the *Former* out of the *Country*. About the Year 1645, Mr. *Lowther*, who had been *Conſtable* of the *Caſtle of Roſe*, with about 20 or 30 Men, endeavoured to keep it for the *Rightful Lord*; but he was ſoon beat out of it by a *Party* of Colonel *Heveingham's* Regiment; who burn'd down *the beſt and greateſt Part of it*: in which Condition it remains, *unrepaired*, to this day. For this, and other like *Good Services*, *Heveingham* and ſome of the reſt of the *Officers*, had the *Lands* and *Revenues* of the *Biſhop*, *Dean and Chapter* for their *Debentures*; which they ſold to the *Godly* of that *Country* at an *Under-value*. However, in *October* 1646, the *Parliament*, to make ſome Amends for theſe *Loſſes*, ordered the *Biſhop* a *Penſion* of 400 *l. per annum*; but he never *Received it* more than *Once or Twice*; becauſe a Stop was put to it by the *Independent Faction*, who about that time *over-crept* the *Preſbyterians*. And, as he *ſuffered in his Revenues*, ſo did he in his *Perſon* likewiſe: For being ſought after in *London*, he was forced to *Fly* from Place to Place; and whilſt in *Wales*, he was *plundered of his Choiceſt Books* and *Manuſcripts*; one or two of which (and thoſe very *Valuable*) were never *Recovered*; but all the reſt were, by the Care of the *Neighbouring Clergy* and *Gentry*, diſcovered, and brought to him again. About the Year 1657, with much Difficulty and Great Friends (of which Mr. *Selden* was one) he obtained Leave to *Preach* publickly in *London*: Whereupon he was entertained by the *Honourable Society* of *Lincolns-Inn*, for their *Preacher*; and by that means obtained a *Maintenance*; but being forced to give it up upon the *Decay* of his *Sight*, the *Small Subſiſtence* which he afterwards had (beſides what the Countieſs of *Peterborough* generouſly afforded him) came to him, as I am informed, *with much Difficulty*, and by *many Hands*. He was delivered out of theſe, and *all his other Troubles*, *March* 21. 1655, at *Rygate* in *Surry*, and was Buried at *Weſtminſter*, chiefly, as 'tis generally thought, at the Charges of the *Protector*; who did indeed order 200 *l.* out of the *Dreadands* for that purpoſe; but it was never paid. His being ſo well known, makes it needleſs to add, That his *Extraordinary Learning* and *Piety* had rendred him *Famous* all over *Europe*: But I cannot forbear to obſerve, That this *Biſhop* was eſteemed ſo much a *Favourer* of the *Puritanical Party*, that they took the *Umbrage* of his *Name* (even in his *Life-time*, ſuch was their *Impudence*) to publiſh under it ſeveral things in *Derogation to the Conſtitution of the Church*: and at this very day pretend they would ſubmit to his *Model of Epiſcopacy*: Yet he could not eſcape *Suffering* under them. So little will they *Encourage* or *Reward* that *Moderation*, which they Recommend with ſo much *Solemnity* to their *Adverſaries*: Nor will they admit any one for their *Friend*, who is not thorough-paced, and ſtops at any thing ſhort of *Root and Branch*: Or, at the *Sacrilegious* very beſt, ſuch a one muſt be ſure to find a *Reception* among them ſuitable only to the *Affection* which they apprehend he bears to the *Conſtitution of the Church*; that is, a very *Cool* and *Indifferent one*.

* *In which he ſucceeded Dr.* Barn. Potter, *who dying in* Jan. 1641. *had ſuffered ſomething in this Biſhoprick, though he was not wholly depriv'd of the Profits of it. See alſo Dr.* Pearce's *Life, by* Clark, *p.* 283. *who there ſeems to intimate that his* Death *was haſtned by the Troubles.*

Life by Parr. *See alſo his Life by* Wood *in Faſtis Oxon. Vol.* II. *p.* 654. *See alſo his Life* in Latin, *by Dr.* Smith. *p.* 77.

THOMAS COMBER, D.D. *Deanery.*
Maſterſhip of Trinity-*College* in Cambridge,
And
* *Warpeſden*, R. in *Surry*. . . . .

* *If I do not miſtake* Lloyd *Hiſtor. P.* 444

He was born in *Suſſex*, *Jan.* 1. 1575, being the Twelfth Child of his *Father*. In his *Youth* he gave early *Prognoſtications* of his *Future Eminence*, in the ſeveral Parts of *Learning*. He had been *Educated* at *Trinity-College* in *Cambridge*; of which he was ſucceſſively *Scholar*, *Fellow*, and *Maſter*. There, in the Space of Three Years, he got the Knowledge of the *Hebrew*, *Syriack*, and *Arabick* Tongues: To which he after added that of the *Coptick*, *Samaritan*, *Caldee*, *Perſick*, *French*, *Spaniſh*, and *Italian*; and afterwards became a Noted *Tutor*, and a moſt Admired *Preacher* in that Univerſity. He ſpent ſome time in *France* with the Learned *Du Moulin*. After his Return he was made *Chaplain* to his Majeſty, and Advanced, as is before ſaid, to the *Maſterſhip* of his Own *College*; which he Governed with great *Prudence* and *Exact Diſcipline*, and was particularly *Strict* in managing the *Elections* of it; commonly making this Return, when he was ſollicited by *Powerful Friends* in favour of an *unqualified* Lad, *Perſuade your Gardner to Plant a Withered Tree in your Garden*. In the Years 1631, and 1636, he underwent the Office of *Vice-Chancellor* with great Repute. At length being concerned in ſending *the Plate of that Univerſity* to the King, and *Refuſing the Covenant*, he was *Impriſoned*, *Plundered*, and *Deprived of all his Preferments* in 1642. But *Theſe*, and all his *Other* Troubles, particularly his laſt Sickneſs (which was a very *Afflicting* one) he underwent with a moſt admirable *Patience and Meekneſs*. For, as to the *Former* of theſe, 'tis ſaid, that he never paſſed a more ſevere *Sentence* on his *Perſecutors*, than that of *God forgive them*: And, as to the *Latter*, the Return which he always made, when asked on his *Death-Bed*, *How he did?* was never other than This, *Very well, I thank God*. When the

See Athen. Vol. II. *p.* 444. &c.

Life by Parr. *See alſo his Life by* Wood *in Faſtis Oxon. Vol.* II. *p.* 447. &c.

The Author *of this Life profeſſes to him* Sam. and Sabbatarian, *ſatisfactorily, but* Penſion *was reſtored by* Cromwell.

Baxter's Vitæ. p. 744.

the Bleſſed Sacrament was *Adminiſtred* to him ſome time before his Death, he *Pulled off all his Caps, ſat up in his Bed bare-headed*, after *Receiving*, pronounced the *Nunc Dimittis*, and at laſt *Departed* in ſuch a *Full Aſſurance of Faith*, that he Exhorted ſeveral of his Friends to *Prepare for Death*; becauſe, ſaid he, *I ſhall be loth to be happy without you*. He rendred up his Soul to God, to receive the *Reward* both of his *Doings* and *Sufferings*, *Feb.* 28, 1633. He was, ſaith *Lloyd*, a Man of *moſt Exalted Piety and Devotion*, and of *Great Charity in both its Parts*, of *Giving* and *Forgiving*; having preferr'd ſeveral of his Predeceſſor's Servants for this Reaſon, becauſe there had been a *Miſunderſtanding* betwixt them Two. Neither was his *Learning* inferiour to his *Piety*. The Great *Morinus*, in one of his Pieces, makes very *Honourable* mention of him, and calls him *Vir Clariſſimus*. By his own Univerſity he was Juſtly eſteemed an *Eminent Scholar*; agreeable to which, is that Part of his *Epitaph*, compoſed by Dr. *Duport*, *Dean* of *Peterborough*.

Ibid.

Querel. Cantab. *p.* 17.

Librorum Helluo, Literarum Abyſſus,
Candor, Simpliciſtaſque, comitaſque,
Et miſta Gravitas, Suavitate.
Frons Jucunda, Decor Verecundus Oris,
Jecur Fide cavens, Cor abſque Fuco, &c.

ISAAC SINGLETON, A. M. . . . .
Arch-deaconry And *Chancellorſhip* **Vic. of the Diocels.* } *of this Church.*
Alſo
Arch-deaconry of Brecknock And *Canonry* . . . . . } *In the Church of St. David.*
And
Prebend of Broomsbury in the *Church* of St. *Paul.*

Wood, Ath. Vol. I. *p.* 700. *Vol.* II. *p.* 362. *Newc.* Repert. Eccleſ. Vol. I. *p.* 151. He was Born in the City of *London*, Enter'd firſt a *Commoner* in *Brazen-Noſe-College*, and afterwards became *Fellow* of *All-Souls-College* in *Oxford*. In 1614, he was made *Prebendary* of *Brownſwood* in the *Church* of St. *Paul*, and afterwards remov'd, unleſs *See what is ſaid of* That *Matter in* that Cathedral. I am much miſtaken, to that of *Broomsbury* in the *ſame Church*. In 1622, he was *Chancellor* of this *Diocels*; ſome Years after he became *Arch-deacon* of it. In 1640, he occurs *Arch-deacon* of *Brecknock*, and lived long enough to be *Deprived of all his Spiritualities* †, but Died ſoon after.

He hath Publiſhed a Sermon *or two.*

† *His Temporal Eſtate alſo* was declared Forfeited *for Treaſon, by an Act of* Nov. 13. 1662.

LEWIS WEST, A. M. *Arch-deaconry, Prebend,* . . . . . And *Adenham*, V. in this *County*. . .

Wood, Coll. *Faſt* II. *p.* 210.

He was a Man of *Worth* and *Learning*, Survived the *Rebellion*, enjoyed his *Preferments* again, and was the *Only* Member of the *Chapter* who out-lived the *Uſurpation*. He ſucceeded Mr. *Singleton* in this *Arch-deaconry* (who, as is before ſaid, *Died* ſoon after the Breaking out of the *Rebellion*) and ſo makes a Second *Sufferer* in it.

Wood, Ath. *Vol.* II. *p.* 98. *Where alſo ſee what he wrote.*

LANCELOT DAWES, D. D. *Prebend.* He was Born at *Barton-Kirk* in *Weſtmorland*, Educated at *Queen's-College* in *Oxford*; where he became *Fellow*, and was a *Singular Ornament of that Houſe*. His *Firſt Preferment* was his own Native Place of *Barton*; to which was afterwards added, beſides this *Prebend*, the Living of *Aſpby* in the ſame County. He was a Perſon of a *Comprehenſive and Orthodox Judgment, Adorned with all Variety of Learning*; and was ever *held in great Eſtimation*; which 'tis great Pity he had not Compleated, by a *more Firm Adherence* to the *Cauſe* of his *Majeſty* and the *Church*: For he ſubmitted to the *Men of the Times*; and by that means continued in the *Poſſeſſion* of his *Livings* to the time of his Death, which happned in *February*, 1653,4.

So that he could not claim a Plant in this Lib. were it not to Compleat the Account of this Church

FREDERICK TONSTAL, A.M. *Prebend* And *Caldbeck*, R. in *Cumberland*. . . . .

He was a *Learned Worthy Perſon*, of a *Good Family*, and Died before the *Happy Reſtoration*.

RICHARD SMITH, B. D. *Prebend.* And
* ——— . . . . . .

He was a Man of *Worth and Learning*, and Died in 1643; by *which time* he had been *Deprived of the Profits* of his *Prebend*.

* *I cannot learn the Name of the Perſon that* ſucceeded him.

HENRY HUTTON, A. M. *Prebend,* And
† *Long-Marſton*, . in *Weſtmorland.*

He was *Son* to Judge *Hutton*, Educated at *Jeſus-College* in *Cambridge*; of which he was *Fellow*, and *Rector* of that *University* in 1639. He ſucceeded *Richard Smith*, above-named, in this *Prebend*, and ſo was a *Second Sufferer* in it: For the *Conſultions* permitted him not to enjoy the *Profits*; neither did he out-live the *Uſurpation*. He was a very *Reverend* and *Learned* Perſon.

† *Miſtaken.*

In 1630. *ſay ſome other Informations which I have received.*

——— ——— *Minor Canonry.*
——— ——— *Minor Canonry.*
——— ——— *Minor Canonry.*
——— ——— *Minor Canonry.*
——— ——— *Minor Canonry.*
——— ——— *Minor Canonry.*
——— ——— *Minor Canonry.*
——— ——— *Minor Canonry.*

CHESTER.

JOHN BRIDGMAN, D. D. *Biſhoprick.* Sir *Peter Leiceſter* ſaith, that he was Son of *Thomas Bridgman* of *Greenwey*, in the County of *Devon*: But another *Author* affirms, that his Father's Name was *Edward Bridgman*, who was ſometime *High-Sheriff of Exeter*; and that this Dr. *Bridgman* was Born in that City. He was Educated at *Magdalen-College* in *Cambridge*; of which he became ſucceſſively *Fellow* and *Maſter*. He had alſo a *Prebend* in the Church of *Peterborough*, was ſometime *Canon-Reſidentiary* of the Church of *Exeter*, and married the Daughter of Mr. *Hellier*, (another of the *Reſidentiaries* of that Church, and *Arch-deacon* of *Barum*) He was likewiſe one of the *Chaplains* to his Majeſty King *James* I. by whoſe Favour he was made *Rector* of the Rich Church of *Wigan* in *Lancaſhire* in 1615, and in 1618, advanced to this *Biſhoprick*; to which he was Conſecrated the Year following. In 1621, he had the *Rectory of Banger*, which he held in *Commendam* for ſome time, and then Reſigned it, as I preſume, to his Son *Henry*. He Died at *Morton* in *Cheſhire*, according to Sir *Peter Leiceſter*, in the Year 1652, and the 77th of his Age, ſaith *Wood*: Although the ſame Author, in another Place, ſaith, that he died at *Teddington* in *Middleſex*, in the Year 1674. Which is a plain Miſtake as to the *Time*, whatever it may be as to the

Hiſt. of Cheſhire, *p.* 167.

Prince's Worth. of Devon. *p.* 99.

Wood, Ath. *Vol.* I. *p.* 492. 781.

Camd. Hiſt. Fol. *p.* 90. *whom ſee in that Church.*

Lloyd, Mem. *p.* 622. *who partly confounds him with his Son Dr.* Henry Bridgman, *afterwards* Biſhop of Man.

Ath. Vol. II. *p.* 682.

Vide Vol. I *p.* 782.

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the Place of his *Death*. Mr. *Peirce*, more agreeable to what Sir *Peter Leicester* affirms, saith, That he Died near the Year 1649. He was Father to the Excellent Sir *Orlando Bridgman*, sometime Lord-Keeper of the *Great-Seal*.

Leicester's Ant. of Ches. pag. 169.

Mr. Mallory, the preceding Dean, Died not till April the 3d, 1644; and had been by that time Sequestred.

WILLIAM NICOLLS, D. D. *Deanery.* He was of a good Family in *Middlesex*, Educated at *Trinity-College* in *Cambridge*, sometime *Rector* at *Cheadle*, in this County, became *Dean* on the Death of Mr. *Mallory*, in 1644. Died at *Etchells* in 1658, and lies Buried at *Nordon* Church in *Cheshire*. I find him also under Composition for his *Temporal Estate*, which he Redeemed at 143 *l.*

from Two Livings in Cheshire (where for more of him) and therefore Quære if he had not also before his Death, Suffered in the Revenues of his Deanery, for if so, he ought to be here Inserted immediately before Dr Nicolls, in a distinct Article, there having been Two Sufferers in this Deanery.

GEORGE SNELL, D. D. *Arch-deaconry of Chester.*

He died *February* 5, 1655, and lies Buried in St. *Mary's* Church in *Chester*. I find one of both his Names D. D. of the Univerſity of St. *Andrew* in *Scotland*, Incorporated at *Oxford*, *June* 16. 1621. Quære if He were the ſame Perſon with this *Arch-deacon*.

Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 840.

——— ——— *Arch-deaconry of Richmond.*

† Which I take to be an Officer Choſen out of the Prebendaries of the Church, or elſe to have a Preferred ſalary Annexed.

JOHN LEY, A. M. *Sub-deanery* †. He was Born at *Warwick* about 1583, (but Deſcended from an Ancient Family in *Cheſhire*) made Student of *Chriſt's-Church* in 1601; After that had the *Vicaridge* of *Great-Budworth* in *Cheſhire* beſtowed upon him; and, at the diſtance of ſome Years, was made *Prebendary*, and *Sub-dean* of this Church. He had alſo the *Friday's-Lecture* at St. *Peter's* in this City, and Once or Twice ſerved the Clergy of this *Diocels* in *Convocation*. He was one of thoſe very *Few*, out of all the *Cathedrals*, that Deſerted the Cauſe of the Church. He took the *Covenant*, was made one of the Aſſembly (and *Latin* Examiner to it) as likewiſe *Rector* of *Aſhfield*, and of *Aſhley*, in this County. He was alſo *Chairman* of the *Committee* for the *Examination* of *Miniſters*, and of that for *Printing*; one of the *Ordainers* of *Miniſters*, Preſident of *Sion-College*; Succeeded Dr. *Hyde* in the Rich Living of *Bright-well* in *Berks*; and in 1653, was one of the *Tryers*, and the Year following one of the *Commiſſioners* for *Ejecting Scandalous Miniſters*. Soon after, he got the Rich Living of *Saly-Hill* in *Warwickſhire*, and a little while afterwards, that of *Sutton-Colefield* in the ſame County. By all which the Loſs of this *Prebend* was Richly made up to him; and therefore I ſhould not Place him here, but to Compleat the Liſt of this Church. He died at *Sutton* (beforementioned) *May* 16. 1662; and was Efteemed a Perſon Learned, and well Read in the *Fathers* and *Councils*.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 130, &c.

See in Wood what he Wrote.

WILLIAM BISPHAM, . *Prebend* . . } And * *Eccleſton*, R. in this *County*.

* For I take them to have been the ſame Perſon.

He was either by Fear or Want, driven beyond the Seas; and forced to leave his Wife (in Extream Want) to the Charity of ſuch as would Relieve her; of ſuch it ſeems ſhe found not many: For ſhe was once day compelled by Neceſſity, to Apply her ſelf to Mr. *Gelbourn* (who ſucceeded her Husband in this Living; and was then Eating his Bread) to Beg Money *to buy her a Pair of Shoes*; which he had the Good Nature and Mercy to Deny her: Nor could ſhe get *One Penny* from him. Mr. *Biſpham* out-liv'd his Sufferings, and was Reſtored.

——— ESSEX, . *Prebend.*

CHARLES DUCKWORTH, . *Prebend*, He out-liv'd the Uſurpation.

EDWARD MORTON, D. D. *Prebend*, } And † *Sephton*, R. in *Lancaſhire*. . . .

Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 889.

† I take the Sequeſtred Rectory of this Living, to ſome Years from the ſame Perſon with this Prebendary.

He was Deſcended from an Ancient Family at *Morton* in *Cheſhire*, Educated at *King's-College* in *Cambridge*; was ſometime, as I have been Informed, Benefic'd at *Scaundiſh* in his Native County; and was Chaplain alſo to the *Lord-Keeper* in the Year 1636; at which time he was *Created* D. D. at *Oxford*. He was turned out of his Living about the Year 1643 or 1644. His Wife had no Fifths paid her. He Survived the *Uſurpation*, was Re-inſtated in his Preferments, and was Father to Dr. *William Morton*, ſucceſſively Biſhop of *Kildare* and of *Meath* in *Ireland*.

ROBERT MORGAN, . *Prebend*. He lived to be Reſtored, was in 1666, Rector of *Landdyffnan* in *Angleſey*, and *Arch-deacon* of *Merioneth*; and the ſame Year Conſecrated to the *Biſhoprick* of *Bangor*. During the *Uſurpation* he kept up his Majeſty's Intereſt with the Gentlemen of *Angleſey*, *Carnarvan*, and *Merioneth*; and therefore *Quære* whether he was not Poſſeſſed of the *Arch-deaconry* of *Merioneth* before the *Troubles*, and conſequently the *Sufferer* in it.

Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 632.

——— ——— *Petty Canonry.*
——— ——— *Petty Canonry.*
——— ——— *Petty Canonry.*
——— ——— *Petty Canonry.*
——— ——— *Petty Canonry.*
——— ——— *Petty Canonry.*

The *Authority* upon which I have ſet down moſt of the Perſons here mentioned, as *Sufferers* in the *ſeveral Prebends*, is, that I find them in *Poſſeſſion* of their *Prebends* in the Year 1644.

CHICHESTER.

HENRY KING, D. D. *Biſhoprick*, } And * *Petworth*, R. in *Suſſex*. . . .

* And another Living ſometimes with his Falkam, recording to the Ordersof the Parliament.

He was the Eldeſt Son of Dr. *John King*, ſometime Biſhop of *London*, and Born at *Worſnall* in *Bucks*, in *January* 1591. He was Bred at *Chriſt-Church* in *Oxford*, of which he had been Student; was Succeſſively Chaplain to King *James* I. *Archdeacon* of *Colcheſter*, *Reſidentiary* of St. *Paul's*, *Canon* of *Chriſt-Church*, *Chapelain* to King *Charles* I. *Dean* of *Rocheſter*, and in 1641, was made *Biſhop* of this *See*. Though he was always Eſteemed to be Puritanically Affected, and was Promoted to this *Biſhoprick* to pleaſe that Party; yet when the *Rebellion* broke out, he was moſt Barbarouſly Treated by them; nor was he ſuffered to live quietly at his Friend's Houſe, (for ſometime at leaſt) when they could diſcover him. During the *Uſurpation* he lived moſt with Sir *Richard Hobart* (his Brother-in-Law) at *Langly* in *Bucks*; and, if I am not miſ-informed, was in a manner ſuſtained by his Charity. He lived to ſee the *Reſtoration*, had his *Biſhoprick* and *Living* again, and Died *October* 1, 1669. *Wood* ſaith that he was Eſteemed by many Perſons, the Epitome of all *Honours*, *Vertues*, and *Generous Nobleneſs*; and that he was a Perſon never to be *Forgotten* by his *Church*, but *Tenants*, and by the *Poor*: But adds, That being Diſcontented becauſe he was not Removed to a better

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 305. Where alſo ſee what he Wrote.

He Lived ſometimes with his Family, and Died at Chapel-Houſe, at the Lady Salter's near Falkam, where Mr. Hales Offi. ciated as Chaplain, recording to the Ordersof the Parliament.

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Upon his Mo-nament this said, among other things, That he was Better See *(as it was reported)* he became a *Favour-er of the Presbyterians in his Diocese.*

That he was Antiquè, eâque Regiâ, Saxonum apud Dumnonios in Agro Devoniensi, Prosapiâ Oriundus; Natalium Splendore illustris Puerae, Doctrinâ & Virtutibus illustrior.

Nenc. Rep. Eccles. Vol I. P. 423, 717. Perfect. Undec. p. 43.

BRUNO RYVES, D. D. *Deanery* .... *St. Martin's* in the *Vintry*, R. *London.* *Stanwell*, V. *Middlesex*, ... And *Masterſhip* of the *Hoſpital* at *Chicheſter.*

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 411.

He was Born in *Dorſetſhire*, Educated partly at *New-College*, and partly at *Magdalen-College* in *Oxford*. In 1628, he had the *Rectory* of St. *Martin's* beſtowed upon him; but in what Year he got the *Other Living*, I do not find. He was alſo made *Chaplain* to King *Charles* I. He loſt the *Rectory* of St. *Martin's* ſometime before the *Vicaridge* of *Stanwell* was Sequeſtred from him; being *Deprived* of the *Former* in *January* 1642; when one *Salway* was, by the *Houſe of Commons* ordered to *Succeed* him. At the ſame time he was alſo *Plundered, Forced to Fly, and Shift from Place to Place*: Upon which his Majeſty *Advanced* him to this * *Deanery*, and gave him the *Maſterſhip* of the *Hoſpital* likewiſe; But the *Conſuſions* permitted him to *Receive* little or no *Profit* from either till the *Reſtoration*; which he lived to, and was then made *Chaplain* to King *Charles* II. *Dean* of *Windſor*, and was Inſtalled the Third of *September* 1660. After that he had alſo the *Rectory* of *Allen* in *Middleſex*, as likewiſe that of *Hayſly* in *Oxfordſhire*, (if, at leaſt, this laſt Rectory be not an *Appendix* to the *Deanery*) and was alſo *Scribe* of the Moſt Noble Order of the *Garter*. He Died at *Windſor*, *July* 13, 1677. Part of his *Epitaph* runs thus:

* *But he was not* actually Inſtalled *till* July 13. 1660

Fide, Zelo, Affectu, } *in Rebus* { *Regis, Eccleſiæ, Regni,* } *promovendis,*

Toto nuperæ Rebellionis tempore, utrimi ſecundus, Celeberrimis hujus ſeculi Concionatoribus, à primo Juventutis Flore, ad Extremam uſque ſenectam, Annumeratus.

At which time he quitted the Deanery of Chicheſter. *Wood*, Ath. Vol. II. p. 473.

Lloyd *alſo adds, That he aſſiſted in the* Polyglot. *Mem. p. 556.*

I am informed from another Hand, he lived many years on Charity. at Shafton in his Native County.

An *Ancient Gentleman* informs me by *Letter*, That Dean *Reeves* (for ſo he ſpells it, tho' I take him to be this ſame Perſon) *was, with his Wife and Four Children, and all his Family, Taken out of their Beds at Midnight, Turned out of doors, all his Goods ſeized, and all that Night Lay under a Heage in the Wet and Cold. Next Day my Lord* Arundel *hearing of this Barbarous Uſage done to ſo Pious a Gentleman, ſent his Coach, with Men and Horſes; where he was kindly entertained for ſome time.*

See in Wood *what he wrote.*

I ſhall only here tell the Reader, *that he was the* Author *of the Celebrated* Mercurius Ruſticus, *or the* Country's Complaint; *which came out ſometimes in* One *Sheet, ſometimes in* Two, *in* Quarto; *and was* Collected, *and* Published *all together in* 12mo. *in* 1646, *and again in* 1647, *and at other times. Which I mention, to diſtinguiſh it from ſeveral* other Pamphlets, *publiſhed in thoſe Times, with the* ſame Title.

WILLIAM COX, D. D. *Chaunterſhip,* And † *Prebend* of *Nova Villa* .....

† *If at leaſt the* Prebend *be not annexed to the* Chantery *now in* Southampton *and Suſſex*

See *Exeter-Cathedral*; For I take this to be the ſame Perſon with the *Arch-deacon* of *Barum* in that Church: And I chuſe *there* to relate his *Sufferings*; becauſe that City was the *Scene* of his moſt *Barbarous* and *Accurſed Uſage.*

JAMES MARSH, D. D. *Chancellorſhip, St. Dunſtan's* in the *Weſt*, V. *London,* And *Cockfield*, V. in *Suſſex*. .....

He was Admitted to the *Vicaridge* of St. *Dunſtan's*, *June* 21, 1631, and was Sequeſtred from it by the *Houſe*, *July* 12, 1643. He fled to the *King* at *Oxford*; where he Died ſome time before the Year 1647. See a *Note* at Dr. *Richard Marſh*, Dean of *York*.

Nenc. Rep. Eccleſ. Vol. I. *Perfect. Undec. p. 43.*

ROBERT NEWELL, . *Treaſurerſhip.* He Died in 1643; and probably under *Sufferings* at this *Church*; becauſe I do not find any other Perſon named to this Dignity till the *Reſtoration*: When Dr. *Philip King* ſucceeded in it. Which ſeems to intimate, that the Affairs of *This Cathedral* were then in Confuſion. But *quære.* See alſo the Church of *Weſtminſter.*

HENRY HAMMOND, D. D. *Archdeaconry* of *Chicheſter.*

See *Chriſt-Church* in *Oxford.*

WILLIAM HUCHENSON, D D. *Arch-deaconry* of *Lewes*, ... And † *Prebend* of *Wiſborough*. .....

† *For I take this* Arch-deacon, *and this* Prebendary *to have been the ſame Perſon.*

I find him *Arch-deacon* in 1641; and rather than give it the Reader for a Certainty. If he be the ſame Perſon with Dr. *William Huchenſon*, *Canon-Reſidentiary* of * *Exeter* (which to me ſeems probable. However, I leave this alſo as another *Quære*) then he Died in 1643: But whether he *continued Poſſeſſed* of *This Arch-deaconry* and *Prebend* to the Time of his Death; or if he did, whether his *Sufferings* had by that time followed him to *this* Church alſo, I cannot ſay. He was ſucceeded in this *Arch-deaconry* by

* *Where ſo more.*

And in his Prebend by Dr. Benſon; *whom ſee after-ward.*

THOMAS HOOKE, D.D. *Arch-deaconry* of *Lewes*, And *Prebend* of *Middleton*. .....

He alſo lived to ſee the *Return* of his *Majeſty*; reſigned his *Arch-deaconry* to Dr. *Philip King* in 1660; and was, as I find, in 1664, *Deprived* of this *Prebend*; but for what Cauſe I know not. See one of *Both* theſe *Names* in the County of *Suſſex*, and *quære.*

WILLIAM PAUL, D.D. *ReſidentiaryShip* And † *Prebend* of *Seaford*. .....

† *For I take them to be the ſame Perſon.* Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 666.

He was Born in *London*, Educated at *All-Souls-College* in *Oxford*; where he was Elected *Fellow* in 1616. In 1632, he *proceeded* in *Divinity* (being then *Rector* of † *Brightwell* in *Oxfordſhire*) and anſwered the Divinity-Act with general Satisfaction. About that time he was alſo made *Chaplain* to his Majeſty, and ſome time after *Reſidentiary* of this Church. He lived to the *Reſtoration*, became *Chaplain* to King *Charles* II. *Dean* of *Lichfield*, and at laſt, (by the Intereſt of Dr. *Sheldon*) Biſhop of *Oxford*. He Died at *Cuinner* (which Living, together with that of *Brightwell*, he kept in *Commendam* with his Biſhopprick) *May* 24, 1665. He intended to have *Built* the *Palace* at *Cuddeſdon*; and had prepared part of the *Materials* in order to it, but was prevented by Death.

† *I find by Wood, that he was Sequeſtred from this Living with his other Preferments, but whether he left it in the* Rebellion, I *make ſome Queſtion*; becauſe Wood *ſeems to be miſtaken in ſome part for his* Loyalty.

——— ——— *ReſidentiaryShip.*
——— ——— *ReſidentiaryShip.*
——— ——— *ReſidentiaryShip.*

There

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There are Four Residentiaries *in this Church. I am not Informed of the* Names *of the* Other Residentiaries ; *and therefore who the* Rest *of them were, or whether* All, *or* Any *of the* other Canonries *were swallowed up by the Persons before mentioned in the other* Dignities , *I must leave with the Reader as a* Quere.

AQUILA CRUSO, B. D. *Prebend of Wettering.*

He Died during the *Usurpation.*

† *There was one* Edward Boughen *Sequestred from the* Rectory *of* Wood-church *in* Kent ; *(Of whom see* Wood, *Ath. Vol.* II. *p.* 115.) *who (that Author saith, he was informed)* Lived to be Restored with his Majesty . *And if so, he cannot have been the same* Person *with this* Prebendary ; *unless he Died between* May *the* 29th, *and* August *the* 11th, 1660 ; *at the time of which* Last *Date,* Robert Pory, *B. D. Succeeded in the* Prebend, per mortem naturalem Edward Boughen . *But* Wood *not being positive in the Circumstances of his* Information *about the* Return *of Mr.* Boughen, *tis possible they might be the* same Person : *And if so, the* Reader *may see in the fore-cited* Place *of* Wood, a further Account *of* Him *and his* Writings.

JOHN NUT, . *Prebend of Ferring* And , in* *Sussex.*

* *Ath. Iuvest.*

He Died under the *Usurpation.* There was one Mr. *Nut*, a Clergyman, who supported Mr. *Wilsham*, the Sequestred Rector of *Rusper* in this *County*, and suffered *very severely* for it. That same Mr. *Nut* is also said to have lost *Two Livings*, which, 'tis probable enough, might be in *this County* ; but *quere*. I take him to have been the *same* Person with this *Prebendary* : However, *quere That* also.

†‡ *See* Canterbury-Church, *and* Quere *whether this Generation be the same* Person *with Dr.* George Eglionby, *there mentioned.* Wood, *in Enumerating the* Preferments *of this* Last *mentioned Person, is wholly silent as to any* Prebend *of this* Church : *But if they were the same, it must be further inquired whether he suffered any thing in this* Prebend, *before he was* nominated to the Deanery of Canterbury ; *which in some measure have been, because of the Affairs of* This Church *were then in such* Disorder, *that no other Person was* Collated *(or at least,* Installed) *until* August 18, 1660 , *when* Walter Jones, *D. D.* succeeded *in it,* per Mortem naturalem Geo Aglionby.

GEORGE †‡ AGLIONBY, D. D. *Prebend of Woodham.*

He likewise Died in the Time of the *Usurpation.*

‡ *Quere if it be the same* William Cartwright *mentioned by* Wood, *Ath. Vol.* II *p.* 18. Wood *is there wholly Silent as to any thing of this* Prebend : *However, it seems not Improbable, that they might be the* same Person , *but not being certain, I refer the Reader thither for a fuller* Account *of him, and leave it as a* farther Quere, *whether he* suffered *any thing in this* Prebend *before his* Death (which happened in November 1643.) *although it was it seems plain, that he had* suffered *here (for the Reason* *) *before alledged in* Dr. Aglionby) *no one* succeeding *in this* Prebend *till* August 1660, *when* George Heath, *A. M. came to it* per mortem naturalem Will. Cartwright.

WILLIAM ‡ CARTWRIGHT , A. M. *Prebend of Sarum.*

He Died before the *Restoration.* See the *Church of Sarum*, and *quere*.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II *p.* 471.

JOSEPH HENSHAW, D. D. . . . *Prebend of Hurst.* . . . . . *Lewant*, R. And *Hasslost*, R. } In *Sussex*.

* *Which I take to be the* same *with* Stedham cum Hayshot *mentioned by* Wood.

He was Born in this *County*, (but *Descended* from an *Ancient Family* in *Cheshire*) Educated at *Magdalen-College* in *Oxford* ; and when very *young* became *Chaplain* to *John Digby*, Earl of *Bristol*. After this he Obtained the *Rectory of Stedham cum Hayslost*, in his own *County*, was also* *Vicar of Little St. Bartholomew* in *London*, and *Preacher* to the *Charter-House*. In 1639, he proceeded D. D. and was then *Prebendary* of this Church. Upon the Breaking out of the Wars, he *was despoiled of all, suffered much for the Royal Cause*, and *was a Brand snatched out of the Fire*. In his Two Livings succeeded Two *Violent Independents* ; one of them, whose Name was *Story*, is well remembred by the remarkable Way of his being *married* ; which was This : Leading the *Good Woman* into the *Church*, with a great Concourse of People, he there asked her, whether She would have him ? To which being, no doubt, answered in the *Affirmative*, he desired the Company present to *take notice* of it : And then saluting her before them, he went immediately home, and to Bed likewise, not waiting till *Night* for the *Consummation*. But, to return to Dr. *Henshaw* ; Besides the Loss of his *Preferments*, he was forced also to *Compound* for his *Temporals* at 177 Pounds. However, he out-lived all his Troubles ; and *July* the 12th, 1660, was made *Chaunter* of this Church, in the room of Dr. *Cox*, deceased. Some *Months* after he was made *Dean* of it, upon the Promotion of Dr. *Ryves* to *Windsor* ; and in 1663, was Installed *Bishop* of *Peterborough*. He Died at *London* the 9th of *March*, 167⅚. ‡ *Wood* saith, he had been *much in Renown for his admirable Way of Preaching.*

* *Saith* Wood , *and if so, 'tis probable* Lost *that* Living *also ; because we do not find in Mr.* Newcourt , *any Quere for* Henshaw *till towards the latter end of the* Usurpation. *But in truth, 'tis* Here Wood *is mistaken , and that the Mistake was occasioned by the writing the two* Initial Letters *of the Name only, viz.* Jo. *which equally stands for* Joseph *or* John ; *the latter of which Mr.* Newcourt *says, was the* Christian Name *of this Mr* Henshaw *of St* Bartholomew, the Less. *See Ryy Hist. Vl. p* 298.

JOHN NAPPER, A.M. *Preb.* of *Somerly*. He Died before the *Restoration.*

MICHAEL GLYD, B.D. *Prebend of Eartham.* **Eartham*, V. in *Sussex*, ... And *Hawkly*, R. in *Hampshire*. . . .

** *Probably this* Vicaridge *and* Prebend *are* annexed. Quare.

I am informed, that he was *Dispossessed* of his Livings by a *Leading Man* of these Times, *without the least notice given him, or Reason urged against him.* He was Succeeded in the *Vicaridge of Eartham*, by one *Freeman*, who, it seems, had the Character of an *Active Busie K---- in these times.* Mr. *Glyd* lived to the *Restoration*, and was *Re-possessed* of his Preferments; Altho' the *Abridgment* makes this *Freeman*, who surrendred *Eartham* to him again , an *Ejected* Minister. When he Died I know not ; nor any thing else of him, save that he Resigned his *Prebend May* the 11th, 1661 ; that he was reputed *a very Loyal Good Man*, and had a *great Family* when he was *Sequestred.*

See Cat. Vol. II. *p.* 291.

GEORGE EDGELY, D. D. *Prebend of Heathfield,* And *Nuthurst*, R. in *Sussex*. . . .

Wood, Ath. Vol. II *p* 718

*, *I am not* positively informed, *of his* Sequestration *from this* Living ; *but my conjectures is, from what is here said of him in the* Chancellor's Letter.

He was Created *D. D.* at *Oxford*, *Feb.* 22, 1643. Part of the *Chancellor's Letter* for that purpose was in these Words : *He is a* Prebendary of Chichester, and Rector of Nuthurst ; *a Grave and Orthodox* Divine. *He is a Person that hath expressed his* Loyalty, *by his Active Services, and* Passive Sufferings *in these Times of Hostility, for the Defence of his* Majesty's Person, Religion and Laws. *He is so deserving this Honour, that he is beyond all manner of Exception. He is a* Senior *of the University of* Cambridge, &c. By this 'tis plain, he was then a Sufferer. When he Died, I cannot learn ; it seems to me probable, that it was not *long after* : because he was succeeded in this *Prebend* by *William Oughtred*, whom I find possest of it at the *Restoration* ; and therefore he here followeth as a *Second Sufferer* in it.

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William Oughtred, B. D. *Prebend of Heathfield.*

I take this Gentleman to have been the *same* Perſon with the incomparable *Mathematician* of both theſe Names; who is alſo mentioned by *Lloyd* among the *Suffering Clergy*: And if ſo, he was Born at *Eaton* about the Year 1573. Educated in the School there; afterwards he became *Fellow* of *King's-College* in *Cambridge*, and at length Fellow of * *Eaton-College*. He was alſo preferred to *Albury* in *Surry*, by *Thomas* Earl of *Arundel*; where, it is ſuppoſed by ſome, that he *Died*, but not in Poſſeſſion of that *Living* (unleſs he had Succeeded on a *Sequeſtration*) if I do not miſtake what Mr. *Lloyd* ſaith of Mr. *Hanſley*: Whom ſee at the *Cathedral* of St. *Paul*. He lived to ſee the *Reſtoration* of his *Majeſty* (of which *Lloyd* ſaith, he had a ſtrong Perſwation upon *Principles of Art*) and Expired *June* † 30, 1660, with a Circumſtance which was *ſuch a Proof of Loyalty to his King, as there is hardly the like Inſtance to be found*: *For, upon hearing the News of the Vote at* Weſtminſter, *which paſſed* May 1, *for Reſtoring King* Charles II. *he Expired in a ſudden Extaſie of joy*, in the 86th year of his Age. He had been much courted to Reſide in *Italy*, *France*, and *Holland* (tho' he was ſo little Noted in *England*) being a Perſon of ſingular Learning, and more particularly deſerving in the *Mathematicks*; *which had lain ſo long neglected, and to which he gave a New Life, and a New Form too*; *reſtoring it to ſuch Maturity in ſo little compaſs of Time and Precepts, as would have been thought by any conſidering Perſon, to be the Work of many Ages and Volumes.* I might add a great deal more of his Excellent Character, but I ſhall content my ſelf with juſt mentioning his extraordinary Modeſty; and ſubjoining out of *Lloyd*, that he was a Perſon of *Meekneſs*, *Reſolution*, *Patience*, *Contentment*, and a *Plain and Solid Preacher*.

Lloyd, Mem. p. 608. *Full.* Worth. *in* Bucks *Great Hiſt. Dict.*

* *Saith* Lloyd, *but Quere further: alſo if the next Fellow thereto, who after he Reſigned upon his having preferred to* Albury, *was not preferred to* Albury, *or ſo ſtyled in his* Fellowſhip.

† *As* Lloyd *ſeems to the time of his Death; which however ſeems inconſiſtent with what Falconbridge concerning the manner of it in the Hiſt. Dict. (from his intimate Acquaintance* Dr. Wallis) *which therefore ſeems ſtrong ſhewing of May for the time of his Death; tho by Mr. Seller, as I ſhould judge. See what is ſaid at the Cloſe of* Dr. Edgley *inſt before.*

John Gregory, A. M. *Prebend of Brackleſham,* And *Prebend of Winterbourn-Earles in the Church of Salisbury.* . . . . . }

This moſt incomparable Perſon was Born at *Ame'ſham* in the County of *Bucks*, in 1607, Educated at *Chriſt-Church* in *Oxford*, under Mr. (afterwards Biſhop) *Morley*, and having for ſeveral years together ſpent 16 of every 24 Hours in his Study, he became a Prodigy of Learning; and was by Dr. *Duppa*, then Dean of that Houſe, firſt made *Chaplain* of it, afterwards his own *Domeſtick Chaplain*, and, at length, *Prebendary* of this Church and of † *Saliſbury*, as that Worthy *Prelate* late ſucceſſively in each of thoſe Sees. Upon the Breaking out of the *Rebellion* he ſuffered in common with the reſt of the *Loyal Clergy*, and was reduced to *ſuch Poverty*, that he was forc'd to *Retire* to an Obſcure Alehouſe on *Kiddington-Green* near *Oxford*; and after ſome years died in that Obſcurity; but was, by the Contribution of ſome Friends, convey'd to *Oxford* for his Interment. *Wood* ſaith, that he *attained to a Learned Elegance in Engliſh, Latin and Greek; and to an Exact Skill in Hebrew, Syriack, Caldee, Arabick, Ethiopick*, &c. *He was alſo well verſed in Philoſophy, had a curious Faculty in Aſtronomy, Geometry, and Arithmetick, and a familiar Acquaintance with the Jewiſh Rabbies, Ancient Fathers, Modern Criticks, Commentators, and what not?* To which *Lloyd* adds, That he had an uſeful Command of *Saxon*, *French*, *Italian*, *Spaniſh*, and *Dutch*; and goes on (in his way) to ſay, That he was admirable for the Depth of his Rabbinical and Talmudical Reading, the Breadth of his Eaſtern and Weſtern Antiquities, his Peruſal of all Councils, his Command of all the Scholaſts, his Comprehenſion of all Architecture, Magick, Chymiſtry, Modes, Coins, Meaſures, Weights, Cuſtoms, Proverbs, &c. And laſtly, it was affirmed, That *his Candle was not out one Night for 11 years together*; That he was made uſe of by Arch-biſhop *Laud*, the Biſhops *Lindſey* and *Mountague*, as alſo *Selden*, in various Parts of Critical and Curious Learning; That he had *a ſtrong Memory, quick Imagination, deep Judgment, invincible Patience, a good Nature, very Communicative, a downright plain and honeſt Temper, and a ſerious and holy Frame of Spirit*. In one Word, I think he is allowed to have been the *Miracle of this Age* for Critical and Curious Learning. Though none of theſe Excellent Qualities could Screen him from the Barbarities of the Times. I have nothing more to add, but that he was ſucceeded in his *Prebend* of this * Church *September* 20, 1660, by his dear Friend Mr. *John Gurgany*; of whom more hereafter.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 50, &c.

† *What Day and Year ſee in that Church.*

About the middle of March 1646.

Ibid. where alſo ſee his Works.

Mem. p. 87. *&c. out of* Wood. *Who ſays the Former part of his Character*

* *And poſſibly in that of* Salisbury *; Query Reſtoration.*

I find Gurganey *likes aſt Prebendary after the Reſtoration.*

George Benson, A. M. *Prebend of Wiſborrow:* And *Cheſton*, R. in *Shropſhire*. . . . . }

I preſume he was only Collated to this *Prebend* on the Death of Dr. † *Huchenſon*, and that the Troubles would not then permit him to be inſtalled (which ſhewing this Church to be in Confuſion at that time, ſeems to intimate, that Dr. *Huchenſon* had *ſuffered ſomething* before his Death) becauſe I find that he was not done till *December* 7, 1660; when he is ſaid to be Admitted *per mortem naturalem* Huchenſon, &c. He was Son to Dr. *Geo. Benſon*, one of the *Suffering Canons* of *Hereford*, Educated at *Queen's College* in *Oxford*, Ejected from his Rectory by the *Committee* of *Shropſhire*, and ſucceeded in it by one Mr. *Bagley*, a meer Layman, who never paid him any Fifths for the Subſiſtence of his Wife and Family. But Mr. *Benſon* living to the *Reſtoration*, ſued him, and Recovered 80 *l.* from him upon that Account. However, he Returned not to Reſide at *Cheſton*, but permitted one Mr. *Bayly* to have that Rectory. *Aug.* 1, 1660, he was made D. D. at *Oxford*, and was about that time made *Arch-deacon* of *Hereford*. In *June* 1671, he was Inſtalled *Prebendary* of *Worceſter*, and the Year after became Dean of *Hereford*; where he died in 1693, leaving a Widow, who was the Siſter of Dr. *John Fell*, Biſhop of *Oxford*.

† *Whom ſee before in this Church, in* Mr. Benſon *makes a 2d Suſſer in this Prebend.*

Wood, Ath Vol. II. p. 812

Ambrose Sacheverell, L. L. B. *Prebends Burſalis.*

Of whom I know nothing more, ſave that he did not Out-live the Uſurpation.

John Mantas, A. M. *Prebend of Sidleſham.*

He Survived the Troubles, was Reſtored, and Died poſſeſt of his Prebend about 1669.

Thomas Lockey, A. M. *Prebend of Thorney.*

He lived to ſee his Majeſty *Reſtored*, was Reinſtated in his Prebend, but Reſigned it ſoon after. One of *both* theſe Names was made *D. D.* at *Oxford* in 1660, had been Student, and was afterwards *Canon* of *Chriſt Church* in that Univerſity; and Died 1679. *Quere* whether he were the ſame Perſon with this Prebendary.

Wood, Ath Vol. II. p. 814

One Thomas Lockey *had the Prebend of* Bonifter-Prima *in the Church of* Sarum, July 21, 1660, per mortem Gilb. Hyde, *which was Vacated by* Thomas Bowerman *ult.* Sept. 11, 1660; *and the Vicarage of* Alton-Parcras Sept. 12. *He Gave Deat, per mortem* Tho. Mason, *which he Reſigned* Feb. 6. 1671, *and was ſucceeded in it by* Tho. Topping.

ED.

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EDWARD ASHBURNHAM, A.M. *Prebend of Waltham.*

Quere if he be the same Person with the Sequestred Vicar of Tunbridge in Kent.

He *Died* before the *Restoration.*

THEOPHILUS KENT, . *Prebend of Gates.*

See the Church of Norwich, and quere.

He likewise *Died* before the *Restoration.*

NATH. FIELD, A. M. *Prebend of Windham.*

He Survived the *Rebellion*, and *Died* about the Year 1666.

* *I find two of both his Names, Minister of Husborne-Tarrant in Hampshire, and one of the Assembly of Divines, as also a Preacher before the Long Parliament.* Wood, *Ath. Vol. I. p. 830. and Another who was one of the Sufferings Prebendaries of Wells. It matter either of them be the same with this Person, or with one another, Quere.*

*CHRISTOPHER TESDALE, . *Prebend of Bargham.*

He *Died* before the *Restoration.*

——— GELLINGHAM, . *Prebend of Fittleworth.*

He Outlived the *Usurpation*, was *Restored* in 1660, and *Died* in 1673.

STEPHEN GOFFE, D. D. *Prebend Novæ Ecclesiæ.*

Wood, Ath. *Vol. I. p. 388.* who is however wholly silent as to this Prebend.

This I take to be the same Dr. *Stephen Goffe* who was Son to the *Puritanical Minister* of *Stanmer* in *Sussex*, Educated at *Merton-College* in *Oxford*, Travelled into the *Low-Countries*, was *Chaplain* to the Regiment of Colonel *H. Vere*, was afterwards one of the *King's Chaplains*, employed as an *Envoy* in *France*, *Flanders*, *Holland*, and other Countries; and, during the *Rebellion* did his Majesty great Service beyond the Seas. But upon the *Declining* of the *Royal Cause* he turned *Roman Catholick*, and was Admitted into the Society of the *Oratorians* at *Paris*; where he had an Opportunity of serving several of his *Country men*, and particularly the Famous Mr. *Abraham Cowley*. Upon the *Restoration* he was *Deprived* of his *Prebend*, Succeeded in it *October* 11, 1660, by *Robert Leeves*, A. M. and *Died* at *Paris* in 1681.

See a very Large and Scandalous Character of him in the Legend Life p. 144.

See in Wood what he published.

GEORGE EDGAR, L. L. B. *Prebend of Highleigh.*

He *Died* before the *Restoration.*

Or R D

JOHN RYVES, D. D. *Preb. of Bury,* And *Gunvill*, R. in *Dorsetshire*, worth 180 *l.* a Year.

I take this *Prebendary* and this *Rector* to have been the same Person; tho' I am not *expressly* informed that they were so. He had (at the time of his *Sequestration*, as I apprehend it) a *Wife* and *Ten Children*, and *died* before the *Restoration.* Perchance he was some way Related to *Dr. Bruno Ryves*, the *Suffering Dean* of this *Church.*

One John Ryves, LL.B. was a mem[illegible] at the Church of Salisbury; *but his Degree, and the Time of his Death, if rightly represented to me, plainly shew him to have been a different Person from this Prebendary, &c. However quære.*

WILLIAM STOTEVILLE, D. D. *Prebend of Selsey.*

In 1641, I find one Tho. Holland *possessed of this Prebend; but when he died (pro. ejected) or whether he was Deprived of the Profits of it, by the Confusions, before his Death, and the Succession of Stoteville to it, and consequently whether there were Two Sufferers in this Prebend, or not, Quære.*

He did not live to be Restored. I take him to be the same Person with *William Stuteville*, but whom he mention'd by *Wood*, Ath. *Vol. II. p.* 740, who was created *D. D.* at *Oxford*, *June* 23, 1646, and is said to have *done his Majesty especial Service in the West.*

RICHARD MILESON, A. M. *Prebend of Coleworth.*

I find him *Deprived* of this *Prelend* 1660; and therefore take him to be the same *Richard Milefon* who was the *Suffering Arch-deacon* of *Suffolk*; where see more of him.

EDWARD FULHAM, A. M. *Prebend of* † *Irthorn*, ... And *Wootton*, R. in *Oxfordshire*. . . . .

† *Wood*, Ath. *Vol II. p.* 811 *saith, that he became Prebendary of*

Chichester *in the Year* 1660; *but he was misinformed: For I find him* Possest *of this* Prebend *in* 1649.

See one Dr. Fulham in Hinks, and quære.

" In the Year 1638, he was *Proctor* of the *U-*
" *niversity of Oxford*, and *Chaplain* to the then
" Bishop *Bancroft*; and in those Stations, a stre-
" nuous Opposer of *Prideaux* and the *Puritan*
" *Party*, both by Argument and Power. In the
" Year 1641, he was chosen *Procurator Cleri* for
" that *Diocese* (being presented to the Rectory of
" *Wootton* near *Oxford* by the King) and in that
" Convocation a Zealous Promoter of Granting
" large Subsidies for the Support of the *Crown*.
" These Behaviours fo incenfed the *Faction*, that
" Articles were Exhibited against him in *Parlia-*
" *ment*, and he *taken into Custody* of the *Serjeant*
" *at Arms*; and from that time till the *Restoration*,
" suffered *Imprisonments*, *Sequestrations* and *Plun-*
" *derings*, and at last was forced to *Fly* into *Italy*.
" They * *Extorted a Resignation*
" of his *Rectory* of *Wootten*, to
" obtain his Liberty: By which
" means he was *Insulted* by the
" *Intruder* when the King came
" in. In the Year 1660, he was
" made *Canon* of † *Windsor*, of
" which he *died* Possest in the
" Year 1695, and now lies Bu-
" ried in the *Chancel* belonging
" to his *Manner* of *Compton-*
" *Eastbury* in the *County* of *Surry*: And of him a
" *Learned Divine* made this Epitaph:

* *For which Reason it is that I reckon Wootton to his Account as a* Sequestred Living, *and yet plain he took office to himself, by demanding it after the Restoration; which is intimated by what follows, of his being Insulted by the Intruder.*

† *He was also Vicar of Bray; and in the same Year he was likewise Created* D. D. *at Oxford.* *Wood*, Ath. *Vol II. p. 395, 812.*

He Resigned his Prebend in 1682.

" *Hic jacet* Edvardus Fulham, *S. T. P.*
" *Regibus, Carolo Primo, & Secundo à Sacris;*
" *Pro utroque carcere, proscriptione, & exilio honestatus.*
" *Hoc tandem receffu, senagenarius, excessit è vita,*
" *Vicesimo primo die* Dec. *Anno Salutis* 1695.
" *Prisce Fidei, Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, Reliquiæ.*

Wood, *in the last-cited Place, of I rightly understand him, seems to insinuate, that he was permitted to* Enjoy the Rectory of Hampton-Poyle in Oxfordshire *during some Part of the* Usurpation.

EDWARD STANLY, D. D. *Prebend of Exeit.*

See *Winchester-Cathedral.*

HENRY STRINGER, B. D. *Prebend of Firles.*

Wood, Ath. *Vol.* II. *p.* 713.

He Died under his *Sufferings*. I take him to be the *same* Person with the *Ejected Warden* of *New-*

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New-College in *Oxford*; and if ſo, ſee more of him *There*.

EDWARD LANGHORN, . *Prebend of Hampſted.*

He did not Live to ſee the Reſtoration.

† *They are doubtleſs Two, at leaſt, in all probability more: but I am not Informed of their Number in this Church.*

——— ——— † *Minor Canonry.*
——— ——— *Minor Canonry.*

Or what ever other Title they may bear in this *Church.*

St. DAVID's.

ROGER MANWARING, D.D. *Biſhoprick.*

He was Born at *Stretton* in * *Shropſhire*, and Educated in the Univerſity of *Oxford*. He was ſometime *Vicar* of *St. Giles's in the Fields*, and *Chaplain* to King *Charles* I. Before whom preaching (*July* 27.) thoſe *Sermons* which he Afterwards *Publiſhed*, and Entituled, *Religion and Allegiance*; he was called in queſtion for it by the *Parliament*, Charged with Endeavouring *to Deſtroy the King and Kingdom by his Divinity*, and *Cenſured to be Impriſoned*; was Fined 1000 *l.* and ordered to make his Submiſſion, and was Diſabled to *Have* or *Enjoy* any *Preferment* or *Office*. However, the King ſoon after *Pardoned* him, and gave him the Rich Living of *Stanford-Rivers* in *Eſſex*; in 1633, made him *Dean of Worceſter*; and Two Years after Nominated him to this Biſhoprick. But the *Party* were not forgetful of him; and in 1640, his Troubles were *Revived* in *Parliament*; and tho' the *Old Grudge* lay ſtill at the Bottom of the *Proſecution*, Yet the New Crimes of *Popiſh Innovations*, *Converſing with Papiſts*, and being *Sociable and Jovial*, were Trumpt up againſt him. Upon which he was, (as *Lloyd* expreſſes it in his Way) *Apprehended ſuddenly, Confined ſeverely, Fined heavily, Plundered violently, and Perſecuted from Place to Place continually*; inſomuch, *That for the two laſt Years of his Life, not a Week paſſed over his Head, without a Meſſage or an Injury*; which he *deſired God not to remember againſt his Adverſaries, and adjured all his Friends to Forget*. Under theſe his Troubles he had nothing but a *ſmall Temporal Eſtate left to Support him*, and Died at *Caermarthen*, after he had endured *many Miſeries*, *July* 16, 1633. *Lloyd* ſaith, that he was an *Excellent Critick in the Greek Tongue*; but *Wood* ſeems to Leſſen that Part of his *Character*; and ſaith, That he had *ſome Curioſity in Learning*. He was of a *Pious Life* and *Converſation*, and very Charitable; as appears particularly, by One of the Three Great Deſigns which he had in purſuit; namely, the *Redeeming of Captives*. And tho' he labour'd under a very ſevere Character with the *Puritans* *; yet by the *Royaliſts* he was eſteemed *Worthy* of the *Great Function* which he bore; being a Perſon of great Zeal for the *Church of England*.

* *Triumph of a Cheſhire Family*; *which Lloyd ſaith, was a Noble one.*

Wood, Ath. Vol II. p 619

Lloyd, Mem. p. 670, &c.

Full. Ch Hiſt. *L.* 2. *Cent.* 17. p. 129.

* *Not without good Reaſon, as far as I can learn, in relation to the Accuſation againſt him of* Straining *the* Prerogative *in the matter of* Raiſing Money *without the* Conſent of Parliament.

GRIFFITH HIGGS, D. D. . . . . *Chaunterſhip*, ... And * *Canonry*. . . . . .

* *For as to Iwinfkerdyn*, Camden, *every one of the Executories and Arch-deacons in this Church, have a* Canonry *of courſe.* Britan. p. 612.

I take the Chaunterſhip *to be the* Firſt Dignity *in this Church: For it hath no* Deanry *belonging to it.*

See *Lichfield-Cathedral.*

REES PRITCHARD, A. M. . . *Chancellorſhip*, ... *Canonry*, ... And † *Prebend* of *Lowhadden*. . . .

† *Which is Annext to the* Chancellorſhip.

He was Born at *Lanymoddyſy* in *Caermarthenſhire*, Educated at *Jeſus-College* in *Oxford*, became *Vicar* of his own *Native Pariſh*, and of *Llamedy* in this Dioceſs; Both which he was *Qualified* to hold, by being Chaplain to the Earl of *Eſſex*. He had alſo a *Prebend* in the *Collegiate Church of Brecknock*; which I ſuppoſe he was likewiſe *Deprived* of: But whether he loſt *either* of his *Livings*, I cannot tell. He was preferred to the *Chancelloſſhip* in the Year 1636, and Breathed his Laſt in the ſame Pariſh where he had drawn his Firſt Breath, about the latter End of the Year 1644: By which time I preſume the Affairs of This, as well as of the Other *Cathedrals*, were all in Confuſion; which is the only Authority that I have for placing him *Here* as the *Suffering Chancellor.*

Wood, Ath. Fol. II. p. 19 *Where ſee what he wrote.*

If at leaſt That Church had by the Time of his Death undergone the common Fate, which in the Time of the Rebellion attended other Collegiate Churches, of which quaere.

——— ——— *Treaſurerſhip*, And *Canonry.*

HUGH LLOYD, D. D. *Arch-deacony of St. David's.* . . . *Canonry*, ... *St. Andrew's*, R. } In *Glamorganſhire.* And *St. Nicholas*, R. } The *Two* valu'd at 200 *l.* a Year.

His Temporal Eſtate *alſo was declared Forfeited for Treaſon, by an Act of* No. 18. 1651. Scob. Coll. *Part* 2 p. 111.

He was Born in the County of *Cardigan*, and Educated partly at *Oriel*, partly at *Jeſus-College* in *Oxford*; of which Latter I think he became *Fellow*. He ſuffered much for the *Royal Cauſe*, was ſeverely uſed by the Men of the Times, and *Forced after his Ejection, to Remove from Place to Place for his Security*. He was allowed his *Fifths* for ſome Years, but at length deprived of them: And though Providence never ſuffered him *wholly* to Want, yet he was reduced to *Hard Shifts* for the Subſiſtence of a *Numerous Family*. Notwithſtanding which, *He frequently Declared, That he lived as much to his Satisfaction then, as he did in the greateſt Affluence of Fortune*. After the *Reſtoration* he was Promoted to the *Epiſcopal See* of *Landaff*; in Poſſeſſion of which he Died, about the Middle of the Year 1667, and about the 80th Year of his Age. He was a *Very Pious, Learned, Charitable and Primitive Good Man.*

Wood, Ath. Vol II. p 669.

He was ſucceeded in the Living by one Miller, if I miſtake not.

In 1661.

ISAAC SINGLETON, A. M. *Arch-deacony of Brecknock*, And *Canonry*. . . . . .

See Carliſle.

He Lived long enough to Suffer in *This Arch-deaconry*, though he Died ſoon after the *Rebellion* broke out, and made way for a *Second* Perſon to *Suffer* here, viz.

WILLIAM NICHOLSON, A. M. *Arch-deacony of Brecknock*, . . * *Canonry*, ... *Caermarthen*, V. And *Llandilowaur*, R. } In *Caermarthenſh.*

* *Wood calls him* Reſidentiary; *but whether all the* 32 Canons *of this Church are ſo Called, or if it is Peculiar to ſome of them only, I know not.*

He

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Heylin's Life of Laud p. 55.

He was Born at *Stratford* in *Suffolk*, Educated both in *Grammar* and *Academical Learning*, at *Magdalen-College* in *Oxford*, was *Chaplain* to Henry Earl of *Northumberland*, Master of the *Free-School* at *Croyden* in *Surry*; where he continued several Years, but at last *Retired* into *Wales*, and obtained the above-named *Preferments*; which he loft again foon after; and for a *Livelihood* submitted himself to Teach a Private School in *Caermarthenshire*; maintaining in the mean time, the *Cause* of the *Church* of *England*, by his *Writings* against her *Adversaries*. Having, by *God's Providence*, his Life stretched out to a greater length than that of his *Own* and the *Nation's Miseries*, he was, by the Interest of the Lord Chancellor *Clarendon*, Promoted to the See of *Gloucester* about the latter end of the Year 1660, had liberty to keep this *Arch-deaconry* in *Commendam* with it, and Died *February* 3, 167⅞. He was, saith *Wood*, a Right *Learned Divine*, *well seen and read in the Fathers and Schoolmen*: But above all, *most Excellent in the Critical Part of Grammar*; *in which Faculty none in his time, or perhaps before, went beyond him.* And he appears by his Writings to have been a Person of *Great Learning*, *Prudence*, *Modesty*, &c. To which accords that of his *Epitaph*.

In Concionibus, frequens; in Scriptis, nervosus: Legenda scribens, & faciens scribenda. Gravitas Episcopalis in Fronte emicuit. Pauperibus quotidiana Charitate Beneficus, Comitate erga Clerum & Literates, Admirandus. Gloriæ ac Dierum Satur, in Palatio suo, ut Vixit, pie Decessit, &c.

ROBERT RUDD, . *Arch-deaconry* of * *Caermarthen*, And *Canonry*. . . . . }

* Or of the other *Arch-deaconry following*. For I find by an Original Order of the Trustees for the Maintenance of Ministers, *That the Profits of Mr.* Rudd's Archdeaconry were *Sequestred into the Hands of another Person*. In that Order *so it ended said to be* Arch-deacon of St. *Davids*; which I take to be a Loose Expression (especially from such as understood little of Cathedral Affairs or Terms) *meaning no other than* This: *That he was* One of the Arch-deacons of that Church. *And 'tis plain, for* Arch-deaconry could not be either of the foregoing ones; *unless Dr.* Lloyd *Refused to the Retaining of the Troubles*; which I do not find the least Shadow of Reason to Conjecture

—— —— *Archdeaconry* of *Cardigan*, And *Canonry*. . . . . }

LEONARD MILBOURN, . *Canonry*, And *Skelton*, R. in *Cumberland*. . . }

He was Son to Dr. *Milbourn*, the *then* Late Bishop of *Carlisle*.

—— —— *Canonry*.
—— —— *Canonry*.
—— —— *Canonry*.
—— —— *Canonry*.
—— —— *Canonry*.
—— —— *Canonry*.
—— —— *Canonry*.
—— —— *Canonry*.
—— —— *Canonry*.
—— —— *Canonry*.
—— —— *Canonry*.

* *After repeated Application to this Church, (as also to those of St.* Asaph *and* Bangor) *I have not been able to obtain a List of the Sufferers in them. Nor am I informed of their several Constitutions, any otherwise than from* Camden's *Britann. and the Valor Beneficiorum. By the Former of those I find there are 22 Canons in this Church: But whether they have Distinct Titles, and are appropriated to Peculiar Stalls; as also whether they are not sometimes called Prebendaries, I am not certain; but conclude the Latter; because I find 22 Prebends (the Exact Number of the Canonries here) belonging to this Church, in the Hands of the Welch Sequestrators in 1650.*

Dr. *Francis Mansell*, Principal of *Jesus-College* in *Oxford*, who Died not till the Year 1665, had been sometime one of the *Canons* of this Church. Whether he was so at the time of the *Dissolution of the Cathedrals* (and consequently whether he was a *Sufferer* in one of *Those Blank Canonries*) quere. See *Jesus-College* in *Oxford*.

Wood Antiq. Lib. II. p. 119.

—— —— * *Prebend* of *St. Nicholas*. *Prebend* of *Cledcy*.

* Both these Prebends in the Valor Beneficiorum are *said to be* in Eccl. Menevensi.

As there is no mention made in the Valor Beneficiorum, *of the* Canons; *so neither are any* Prebends *subjoined to the* Dignities, *as in other* Cathedrals. *And therefore I know not whether there are any other* Prebends *than the* Three above-mentioned (*the* Two latter *of which are also* interspersed with the Rectories and Vicaridges) *belonging to this* Church. *But I find about* 30 other Prebends (interspersed also with the Parishes) *in this* Diocese, *Of what nature they are, I am wholly* ign orant. *Whether any of them may belong to the* Collegiate Church of Brecknock, *(for that none of them belong to this* Cathedral, *seems to be intimated; because the* Two *above-mentioned are* expressly named *and distinguished from the others by the foregoing* additional Note, viz. in Eccles. Menevensi) *or whether they are a sort of* Sine-Cures, *or of* what other nature *they may be, I cannot tell. And as little am I informed whether they fell with the* Cathedrals, *at the* General Dissolution; *or whether the* Incumbents *in them were* otherwise *at all* Sequestred. *That some, if not most if them, were so, seems probable, from the* Clear Riddance *which the* Sequestrators *made in* Those Countries. *But then Who the* Incumbents *on them were, or How many of them might be the same Persons with those* Sequestred *from several of the* Parishes, *I can as little tell. The* Titles *of those* Prebends, *as they lye in the* Valor Beneficiorum, *follow: Prebenda of* Llurian, Marthir, Hyddle, Llanvrock, Hwnre, Cenarth, Lledred, Llanhaddern, Llanhaeghe, Trallan, Llangarmarth, Llanwich, Llanfasfred, Clare, Lowis, Bochtoed Llanvader and Castlepain, Llandyllio, Llanbester, Llangaito, Samtheromon, Llandegle, Maughrre, Llandrindodd, Llandefilio, Llanheydroy, Trecllieigh and Betteor, Llangan, Llanvernagh, Llanarthney, Llanfarock.

—— —— † *Minor Canonry*. *Minor Canonry*. }

† *They are probably Two at least; it may be more*

For I am not informed of the Number of them.

DURHAM.

THOMAS MORTON, D. D. *Bishoprick.* He was a Gentleman of an *Ancient* Family, Related to Arch-bishop *Morton*, and was Born at *York March* 20, 1564. He was Educated at *Cambridge*, and had been Fellow of St. *John's-College* and *Logick-Lecturer* in that University. His fifth *Parochial Preferments* were in *Yorkshire*, if I mistake not; of which *Long-Marston* was One. Afterwards he was taken into the Family of the Earl of *Huntington*, in Quality of a Chaplain; to which Service his *Dexterity and Acuteness in Disputing* with the *Remiss Recusants* had recommended him. With Two of these he had a *Publick* Conference in *York*, to the great Satisfaction of the Gentry and Clergy of that County, who were the Auditors of it. And he was so happily Successful in this kind, that he converted very many, and Considerable Persons from *Popery*; of which Number Bishop *Coosins* is reckoned One, and Mr. *Theophilus Higgons*, the Sequestred Rector of *Hunton* in *Kent*, Another. About the Year 1603, he attended the Lord *Ewry's* Embassy into *Germany*; and on his Return was made Domestick Chaplain to the Earl of *Rutland*, as also *D. D.* About the same time he was Prebendary, and after Canon of *York*; and at length was made successively Chaplain to King *James* I. Dean of *Gloucester* and of * *Winchester*, Bishop of *Durham*, and Chancellor of the Garter. He died in his House at *Eton* in *Buckinghamshire*, *Sept.* 22, 1659. He was Buried in the Chancel of *Eton* Church, and had a Monument erected to his Memory, with a Latin Inscription upon it.

Fun. Serm. and Life, by Dr. Barwick. More of his Works and Character.

Life, by Clement Barkdale.

There is also another Life of him written by his Secretary, and finished by his Chaplain Lloyd, Mem. p. 449, &c.

* *Whilst he continued in that Diocese, he had the Living of* Alresford *in* Hampshire; *and whilst Bishop of* Chester, *had the Living of* Stopford (or Stockport, *as I suppose*) *in* Commin-ham.

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of *Coventry* and *Litchfield*; and about the Year 1632, was Translated to this *See*; which he governed with Admirable Prudence and Equity. Among other moſt Excellent Deſigns, which he had purſued in his ſeveral Dioceſes, that of Augmenting Poor-Livings and Vicaridges, was one; which he continued to Proſecute after he was Advanced to this Rich *Biſhoprick*. The ſmall Place of *Biſhops-Aukland* was that which he began with; the *Stipend* of which he Increaſed from 16, to 80 Pounds *per Annum*; and that of the Chappel belonging to it, from 6, to 30 Pounds Yearly. And he had Purpoſed to do the ſame throughout the Reſt of this Dioceſs, had he not been Prevented by the *Scotch* and *Engliſh*-Tumults, which were then Increaſing; and afterwards carried on into an *Open Rebellion*. As long as he was Allowed to keep his *Biſhoprick*, he made likewiſe Four Neighbouring Gentlemen Judges of the *Fines* betwixt himſelf, and his Tenants; and was very Tender in the matter of *Wrecks*, *Deodands*, and *Waraſhips*, that what he took, was rather to *Preſerve* the *Rights* of his *Succeſſors*, than to *Advantage* himſelf. When the *Rebellion* broke out, he was an early Sufferer under it; and in 1640, I find an Order of the *Parliament*, for ſeizing his Rents. Being one of the Proteſting *Biſhops* likewiſe, he was Committed to the *Black-Rod*, where he continued four Months: And once more, during the Conſuſions, was taken into *Cuſtody*, for *Baptizing a Child* of the Earl of *Rutland's*, according to the Order of the Church of *England*, and Refuſing to deliver up the Seal of the County *Palatine* of *Durham*. He was alſo Turned-out of *Durham*-Houſe by the Soldiers, when they came to make a Garriſon of it; and in one of the Tumults in *London*, was in Danger of his Life from the Rabble; who Cried out, *Pull him out of his Coach*; and whilſt others Cried, *No, He is a good Man*; they were Anſwered, *'Tis no matter for that, He is a Biſhop.* And himſelf after ſaid, He *verily believed* he ſhould *not have Eſcaped Alive*, had not a Leading-Man among them, Cried out, *Let him go and Hang himſelf.* But to make him ſome Amends for this Ill-uſage, the *Commons* Voted him a Better Subſiſtence than any of the Reſt of the *Biſhops*, which was † 800 *l.* *per Annum*: But that Vote took no other Effect, than that by Vertue of it, ſeconded with the Importunity of ſome Friends, he Obtained 1000 Pounds; with which he paid his Debts, and Purchaſed a certain *Annuity* for his Life. Under theſe his Troubles, he Retired firſt to his Patron the Earl of *Rutland*; after that to one Captain *Saunders* in *Herefordſhire*; thence to Mr. *Richerſham's* in *Bedfordſhire*, and at laſt going to *London*, with about 60 Pounds (which it ſeems was then his *All*) he was Overtaken on the Road by Sir *Chriſtopher Telverton*, who being known to the *Biſhop*, though the *Biſhop* was unknown to him; and in Diſcourſe, Asking the Old Gentleman, *What he was?* The Good *Biſhop* Replied, *I am that Old Man the Biſhop of* Durham, *notwithſtanding all your Votes*: For Sir *Chriſtopher* was not free from the *Stain* of the Times. Whereupon Sir *Chriſtopher* Demanded whither he was going? To *London*, Replied the Old Gentleman, to *Live a little while*, *and then Die*. On this Sir *Chriſtopher* entred into further Diſcourſe with him, took him Home with him to *Northamptonſhire*; where he became Tutor to that Son of his, which was afterwards the *Incomparably Learned* Sir *Henry Telverton*, and Prefaced this moſt Excellent *Biſhop*'s little Piece of *Epiſcopacy*. After ſome time Sir *Chriſtopher* Died, and then Sir *Henry* (whom the Good Old-Biſhop had made a *True-Son* of the *Church* of *England*, and endeared to himſelf with the Affection of a moſt Tender Child) gratefully continued to Support him, till God was pleaſed to call him to a Greater Reward; which was *September* 21. 1659, in the 95th Year of his Age: At which time he had been 44 Years a *Biſhop*. He was a Perſon of a *Grave and Sober Speech*, a *Sweet and Grave Countenance*, of *Upright and Sprightful Motion*, *and of a Vigorous Youth even in Old Age*. He was ſo Temperate, that he ſeldom or never Uſed Wine, but at Meals; Exercited a frequent Abſtinence, would often deny himſelf ſome Part of that ſmall Pittance which he uſually allowed himſelf for *Sleep*, to Riſe out of his Bed, and ſpend in *Prayer*; and was otherwiſe ſo very Mortified, that he conſtantly lay on a *Straw-Bed*, till he was 80 Years of Age, and the Cramp would not permit him to do ſo any longer. He was a Perſon likewiſe of Incredible Induſtry, would often be at his Study before Four of the Clock in the Morning, and held his Time ſo Precious, and Husbanded it with ſo much Frugality, that when he Travelled in his Coach, he would always have one to Read to him. As for his Charity, beſides thoſe Inſtances of it already hinted at, he Built a Free-School at *Biſhops-Aukland*, and Endowed it with 24 Pounds *per Annum*; he Maintain'd ſeveral at the Univerſity on his own Charges; he gave 4 or 5 Hundred Pounds worth of Books to St. *John's College* in *Cambridge*, where he had his Education; and intended to have ſerled 100 Pounds *per Annum* for the ſame Uſe, had not the *Execrable Rebellion* defeated this and his other Noble Deſigns. He had alſo a certain Number of Impotent Perſons in a conſtant Penſion, and kept a conſtant Table for the Poor, beſides what was Daily given away at his Gate. But one remaining Inſtance of this Vertue, much Exceeds all that hath been hitherto ſaid; for in the Year 1603, when the *Plague* Raged at *York*, he made frequent Viſits to thoſe in the *Peſt-Houſe* there, and provided Relief for their Bodies, as well as their Souls; taking with him uſually a Sack of Proviſions, and not permitting his Servant to carry it after him, ſo much as to the Door. He alſo gave 10 Pounds to the Poor of the Pariſh where he Died, and 20 Pounds to a Servant; leaving only enough to Bury him, and to Erect a Modeſt Monument. After all this, it will be deemed Needleſs to mention the following Inſtances of his Hoſpitality; That he Entertained the *King*, and the *Officers* of the *Army*, at the Ceſt of 1500*l.* one Day; and that ſeldom any Scholar went away from him without a Sum of Money, as well as a Noble Entertainment. He was moreover a Perſon of ſuch Exalted Devotion, that he ſeldom Anſwered, at the End of any Prayer, with a *ſingle* Amen; would never Kneel on a Cuſhion, nor in his Laſt Sickneſs, ever Prayed with his Cap on his Head. He Proſeſſed at his very Laſt, the higheſt Eſteem for the Doctrine, Diſcipline, Government, and Worſhip of the Church of *England*; and Exhorted thoſe about him to continue Stedfaſt in it. He had a mighty Value for the *Liturgy*, gave expreſs Orders to be Buried by it, and took great Conſolation in the Church's Preparatives for *Death*, viz. *Profeſſion of Faith*, *Charity*, *and Repentance*; *Abſolution*, and *Receiving of the Bleſſed Euchariſt*. The Learned *Stanhemius*, *Rivet*, *Willius*, and other Great Men in the *Foreign Churches*, were his *Acquaintance* and *Correſpondents*. In a word, ſo many Excellent *Qualities* as this Great Man was Poſſeſſed of, would have made him the *Veneration* and *Reverence* of any other Perſons on Earth, but the *Engliſh* Diſſenters. Part of his *Epitaph* runs thus:

Poſt plurimas pro Sanctâ Eccleſiâ &c. tolerantiæ Afflictiones, Diuturnâ hoc Nomine Proſeſſâ, Jure, inde poſtulatâ; Hoc demum Anno Ætatis [illegible]

If ſtill he was at Litchfield to make an Addition to the Vicaridge of Pichley in Northamptonſhire, by Remitting a Conſiderable Part of his Fine.

† Indeed in deferred for ſome time to look after it; and when he did, found that the Vote contained no more, than only That ſuch a Sum ſhould be paid, but no mention by whom, or whence! And by that time he could procure an Explanation of that Order, to make the Penſion payable out of the Revenues of his own Biſhoprick, all the Lands and Revenues of it were Sold or Divided by the Party amongſt themſelves.

And among them one Carrington, who had been Born Blind: By which means he afterwards became a very Uſeful Perſon in the Miniſtry, whereas he moſt have been in a manner loſt to himſelf, as well as to the World.

Some of his Letters are Publiſhed at the End of the New Diſcovery of Prelates Tyrranny.

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omnibus, Bonâ præterquam Famâ & Conscientiâ &c.

WALTER BALCANQUAL, D. D. *Deanery.* *Mastership* of the *Savoy*. . . . . And * *Tatenal* R. in *Staffordshire*. . .

* I take this to be one and the same person with Dean Balcanqual.

This Person was a *Scotchman* by Birth, Educated at *Pembroke-Hall* in *Cambridge*, and in the Year 1618, (when he was Incorporated D.D. at *Oxford*) was Chaplain to King *James* I, by whom he had been, the Year before, made *Master* of the *Savoy*; which *Mastership*, a little time after he Resigned to the *Arch-Bishop* of *Spalato*, and upon the Return of that *Prelate* to his Errors and Country, Dr. *Balcanqual* had the *Savoy* again conferred on him. He was also one of the Divines sent from *England* to the Synod of *Dort*; where his Behaviour gained him a great deal of Reputation. In the Year 1634, he was made Dean of *Rochester*; and in 1639, had the Deanery of this Church bestowed upon him. In 1642, he was Sequestred from the *Savoy*, Plundered also, and *Forced to Fly* to his Majesty at *Oxford*. Afterwards he *shifted from Place to Place for his Security*; and at length *fixing for the Safety of his Life, to Cuirk-Castle* in *Denbighshire*, he Died there on *Christmas Day* 1645. Some Years after there was a Noble Monument set over his Grave, by that most Worthy Royalist Sir *Thomas Middleton*. He was, saith *Lloyd*, a Man of Great Prudence, and an *Admirable Preacher*: and his being pitched upon to *Represent the Church of Scotland* in the Synod of *Dort*, when he was very young, shews him to have been a Man of *more than common Parts and Learning*. His *Death* made room for *Other Sufferers* in this Great Dignity: For immediately upon it, his Majesty nominated

Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 513, where also see what he wrote.

Lloyd, Mem. p. 522.

Perse, Undec. p. 41.

Ibid.

Of whom see more in the Church of Worcester.

CHRISTOPHER POTTER, D. D. *Dean.* Who dying about Two Months after, the King was pleased to Appoint

WILLIAM FULLER, D. D. *Deani* And St. *Giles's* Cripplegate, V. *London*. . .

Newc. Repert. Eccles. Vol. I. p. 317.

Ath. Vol. II. p. 729.

Perse. Undec. p. 41.

† For which reason I have mentioned him at that Church also.

Ibid.

This Excellent Person was Born at *Hadleigh* in *Suffolk*, Educated in the University of *Cambridge*, successively Chaplain to their Majesties King *James* and King *Charles* I. and about the Year 1636, (as *Wood* thinks) was made Dean of *Ely*. Upon the breaking out of the *Rebellion* in 1642, he was *Sequestred* from his *Living* of St. *Giles's*, *Plundered* also and *Imprisoned*; and, as *Wood* adds, *Spoiled of All for his Loyalty to his Prince*. To whom he Fled at *Oxford*; where he was Incorporated *D. D.* and continued there till that Place was *surrendred* to the *Parliament Forces*. By this Account of him, 'tis plain he had † *suffered* about *Three Years* in his *Deanery* of *Ely*, before this of *Durham* was conferred upon him: Of the Revenues of which he was also *deprived Fourteen Years*. For retiring from *Oxford*, upon the Submission of that *Garrison* to the *Parliament*, he lived Obscurely in *London*, and *died* not till the Year 1659; which was the 79th of his *Age*. I find he was also forced to Compound for his *Temporals* with 100 *l.* And he had this *peculiar* in his Sufferings, that he was in a manner *Persecuted* even after his Death; for they denied him *Rest* in his Church of St. *Giles's* before-mentioned: Whereupon he was *Buried* in that of *Vedasfius Foster-Lane*. He was, saith *Wood*, *Famous for his Prudence and Piety, a good Linguist, an Excellent Preacher, and without doubt, would have risen higher, had it not been for the Iniquity of the Times.* One Part of his *Epitaph* seems very well worth noting; which is this:

Oh Fidem in Principem, & Constantiam in vera Religione, Bonis periturisque spoliatus, æternis in Cœlo fruitur. Tandem sepultura juxta Ritus Ecclesiæ, per Barbarem Pseudo-Vicarii, & Ingratitudinem eorum, inter quos ut Lucerna ardens, seipsum consumpserat, negatâ; Requiem, &c. Hic invenit, &c.

Lloyd, Mem. p. 509.

I had almost forgot to let the Reader know, that I find him taken into Custody by the Commons in 1641; and that his Place, by the same Authority, was secured, and melted down for the Use of the Common-wealth: As also that he Assisted in the *Polyglot*.

See in Wood what he published.

GABRIEL CLARK, D. D. *Archdeaconry* of *Durham*, . . . † First *Prebend* in this *Church*, . . *Erlington*, R. in this *County*, . . And *Gresham-Hospital*. All worth near 1000 *l. per Annum*.

† He was admitted to this Prebend in 1635.

He had been formerly *Arch-deacon* of *Northumberland*, to which he was Collated by Dr. *Neile*, then Bishop of this Church; and was by him also afterwards preferred to this *Arch-deaconry* in the Year 1620. Possibly he *survived* the Usurpation: For his Successor in the *Prebend* was not Admitted until 1662.

Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 513.

He had been also Chaplain to Bishop Neile. Heylin's Life of *Laud*. p. 53.

JOHN ROBSON, . *Arch-deaconry* of *Northumberland*, Sixth *Prebend*, ... *Morpeth*, R. in that *County*, worth 250 *l. per Annum*.

And in the Prov. of Canterbury. See Mat. Paris. Ad. Murimuth. Wilkins. Batwick after.

He was also *Plundered, and died soon after*; which was about the Year 1643: So that here were *Two Sufferers* in this * *Arch-deaconry*. The Second was

See Mat. Leyett. in this Church.

ISAAC BASIERE, D.D. *Arch-deaconry* of *Northumberland*. Seventh *Prebend* of this *Church*. * *Horwick*, R. in *Northumberland*. *Stanhope*, R. } In the *County* of *Durham*. And *Eggliffe*, . } Both worth between 4 and 500 *l. per Annum*.

* *Some of these possibly he still Sacrifices, as well as Wars and uncommon. He was admitted Prebendary here in 1641.*

This Great Man was Born in the *Isle of Jersey*, had been Chaplain to Bishop *Morton*, who bestowed on him the *Arch-deaconry*, the *Prebend*, and the *Living* of *Stanhope*. In 1639, he was Incorporated *D. D.* at *Oxford*, as he had before been at *Cambridge*; and was about that time *Chaplain* to his Majesty. In the time of the *Rebellion* he was *Sequestred, Persecuted, Plundered*, and *Forced to Fly*, first to his Majesty at *Oxford*, afterwards from *Place to Place* here in *England*; and at last abroad, into *Foreign* Countries; leaving his *Family* behind him. Upon this occasion he resolved to make a *Vertue of Necessity*, and proposed to himself the *Propagating* the *Doctrine of the English Church* among the *Greeks, Arabians*, &c. To this end he went to *Zant*, thence to the *Morea*, (where he preached *Twice* in *Greek*, at a Meeting of some of the *Bishops* and *Clergy*) after that he Travelled through *Apulia, Naples, Sicily*, to *Aleppo, Jerusalem*, and over all *Palestine*. He likewise passed the *Euphrates*, and went to *Mesopotamia*; and at length returned to *Constantinople*.

Life of Bp. Morton, Two. p. 95.

Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 903: *Where also see what he wrote.*

See Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 731.

He hath Published a Letter giving an account of his Travels. And I have not seen it.

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pic. He intended to have gone into *Egypt*, but was prevented. After this, he went into *Transylvania*, where he was entertained by Prince *Georgo Ragozzi*, and made *Divinity-Professor*. After the Space of 15 Years Absence he returned into *England*, about the time of his Majesty's *Restoration*, was Re-poſſeſs'd of his *Arch-deaconry* at leaſt, if not of his *other Preferments*, and Died at *Durham* in 1676, In the *Publick Regiſter* of the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, he is ſtiled *Vir doctiſſimus, Ingenii & Doctrinæ ornamento præditus*. I had almoſt omitted to tell the Reader, that he was *Thrice* ſhut up in the Sieges of *Oxford*, *Carliſle* and in a *Confinement* at *Stockton-Caſtle*, in following the Fortune of his Majeſty's Cauſe.

He was alſo Preſident of the Synod held at Mareivarhatheli *in* 1617 *&c.* Durell's Liturg. *p.* 9.

JOSEPH NAYLOR, D. D. Second *Prebend*, And *Sedgefield*, R. in this *County*, worth 600 *l. per Annum*. . . . . }

He had been Fellow of *Sidney-College* in *Cambridge*, and Chaplain to Biſhop *Morton*; who beſtowed theſe *Preferments* upon him; to the Former of which he was *Admitted* in 1636. He drew up the *Additions* to the *Life* of Biſhop *Morton*, which were afterwards *Publiſhed*; and Died in 1668.

Life of Bp Morton, *two p.* 83.

JOHN NEILE, A. M. Third *Prebend*. See *York-Church*. He was made *Prebendary* here in 1635.

THOMAS CARR, D. D. Fourth *Preb.* And *Aickliffe*, V. in this *Church*. . . . . }

He was Born in the County of *York*, Educated partly at *Peter-Houſe*, and thence Tranſlated to *Jeſus-College* in *Cambridge*. He was Preſented to the Rectory of *Hugget* in *Yorkſhire*, and to this Vicaridge, by the Moſt Noble Earl of *Strafford*, to whom he was Chaplain; and paid his Attendance to him at the time of his being *Murthered* on *Tower-Hill*: not long after which he Died himſelf, in a manner Heart-broken; having, as I make no queſtion, Suffered as well in This Prebend, as in his Living; becauſe no Admiſſion, (occaſioned, as I apprehend, by the *Confuſions*) was obtained by his Succeſſor; who was

He became Preb. *in* 1630.

Whether he left this Living or not, I am not Expreſly informed; but 'tis no ſo farme probable that he did.

JOHN BARWICK, B. D. Fourth *Prebend*. In which he therefore makes a Second *Sufferer*, And *Fellowſhip* of St. *John's College* in *Cambridge*. . . . . }

Tho' he was thus A. M. *when he was turned out of his Fellowſhip in* Cambridge, *yet in the Year* 1645, *(before the Vifer Diſquiſition of the Catholicks) he was made* B. D. *at* Oxford.

I make no Scruple to ſet him down as a Suffering *Prebendary* here, ſeeing his Collation to the *Prebend*, although he was not Admitted, gave him a Title to it in Equity. But I muſt add, that he occurs likewiſe in the Eighth *Prebend* of this *Church*; and that I have not ſufficient Notices exactly to Determine whether he removed from that *Prebend* to This, on the Death of Dr. *Carr*; or from This *Prebend* to That, on the Death of Mr. *Maxton*; and conſequently cannot ſay in *which* of the Two he ought rather to be placed as a Sufferer. But as he could not Suffer in *Both*, ſo *quare* whether any one was after Nominated, and *ſuffered* in the *Other*.

This Excellent Perſon was, as *Wood* conjectures, Chaplain to Biſhop *Morton* about the Year 1645; and by him Preferred to this Prebend. He was Born in *Weſtmorland*, and Educated in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, as appears by his Fellowſhip. After being Deprived of which, though then in a very *weak* and *ſickly Condition*, he Adhered firmly to the Cauſe of his Majeſty, and the Church, both * undertook, and managed ſucceſsfully, many Matters of the greateſt *Difficulty* and *Danger*, in purſuit of his Duty to each of them; and for that Cauſe was ſhut up in a *Dire* and *Loathſome Priſon*, where he ſuffered *Inhumane* and *Barbarous Uſage*, and was near Famiſhed (ſaith *Winſtan*. *Loyal Martyrol.* p. 87.) being as *Lloyd* adds, fed only with *Bread* and *Water* for ſeveral Years: Which however, had an Effect much beſide that which, no doubt, his Perſecutors intended, as conducing, in a ſurpriſing manner, to the Recovery of his Health; which the Learned † Dr. *Sydenham* takes Notice of, as a thing very well worth Remark, in theſe words: *In Languido hoc ſtatu, cum Vir egregius, Regis Partibus tunc temporis Tyrannide Oppreſſis, faviſſe Deprehenſus eſt, ac in arctiſſimam Carcerem conjectus, loco Potus Ordinarii meram Aquam bibere; præter omnem ſpem & Expectationem, Revaluit.*‡ Whilſt he continued in this *Durance*, his Majeſty was Graciouſly Pleaſed to take what Care for him the Poſture of his Affairs would permit, ſuſtain'd him for ſome Part of the Time, as I conjecture, and at length Exchanged him, or at leaſt offered ſo to do, for a Priſoner of Note, who had fallen into his Hands. All theſe Troubles he underwent with a conſtant and undaunted Spirit; but at length ſeeing an End, as well of the Publick, as of his own Private Miſeries, he was (in conſideration of what he had both *Done* and *Suffered*) on his Majeſty's Reſtoration, Rewarded Firſt with the *Deanery* of this *Church*, which he held but a few Months; and afterwards with that of St. *Paul's*; to which he was Elected *October* 15th, 1661, and Inſtalled the 19th following; and had been alſo Collated to the *Prebend* of *Oxgate* in that Church the 16th of the ſame Month. He Died in 1664, in the 53d Year of his Age, and gave †, if I miſtake not, 100*l.* to St. *Paul's* Cathedral.

* As appears by the *Manuſcript Life* of him, wrote by his *Brother* Dr. *Peter Barwick*, and from ſome *Original Letters* that paſs'd between him and Sir *Edward Hyde*, both which are Lodged in the *Library* of the *College*, from which *Letters* it alſo appears that he was *principally concern'd* in a Matter of the *greateſt Importance* to the *Church*, for that in 1649, there being but very *few Biſhops* ſurviving, and their Lives not like to *laſt Long*, it was thought *neceſſary* to *Provide* for the *continuance* of their *Succeſſion* by new *Conſecrations*. Many *Letters* paſs'd between Sir *Edward Hyde*, afterwards Earl of *Clarendon*, and Dr. *Barwick*, from *June* 1659, to *April* 1660. concerning the *proper Methods* of *effecting* this *important Matter*, but the KING's *Happy Reſtoration* ſoon put an *End* to their *Fears* for the *Church*, and made a better *Proviſion* for the *Succeſſion* of her *Biſhops*, even than thoſe her *Loyal Friends* had *Projected*.

† Pharmac. Ration. Part 2da, *p.* 181.

‡ Epiſtle of Vorter Serm. and Life of Morton.

In 1661. *I find him* Poſſeſſed of the Rectory of Houghton *in the* Spring *in* Durham, *which he* Reſigned *that Year to Dr.* Will. Sancroft.

Inſtalled November the 18th. 1660. *South Mr. Newc.* Repert. Eccleſ. *Vol.* I. *p.* 52.

† New View of London. *p.* 404.

Heylin's Life of Land. *p.* 33.

ELEAZER DUNCON, D.D. 5th *Prebend* And *Houghton* R. *in this* County, *worth* 250*l.* per Annum. }

He had been Chaplain to Biſhop *Neile*, was Admitted to the *Prebend* in 1627, and Died before the Reſtoration. Mr. *Barnſton Gee*, one of the Ejected Fellows of *Clare-Hall* in *Cambridge*, in his Preface to *Mr. Herbert's Country-Parſon*, ſaith that he was a great Sufferer, and a very Worthy and Learned Perſon. See the Church of *York*, and *Quare*.

MATTHEW LEVET, . 7th *Prebend*. And *Sub-deanery* of *Rippon*. . . . . }

Life of Biſhop Morton *by his* Secretary. B. *p.* 4.

He had been Educated at St. *John's College* in *Cambridge*, under the moſt Learned Biſhop *Mor-*

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ton, who afterwards, *viz.* in the Year 1634, bestowed upon him this *Prebend*. I guess that he Died in the Year 1643; (because in that Year Dr. † *Bezire* succeeded in this *Prebend*) by which time I suppose he had *suffered* in the *Revenues* of his Preferments; in Those, at least, of *This Church*, if not at *Rippon* also; of which *quere* further. He was *a most Painful and Learned Preacher.*

† He is most therefore made a 2d Sufferer in it. See him before.

ANTHONY MAXTON, A.M. 8*th Preb.*
Wolfingham, . . . } R. R. in this
And *County*, worth
Middleton, in *Teesdale*. } 270*l. per Annum.*

He was by Birth a *Scotch-man*, and a very *Learned* Perion. He was Promoted to this Church by Bishop *Morton*, on the Recommendation of his Majesty; was *Admitted* to this Prebend in 163—, and Died, as I conjecture, soon after the *Breaking out* of the *Rebellion*; but late enough, as I suppose, to *suffer* in this Prebend. See what is said immediately after Mr. *Barwick's* Preferments in this Church.

Life of Morton, p. 97.

GEORGE MOORCROFT, A. M. 9*th Prebend.*

His *Succeſſor* was Admitted in 1660; ſo that poſſibly he Died under the *Uſurpation*.

JOHN GOSIN, D. D. 10*th Prebend.* To which he was *Admitted* in 1624. See *Peterborough*-Cathedral.

FERDINANDO MOORCROFT, A. M. 11*th Prebend.*

He was Admitted to it in 1619. I believe he Died Early in the *Troubles*; becauſe another Perſon was Collated to this *Prebend* before the Diſſolution of the *Cathedrals*. But I believe Mr. *Moorcroft* had however *ſuffered* in it; becauſe that Succeſſor of his (on account of the Conſuſions, I conjecture) was not *Inſtalled*. It was

RALPH BAINBRIDGE, . 11*th. Prebend.*

See one Mr. Bambrigg, a Chriſt-College Cambridge, and quere.

In which I make no queſtion to ſet him down as a Second *Sufferer*; becauſe his Collation gave him an *Equitable* Title to it. I believe he Died before the *Reſtoration*; becauſe his immediate Succeſſor was *Admitted* in 1660.

WILLIAM JAMES, A. M. 12*th Preb.*
And
Ryton, R. in this *County*, worth 150*l.*
per Annum. . . . . .

Some, if not *Moſt* of the *Prebendaries*, were likewiſe *Plundered*, *Impriſoned*, &c.

ELIAS SMITH, A.M. *Minor Canonry.*
And
* *Bedlington*, V. in *Northumberland.*

* and Bedlen, V. in Durham-Biſhoprick; *miſtly* in the Admiſſion-books of theſe Times, Bedlin *be wrote for* Bedlingtom, *and placed in* Durham, *by Miſtake for* Northumberland, *which is in no at Proximity.*

WILLIAM SMITH, A. M.
RICHARD WAKELIN, A. M.
* MATTHEW COOPER, A. M. } *Minor Canonries*, each worth 20*l. per An.*
JAMES GREEN, .
THO. WANLESSE, A.M.

* See the County of Durham, and quere.

MATTHEW WREN, D. D. *Biſhoprick.* Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 630

He was Deſcended from a Family of this Name in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*; but Born in the City of *London*. He was Educated in *Pembroke-Hall* in *Cambridge*; of which he was Greek-Scholar and Fellow. Whilſt he was there he held a *Philoſophy-Act* to the Preſence of King *James I.* to the great Satisfaction of that Prince: Soon after he became Chaplain to the Learned Biſhop *Andrews*, then Maſter of *Peter-Houſe* in *Cambridge*; where he underwent the Office of *Vice-Chancellor*: After this he attended Prince *Charles* into *Spain*, in Quality of his Chaplain; and after his Return, was Advanced to This See, through the ſeveral Preferments of a *Prebend* of *Wincheſter*, the *Deanery* of *Windſor*, Sworn *Regiſtracy* of the *Moſt Noble Order of the Garter*, *Clerk* of the *Cloſet*, a *Prebend* of *Weſtminſter*, the *Biſhopricks* of *Hereford* and *Norwich*, and the *Deanery* of his Majeſty's *Royal Chapel*. He was one of the moſt *Early Sufferers* of all the Clergy, and the very *Firſt* Biſhop that was Deprived by the *Rebel Parliament*. *December* 22, 1640. I find a *Committee* of *Parliament* ordered to draw up a Charge againſt him, on a Petition from the Inhabitants of *Ipſwich*; and *July* 5, 1641, he was *Voted unworthy to hold any Spiritual Promotion*. However he had his Liberty at That Juncture, when the *Biſhops* made their *Proteſtation*; and concurring in it, was *Impriſoned* with the Reſt, till *May* 5, when they were all *Releaſed* on Bail, by the *Houſe of Lords*. After which, Retiring to his Houſe at *Downham*, he was ſoon Apprehended by a Party of Soldiers, and brought back again to the *Tower*; where he continued till the End of the Year 1659, without any *Charge* or *Accuſation* formed againſt him. During this time of Confinement, having no other Books but the *Bible*, and a *Lexicon which he had uſed at School*, he drew up thoſe Papers, of which his Book againſt the *Racovian Catechiſm*, is an *Extract*, and about a 16*th* Part. Nor had he the Liberty of doing This, but, in a manner by *ſtealth*; being forced to *ſend away* his Papers, as he *found Opportunity*, for *fear of having Them alſo Plundered from him*, as every thing elſe had been. For beſides what I have already ſaid, the *Houſe of Commons* had, as I find, *ſeized his Plate*, and Ordered it to be *Melted down for the Uſe of the Common-wealth*. His *Goods were likewiſe Plundered*, his *Eſtate Seized*, and he was ſo *Miſerably Perſecuted and Oppreſſed*, that in the Year 1660, when his Son *Thomas* was Created *M.D.* at *Oxford*, the *Chancellor's Letter* for that purpoſe, acquaints the *Convocation*, That *the Preſſures under which his Father lay for 17 years together, were ſuch, that he could not (his Eſtate being taken away) allow his Children Bread, much leſs ſupply their Expences for living in Colleges, and the taking their Degrees; only to have the Benefit of the* Publick Library, *&c.* However he Survived all his Troubles, was Reſtored, (with his Majeſty) to his Biſhoprick; and notwithſtanding he was ſtript to bare in the *Rebellion*, He afterwards performed ſeveral Acts of Piety: One of which, was his *Building a Magnificent* and *Elegant Chapel* at *Pembroke-Hall*; which he Endowed with an *Annual Revenue*, and Solemnly Conſecrated, and Dedicated it himſelf. At the Eaſt End of it, under the Altar, he prepared a *Vault*, where he was afterwards Interred, about the Beginning of *May* 1667. He was about 84 Years of Age when he Died, and underwent his Troubles with ſo much Patience and Magnanimity, that, it ſeems, they did not much haſten his End. He was Remarkable for his Learning,

Fuller's Worthies in Lincolnſhire.

He was alſo ſometime Rector of Bingham, in Nottinghamſhire. Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 629.

Thor. Antiq. Nottingh. p. 141.

See Heylin's Hiſt of Laud. p. 442.

See alſo how horribly he was abuſed by the Party p. 291.

See Fuller's Church Hiſt. L. 11. C. 17. p. 182.

Prof. to Inſcrep. Baricl.

Compleat Hiſt. of Eng. Vol. III. p. 159.

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whilst at *School*, and became afterwards a Man of Extraordinary *Gravity*, Exemplary *Piety*, and *Prudence*: And the ſtrictneſs of his Government, whilſt *Biſhop*, according to the †‖ *Laws* and *Canons* of the *Church*, was the very thing which drew upon him that implacable Hatred of the *Puritan* Party. The *Chappel* before mentioned, and his * *Book* againſt the *Socinians*, have, and will continue laſting *Monuments* of his Piety and Learning.

† The Obſerving of which, they call'd, Prædiſing Wren's Fancies, which in Theſe very Words was alledged as One Cauſe for Sequeſtring ſeveral of the Clergy.

‖ What elſe he wrote ſee in Wood.

WILLIAM FULLER, D. D. *Deanery*: He Suffered about Three Years in it (ſo that he muſt be mention'd here) and then was *Nominated* to the *Deanery of Durham*; which *Church* See. After him the *King* was Pleaſed to *Nominate* to it

WILLIAM BEALE, D. D. *Deanery*. Whoſe *Admiſſion* the Times would not allow of; but his *Equitable Title* to it, will, I make no queſtion, render him, in the Eſteem of every one, a *Sufferer* here: Although I have Choſen to *Accoune* for him at St. *John's-College* in *Cambridge*. Which ſee.

DANIEL WIGMORE, *Archdeaconry* of *Ely*, And *Prebend* of the 2*d Stall*.

I find him ſo in the Year 1642; which is my *only Authority* for ſetting him here as a *Sufferer*. I preſume he Died before the *Reſtoration*, becauſe in the Year 1660, I find Dr. *Bernard Hale* poſſeſſed of this *Arch-deaconry*, and *Prebend*; who was then alſo *Maſter* of *Peter-Houſe* in *Cambridge*. If Mr. *Wigmore* died *betwixt* the Years 1642, and 1646 (when the *Cathedrals* were *utterly Diſſolved*) and had not *Suffered* before his *Death*, then 'tis probable Dr. *Bernard Hale* was the *Sufferer* in it; becauſe he ſeems to have immediately *Succeeded*; and the *Reader* is to underſtand the ſame of *All thoſe* in *the Church*, from whom I ſhall *Refer* to what I have here ſaid, of Mr. *Wigmore*, and Dr. *Hale*.

* They are Commonly in this Church, called Canons.

JOHN BOIS, * *Prebend* of the 1*ſt Stall*.

Wood, Ath. *Vol. I. p.* 777. *Bull. Ch. Hiſt. Cont.* 17. *p.* 16. *Vic. Worthies*, in Suffolk.

He was *Born* at *Elmeſteeth* in *Suffolk*, had been *Fellow* of St. *John's-College* in *Cambridge*, was Imployed in the *Tranſlation* of the *Bible* in 1604, was Author of the moſt *Learned Notes* upon S. *Chryſoſtome*, and by King *James*, Nominated one of the *Firſt-Fellows* of *Cheſter-College*: I find him *Prebendary* here in 1642, at which time he muſt doubtleſs have been *very Old*. How long he might *Live* after, I cannot tell; but believe his *Death* to have hapned ſome time before the *General Diſſolution* of the *Cathedrals*; becauſe unleſs I very much miſtake ſome Informations which I have Received from *Cambridge*, there was *Another Admitted* to this *Prebend* before that Time. But whether Mr. *Bois* had *Suffered* any Thing (or if he did, *What*, or *How much* it was) before his Death, I muſt leave as a *Query*. The Succeſſor was

He was also R. of Boxworth in Cambridgeſh.

He Publiſhed ſome other Things beſides his Notes on St. Chryſoſtom.

STEPHEN HALL, B. D. *Prob.* of the 1*ſt Stall*, *Fellowſhip* of *Jeſus-College* in *Camb.* † *Fordham* V. in *Cambridgeſhire*, And The ‡ *Lecture* of St. *Paul's*.

† If I miſtake not.

‡ Which I ought to be a Preacher of.

He was *Born* within the *Pariſh* of *All-Hallows-Barking* in the City of *London*, was *Educated* at *Pembrook-Hall* in *Cambridge*, and from thence, by the Learned Dr. *Andrews*, then Biſhop of *Ely*, *Collated* to a *Fellowſhip* in *Jeſus-College* in that *Univerſity*. He had alſo the *Vicaridge* of *Gildenmorden*, in the Year 1627, and in the Year 1629, that of *All-Saints*; in the Year 1639, he became *Preſident* of the *College* (which I take to be a Yearly Office) and upon the breaking out of the *Rebellion*, was the *Firſt Fellow* that I find *Sequeſtred* in this *Univerſity*; which was done by the Earl of *Manchester*, the 13th of *March*, 1643, *For refuſing the Covenant*: He was alſo *Impriſoned above Three Years in the Compter* in *Southwark*. He out-liv'd all his *Troubles* as well as the *Uſurpation*; was *Reſtored* in 1660, to his *Prebend*, and *Fellowſhip* (and, I preſume, to the other *Preferments*, if he thought fit to *Claim* them) and was alſo the ſame Year *Preſented* to the *Reſtory* of *Harleton* in *Cambridgeſhire*; which however he *Enjoyed* but a *very little Time*; dying the *following Year*, in the *College*: To the *Library* of which he left a *ſmall Legacy*, and lies *Buried* in the *Choppel* there.

Liſt at the End of Queen Eliz. Actes.

ELIZÆUS BURGESS, . *Preb.* of the ‖ 3*d Stall*.

‖ The Second Stall is before mentioned, and is the Arch-deaconry.

Wood, Ath. *Vol. I. p.* 392, 511. See one of both thoſe Names in Eſſex, and Quere.

One of both thoſe *Names*, B. D. of the *Univerſity* of *Oxford*, was the *Suffering Arch-Deacon* of *Rocheſter*: whether he be the ſame *Perſon* with this *Prebendary*, *Quere*. His *Succeſſor* in this *Prebend*, in 1660 (whence I gueſs that he *Died* during the *Uſurpation*) was Dr. *William Holder* (of whom ſee *Wood*, Ath. *Vol.* II. *p.* 815.) who was not *Collated* to it until after the *Reſtoration*; and therefore either Mr. *Burges* died ſo far up in the *Rebellion*, that no other *Succeſſor* was *Nominated* till the *Return* of his *Majeſty*; or if any one were *Collated* to it after his *Death*, that *Perſon* alſo muſt have *Died* before the Year 1660.

JOHN HARRIS, . *Preb.* of the 4*th Stall*.

I find him ſo in 1642. In 1660 I find *Henry Brunſell*, D. D. and *Rector* of *Streetham*, Poſſeſſed of this *Prebend*; therefore *Quere*, (as in the Caſe of *Wigmore* and *Hale* before) which was the *Sufferer*. To me it ſeems probable, that the *Former* was, and that he *Died* during the *Uſurpation*.

RALPH BROWNRIGG, D. D. *Preb.* of the 5*th Stall*.

See *Exeter* Cathedral. In 1660, *John Pearſon*, afterwards the Learned *Biſhop* of *Cheſter*, had this Prebend; to which he was not Admitted till after the *Reſtoration*: So that if any one *Intervened* betwixt Dr. *Brownrigg* and him, he muſt have Died (probably) during the *Uſurpation*. But I am apt to think no one Succeeded here, till *Pearſon*.

NEHEMIAH ROGERS, B. D. *Prebend* of the 6*th Stall*, St. *Botolph's Biſhopſgate*, R. *London*, And *Meſſing*, V. in *Eſſex*.

I take it to be one and the ſame Perſon with Liſt, all thoſe, &c.

Quere whether he had not been ſometimes Fellow of St. John's College in Cambridge. See what is ſaid of him in Eſſex.

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and Dr. *Womock*, as of *Mr. Wigmore* and Dr. *Hale* before. As to the Living of *St. Botolph*, he was Admitted to it *March* 26, 1642, and Dispossessed of it about *May* 1643. *Lloyd* seems to make him Sequestred also from the Rectory of *Finchley* in *Middlesex*; but that is certainly a Mistake; For no such Man occurs in *Mr. Newcourt's* List of the *Rectors* of that Church. But I find by Mr. *Newcourt*, that he had some time the *Living* of *Tay-Magna* in *Essex*; whether he *suffered* any thing there, *quære*.

Newc. Rep. Eccles. Vol. I. p. 304.

Athen. p. 507.

Newc. Rep. Eccles. Vol. I. p. 504.

p. 323.

SAMUEL COLLINS, D. D. *Prebend of the 7th Stall.*

See *King's-College* in *Cambridge*. It is certain that he was the Sufferer in this Prebend; because he Died not till the Year 1651.

Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 538.

JOHN BUCKERIDGE, . *Prebend of the 8th Stall.*

I find him also *Here* in the Year 1642, and presume he likewise Died under the *Usurpation*; but not knowing the *precise Time* of his Death, I must leave the same *Quære* as before, *viz.* whether Dr. *Fr. Beaumont* (whom I find in Possession of this Prebend immediately upon the *Restoration*) or this Mr. *Buckeridge*, was a Sufferer in it.

WILLIAM HITCH, . *Clergy Vicars Place.*

The Original bears Date Jan. 10, 1643. and is false spelt in three or four Places.

When the *Rebellion* prevailed in those Parts, *Cromwell*, who then began to Rise in the Army, wrote a Letter to this Gentleman (a Copy of which I have now before me) letting him know, That *left the Soldiers should in any tumultuary and disorderly Way attempt the Reformation of this Cathedral-Church, be required him to forbear altogether the Choir Service, so unedifying and offensive*; and that, as he would answer it, *if any Disorders should arise thereupon*. Advising him also, to *Catechize, Read and Expound the Scriptures*; and have more *frequent Preaching* than had been hitherto *Usual* in the *Cathedral*, till he should have further Directions from the *Parliament*. Notwithstanding this Letter, Mr. *Hitch* continued to *Officiate*, as before: Upon which *Cromwell* with a Party of Soldiers, attended by the *Rabble*, came into the Church, in time of Divine Service, with his Hat on; and directing himself to Mr. *Hitch*, said, *I am a Man under Authority, and am commanded to dismiss this Assembly*. Upon which Mr. *Hitch* made a Pause; but *Cromwell* and the *Rabble* passing up towards the *Communion-Table*, Mr. *Hitch* proceeded with the Service; at which *Cromwell* returned; and laying his hand upon his Sword, in a Passion, bid Mr. *Hitch leave off his Fooling, and come down*; and so drove out the whole Congregation.

CLERKSON, .
HIND, .
WIBOROUGH, .
WESTWOOD, .
} *Clergy Vicars Places.*

All these, together with Mr. *Hitch*, I find so in 1642; which is my only Authority for setting them down here as the Suffering Vicars. Whether any of them Died before the Total Dissolution of the Cathedrals (and if so, who succeeded them) or whether any of them Lived to the *Restoration*) I am wholly Uninformed.

E X E T E R.

RALPH BROWNRIGG, D. D. *Bishoprick-Mastership* of *Cath. Hall, Cambridge*, And ** Prebend* of the *5th Stall* in the *Church* of *Ely*. . . . . } * At least no one succeeded in this Prebend till the Restoration.

This Learned and most Religious Person was Born at *Ipswich* in *Suffolk*; and being a Youth of Bright Parts and Singular Hopes, was sent to *Pembroke-Hall* in *Cambridge*; of which he afterwards became both *Scholar* and *Fellow*; and was at last preferred to the Mastership of *Catherine-Hall* in that *University*; and he kept up the *Discipline* of that *College* to such an *Height*, that it Flourished exceedingly under him, and was much encreased during his Government, both in its *Revenues* and *Buildings*. He was sometime also *Chaplain* to Bishop *Morton*, had a Prebend of *Durham*, (though in a *Manuscript List* of the Prebendaries of that *Church*, which I have seen, he is not mentioned) the *Arch-deaconry* of *Coventry*, and the *Rectory* of *Barley* in *Hertfordshire*. He also underwent the Office of **Vice-Chancellor* several times, which he discharged to the great Satisfaction of all People, and with great Credit to himself. In the Year 1641, he was nominated to this *See* (upon the Translation of Dr. *Hall* to *Norwich*) was Elected *March* 31, 1642, and Installed the First of *June* following; but the *Troubles* would not allow him any long *Enjoyment* of it. About the Year 1645, he was Deprived of the Mastership of *Catherine-Hall*, for a Pious Learned (and to be sure Loyal) Sermon which he Preached before That University (according to the Duty of his *Then* Office of Vice-Chancellor) on the Day of his Majesty's Inauguration. He was then succeeded in the Mastership by Mr. *Spurstow*; and afterwards Suffered in his Bishoprick also, in common with the other Prelates, to so great a Degree, that, as his *Epitaph* expresses it, he was

Facultatibus pene omnibus spoliatus.

Although, before he became a Bishop, he had been much Admir'd and Esteem'd by Mr. *Pym*, Mr. *Marshall* and others of that Stamp. He was once also Assaulted, and like to have been Stoned by the Rabble. From these his Sufferings he retired, for some time, to the House of *Tho. Rich*, Esq; at *Shunning* in *Berkshire*; but at last, about a Year before his Death, was permitted to be Preacher at the *Temple*; in which Employment he Died the 7th of *December* 1659. Part of his Character in his *Epitaph*, is this:

Vir undique Egregius, Doctior an Melior dubites; pia Literatura, pene ad miraculum Imbutus:— Tam vultui quàm vitæ Majestate, Venerandus:— in concionibus sacris frequens dominatur, in disputationibus scholasticis semper Triumphator:— Factarum ingenti, ut decuit, animo tulit, de sacrilegis, non spolin sollicitus:— Charitatis in omnes copiâ refertus, &c.

Life of Morton, p. 410. p. 162.

Dugd. Warwick. p. 127.

Newc. Rep. Eccles. Vol. I. p. 800.

*Viz. in 1617, 1618, 1643, 1644.

Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 865; Life by Bp. Gauden, passim.

Lloyd, Mem. p. 491, &c. Fuller, Hist. of Cambr. p. 169.

He was nominated one of the Assembly of Divines. Scob. Coll. p. 41

If the rest of it may be taken from Dr. *Gauden*, as it is dispersed up and down in his Life of this Prelate, He was a Person of *Incomparable* Clearness, Candor, Solidness, Sweetness, Dexterity and Eloquence; of Great Meekness, Humility and Patience, particularly under his Sufferings, which he bore with great Resolution and Chearfulness; and had once the Courage to advise *Cromwell* to *Restore* the King to his *Just Rights*.

He had a Widow of Germin-ton 1702

On

On the *Reſtoration* he was ſucceeded in this *Biſhoprick* by *John Gauden*, D. D. who was Elected *November* 3, 1660, and Inſtalled the 11*th* of the following Month.

The Dean and Canons of this Church are all Prebendaries of course; which I here note once for all, to avoid the trouble of inſerting Preb. under each of their Names.

WILLIAM PETERSON, D.D. *Deanery, Dipford*, R. in *Devon*. . . . And St. *Breock*, R. in *Cornwall*, worth 300 *l. per annum.*

Where this Excellent Perſon was Born, or in what *Univerſity* Educated, I am wholly uninformed. He was Inſtalled Prebendary of this *Church* the 16*th* of *Auguſt* 1619, (being then A. M.) on the Promotion of Dr. *John Howſon*, to the Biſhoprick of *Oxford*; and the 24 of *June* 1621, (being at that time B. D.) he was Elected *Canon Reſidentiary*, on the Advancement of Dr. *John Bridgman* to the See of *Cheſter*: And was at laſt Advanced himſelf to this *Deanery*, on the Death of Dr. *Matthew Sutcliffe*, in the Year 1629, being Inſtalled to it the 18*th* of *July* that Year. When the Rebellion broke out, he taſted as *deep* of the *Bitter Cup*, as moſt of the *Loyal Clergy* then living: And his Uſage at his Rectory of St. *Breock* was ſo peculiar, that I have choſen to relate it at large in the Firſt Part, in order to give the Reader a *juſt Notion* of the *Committees* of thoſe times. The Whole of what he was deprived of, was at leaſt 1000 *l. per Annum*. From which he was reduced to *a very Low and Mean Condition*. An Ancient Perſon, who very well remembred him, informed me, that he was *Plundered, Turned out of Doors*, and forced to retire to a *Little Houſe* within the *Cloſe* at *Exeter*; where a Gentleman of his Acquaintance, who one day paid him a Viſit, took the freedom to ask him *how he ſubſiſted*, ſeeing he had been ſo *thoroughly ſtripp'd*; To which the good old Gentleman anſwered, *He lived by ſelling thoſe few Goods which his Servants had fortunately ſaved from the Paws of the mercileſs Ravagers*; and withal added, that he was then reduced *ſo low*, that he had but *Two Beds left*, and muſt be obliged *to Sell one of them*, or elſe he *ſhould want Bread*: Which his Friend repreſenting to the Honourable Sir *William Courtney* of this *County*, that Noble Gentleman generouſly Supported him during the remaining part of the *Uſurpation*. There goes of him likewiſe this Remarkable Story, That *Cromwell* ſeeing him one day paſs the Streets of *London*, (and poſſibly knowing him to be a *Diſtreſſed Cavalier*, by the Meanneſs of his Habit) ſaid, *There goes a Church of* England *Man, who, I will warrant you, has Courage enough to die for his Religion*. And that very day, a Gentleman wholly unknown to him, traced him to his Lodgings, invited him the next day to a *Dinner*, and withal gave him a Purſe of Money. He was alſo ſeveral times after ſupplied with Money from an unknown Hand, tho' he gueſſed it to be *Cromwell's*. He juſt lived to the *Reſtoration*, and died in 1661. At which time he was ſucceeded in his Prebend by *Roger Aſhton*, who was Collated to it on the Firſt of *March* that Year. On the 23*d* of *December* 1661, *George Cary* (who ſoon after by *Two Sudden Vacancies*, ſucceeded in the Deanery alſo) was Elected into his Canonry; but in his Deanery, at that time, he had for his Succeſſor, Dr. *Seth Ward*, who was Elected to it the 26*th* of *December* the Year above-named. As for his immediate Succeſſors in his Livings at the time of his Sequeſtrations, I know this only, That one *Walplace* was ſubſtituted in his room at * *Dipford*, and one *Innis* at St. *Breock*; who ſurrendred to him again on the *Reſtoration*; tho' recounted by the *Abridgment*, as Ejected thence.

* And in 1657, one Edw. Noſworthy got that Living.

WILLIAM COTTON, A. M. *Chanterſhip. Canonry Reſidentiary*, ... *Silverton* R. And † *Whimple* R. } In *Devon*; the *Two* worth 800 *l. per Annum.*

† Some ſay he Reſigned this Living to one Serle, on certain Conditions, but I am not ſure of this: And if it was ſo, I believe it to be only a forced Reſignation on the Ordinance againſt Pluralities.

He was the Eldeſt Son of Dr. *William Cotton*, then late Biſhop of this Church: Whoſe Pedigree I have ſeen deduced down, for very many 100 Years, home to himſelf, through ſeveral of the Crowned Heads of *England, Scotland, France*, and other great Perſonages of the Firſt Rank; and Signed by the Hand of the Famous *Mr. Camden*. He became *Prebendary, Chaunter*, and *Canon* of this Church about the middle of 1606, on the Reſignation (as I conjecture) of the *Biſhop* his Father; who, if I miſtake not, held all theſe in *Commendam* until that time. Beſides his Spiritual Preferments, he was poſſeſſed of ſeveral conſiderable Temporal Eſtates; all which, together with his Eccleſiaſtical Livings, he was deprived of (tho' allowed afterwards, as I gueſs, to Compound for ſome of his Temporals) and not only Turned out of them, but Plundered alſo. And, to add to the Bitterneſs of his Sufferings; one of the *Chief Actors* in them, was one *Barton of Silverton*, his near *Neighbour*; and one whom *Mr. Cotton* had ſaved from being Plundered, and being treated as a *Rebel* deſerved, when the *King's* Forces were in theſe Parts. He had, at the time of the *Sequeſtration*, a Wife and Eight Children; which he ſhelter'd, for ſome time, in a little Houſe that he Rented, in or near the Town of *Silverton*; but was himſelf forced to *Fly* into the County of *Cornwall*, for the Safety and Security of his Perſon; where at length he Died, at his Seat of *Boſcaux-Caſtle*, about the Year 1649, or 1650; and the whole Family is lately Extinct, by the Death of his Youngeſt Son Sir *John Cotton*, (Knighted by King *James* II.) who Died about Four Years ſince, without any Iſſue. He was a Perſon of a Meek and Humble Temper, of a Grave and Sober Converſation, of Exemplary Piety, Charity, and Learning. His firſt Succeſſor at *Silverton*, was one *Nath. Byfield*, who never paid him any *Fifths*, as far as I can learn; tho' poſſibly, ſome of his Temporal Eſtates, which he had again recovered, might Exclude him from that Benefit. After him came one *Richard Bryan*, who had accepted of this Living, on Condition to Reſign it again to *Mr. Edward Cotton* (the Son of this *Sufferer*, and afterwards *D. D.* and *Treaſurer* of this Church; but not then in *Orders*) if ever he ſhould Qualify himſelf for it; which accordingly *Mr. Cotton* did on the *Reſtoration*; but he was forced to get *Mr. Bryan* the good Living of *Iſlington* in this County, and to Pay him ſomething beſides, out of *Silverton*. Yearly, before he could get him to Retire from it; which was all he did; for he never Reſigned, but kept himſelf ſtill Veſted of the *Parſonage*; and on the Death of the then Dr. *Edward Cotton* (with an Eye to which he had ſtill preſerved the *Right* in himſelf) he returned again to *Silverton*, and died in Poſſeſſion of it. After the *Reſtoration* Mr. *Cotton* the *Sufferer*, was Succeeded in his *Chantry, Canonry*, and *Prebend*, by Dr. *Seth Ward* (who had been *Collated* to the Former of them by Biſhop *Brownrigg*, when there was not the leaſt Appearance of his ever Enjoying it, *viz.* about the Year 1649) to all of which he was Admitted *September* 18. 1660.

Pope's *Life of Biſhop Ward*, p. 197.

Who came about May 1654, and had them only by the Parſonage-Houſe, Glebe, and 60 *l.* a Year Ordered him.

Pope's *Life of Biſhop Ward*, p. 20.

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LAURENCE BURNELL, D. D. ... *Chancellorship*, ... And *Canonry-Resident*. ...

He was Born in *Nottinghamshire*, but in which of the Universities he was Educated, I know not. This is sure, that his great Worth had recommended him to the Service of both King *James* and King *Charles* I. in the Quality of *Chaplain*. In 1624, (*July* 7.) he was Collated to a *Prebend* of this Church (being then *B.D.*) on the Death of *Nicholas Morston*, and was Inftalled on the 22*d* of the fame Month. The fame Day he was likewife Inftalled *Chancellor*, on the Refignation (I gue(s) of *Edward Cotton* (who will afterwards be mentioned) and had been Elected *Canon-Refidentiary* two days before, on a Vacancy occafioned by the Death of *Nicholas Morston*, juft now mentioned, if I miftake not. He was, (aith *Mercurius* P. 249. *Ruflicus*, a *Grave and Learned Man*; and refufing to fubmit to the outragious *Impofitions* of the *Rebels*, whilft they were *Ravaging* and *Plundering* the *Cathedral* of *Exeter*, they ordered him to be taken *by Night in his Bed* (to which he was alfo at that time *confined by Sickneſs*) and carried to Prifon; but upon much importunity, and Tender of the beft Security that City afforded, he was fpared for the prefent. He Died *November* the 12*th*, 1647, in the 68*th* Year of his Age, and on the *Reftoration* was *ſucceeded* by *Richard Mervin*, *B.D.* (as I ſhall mention by and by) in both his *Chancellorſhip* and *Canonry*; and in his *Prebend* by *John Copleſtone*, A. M. (afterwards D. D. and *Provoſt* of *King's-College* in *Cambridge*) who was *Admitted* September 29, 1660.

ROBERT HALL, D. D. *Treaſurerſhip*, *Canonry-Reſident*. ... And *Stokeintinny*, R. in *Devon*. ...

He was the Eldeſt Son of the moſt Pious Biſhop *Hall*, then lately Tranſlated from the *See* of this Church, to that of *Norwich*; and had been Educated at *Exeter-College* in *Oxford*. *March* the 4*th*, 1628, he was Collated to a Prebend in this Church, on the Death of ------ *Osbourn*. *July* 17, in the following Year, he was Inſtalled *Treaſurer*, in the room of *Robert Law* deceaſed: The Day following he was Admitted to the *Canonry*, which was become Vacant by the Death of Dr. *Matthew* *He had been ſometimes Archdeacon of Cornwall, but Reſigned that Archdeaconry to his Brother George, in 1641, as we ſhall ſee by and by.* *Sutcliffe*, the *late Dean*; and *October* 19, 1643, he proceeded D.D. at *Oxford*. Some time after the War broke out (upon the paſſing of the Ordinance againſt *Pluralities*, as I conjecture) he was forced to Reſign his Living of *Stokeintinny* into the Hands of the Biſhop; who was the Patron of it, and beſtow'd it upon Mr. *Samuel Hall*, (then *Sub-Dean* of this Church, and Brother to the *Treaſurer*;) Who he afterwards, to pleaſe the Men of the times, accepted likewiſe of another Preſentation to it, from the *Keepers of the Liberties of England*, the Original of which I have ſeen. However, Dr. *Hall*, the *Treaſurer*, was permitted to keep the Rectory of *Clyſtheydon* in this County, all the time of the *Uſurpation*; and there continued a great Patron and Supporter of the *Sequeſtred Clergy*. He lived to the *Reſtoration*, and was Re-poſſeſs'd of his Preferments in this *Church*, but demanded not his Living of *Stoke* again from his Brother. He Died the 29*th* of *May* 1667, in the 61*ſt* Year of his Age; and was then ſucceeded in his *Prebend*, *Canonry*, and *Treaſury*, by *Baldwin Acland*, D. D. who was Inſtalled to the *Firſt* and the *Laſt* of them *June* 14, 1667, and to the *Canonry* the Day following. He was, ſaith *Wood*, *a Learned Man, a Conſtant Preacher, very Hoſpitable and Pious.* Which Character of him, I can aſſure the Reader, is a very Juſt one. Ath. Vol. II. p. 721.

AARON WILSON, *D.D. Arch-deaconry of Exeter*, ... *Canonry-Reſid.* ... And *Plymouth*, V. in this *County*. ...

He was Educated at *Queen's-College* in *Oxford*; (but whether Born in the Northern Parts of *England*, as his *College*, and the *Termination* of his *Name* may ſeem to intimate, I cannot learn) and was Admitted *D. D.* of that Univerſity in 1639. He firſt occurs *Prebendary* of this *Church* about the latter End of 1633; and was (as I conceive) Collated to it on the Death of *Thos. Barnes*, who had been alſo *Canon-Reſidentiary* and *Arch-deacon* of *Exeter*: In which laſt Station Dr. *Wilſon* alſo ſucceeded him; and was Inſtalled *Jan.* 16, 1633, being at that time *B.D.* *October* 2, 1641, he was himſelf alſo choſen *Canon-Reſidentiary* on the *Death* of *Hugh Chuimleigh*. In the Beginning of the *Rebellion* he was ſent *Priſoner in the Ships* to *Portſmouth*; and *through Grief and ill Uſage* contracted a *dangerous Sickneſs*: But obtaining his Liberty, he returned to *Exeter*, and *died* there about the Year 1643. In the *Vicaridge* of *Plymouth* one Mr. *Bedford* was, by his Majeſty, appointed *Succeſſor* to Dr. *Wilſon*; but the *Times over-ruling*, the famous Mr. *George Hughes* was, by the *Factious Part of the Town*, thruſt into that *Vicaridge*; where he continued till the *Act of Uniformity* removed him. Dr. *Wilſon's* Body was conveyed to *Plymouth*, and lies buried in his *Church* there, under an *Inſcription* which is too long here to inſert; but begins thus: *Wood*, Ath. Vol. I. p. 198. He had ſome time the Rectory of St. Stephen's Wallbrook in London; which he Reſigned in 1633. Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Vol. I. p. 340.

Luges amiſſum Pietas Parentem, &c.

In his *Canonry* ſucceeded *George Hall* (at that time alſo *Arch-deacon* of *Cornwall*, as will by and by be ſaid) who was Elected to it *September* 23, 1643; but in his *Prebend* and *Arch-deaconry* ſucceeded

EDWARD YOUNG, D. D. *Arch-deaconary of Exeter*, *Prebend* of this *Church*, ... *Prebend* of *Norwich*, ... And *Hadſtock*, R. in *Eſſex*. ... Quere whether he was more than B. D. at the Time of his Sequeſtration. I take it to be the ſame Perſon who loſt All theſe Preferments, and take Hadſtock in Eſſex, to be the ſame Living with Haverhook in Eſſex: Otherwiſe there was a Living of that Name, in that County, under Sequeſtration alſo which ought to be inſerted in a Diſtinct Article.

This Worthy Perſon was an intimate Friend and Companion of Biſhop *Brownrigg's*, and was by that *Learned Prelate* (in his Time, at leaſt) Preferred in this *Church*; being Inſtalled in the *Arch-deaconry September* 21, 1643, and in the *Prebend December* 21, following. He was alſo, as I find, Rector of *Auſtie* in *Hertfordſhire*. The Dare of his Admiſſion to that Living doth not appear; but he is placed betwixt Dr. *Montfort*, who was Admitted in 1640, and Dr. *Elwerwood*, who was Admitted in 1661, upon Dr. *Young's* Refignation. After the *Reſtoration* he was Elected *Canon-Reſidentiary* of this *Church*, on the Refignation of Dr. *George Hall*, and was Inſtalled to it the 22*d* of *December* 1660. *Auguſt* the 21*ſt*, 1662, he was Elected *Dean*, on the Promotion of Dr. *Seth Ward* to the *Epiſcopal See* of this *Church*: At which time he Reſigned his *Prebend* of *Norwich*. He held likewiſe the Rich Living of *Up-Leman* in this County; but lived a very little while to enjoy Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 898. Gandon's Life of Bp. Brownrigg, p. 205. Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Vol. I. p. 797.

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joy these Preferments: For he died in 1663; when *Geo. Cary*, L. L. D. (who had also succeeded him in his *Arch-deaconry*, on his Promotion to the *Deanery*, and was Installed in it *Aug.* 18, 1662) was nominated *Dean* in his room, and Elected to it *Aug.* 31, that Year. In his *Canonry* succeeded *Francis Fulwood* (who will be after mentioned) to which he was admitted *September* 26, 1663; and *Sept.* 17, the same Year, *Daniel Estcot, B.D.* (afterwards Arch-deacon of *Exeter* likewife) was Collated to this Prebend.

He gave 40l. a year out of an Eſtate in Farmton-Pelham, to be divided among the Poor of the Parish of Burnham, in Hertfordshire, upon the 25th of May, or before for the Reſtoration of the King.

Chaun. Antiq. p. 229. *I do not find that he had by Preferment any Relation to this Parish, and therefore poſſibly he was a Native of it, or of ſome Neighbouring Place in this County.* Quare.

EDWARD COTTON, A. M. *Arch-deaconry of Totneſs, Canonry-Reſid.* . . . . . *Shodbrook*, R. } And *Bridiſtow*, R. } in *Devon.*

He was Brother to the Chaunter above-mentioned, and Educated at *Chriſt-Church* in *Oxford*. He firſt occurs Prebendary in the Year 1611, at which time he ſucceeded, as I conjecture, on the Reſignation of *William Huchenſon* (of whom more by and by.) In 1613, I find him Chancellor, on the Death of *John Leach*; and he continued poſſeſt of that Dignity till the Year 1622; about which time, if I miſtake not, he Reſigned it to *Lawrence Burnell*, as is before ſaid. In the ſame Year, (*viz.* 1613) on the Tenth of *July*, he was Elected *Canon* on the *Death* of the ſame *John Leach*; and *March* the Sixth, 1621, he was Inſtalled in this *Arch-deaconry*, on the Reſignation of his Brother *William Cotton* before-mentioned. When the Rebellion began, he was, as well as his Brother, poſſeſſed of *Temporal Eſtates* to a conſiderable Value, and ran the ſame Fate with him; being *deprived of all*, both *Temporals and Spirituals*, by the *Iniquity* of the Times, having his *Goods alſo Plundered*, and his *Family forced from his Houſe and Habitation*. He had a Daughter married to one Mr. *James Rich*, a Major under my Lord *Hopton*; who being unfortunately killed at the Siege of *Briſtol*, his Death ſo ſenſibly affected his Wife, that ſhe fell into a Languiſhing and Conſumptive Condition: And having a deſire to fetch her *laſt Breath* in the Parſonage-Houſe at *Shodbrook*, where ſhe had receiv'd her *Firſt*, ſhe could not obtain that Favour from the Intruder. Mr. *Cotton* died about the Year 1647. His Succeſſor in the Living of *Shodbrook*, on the Sequeſtration, was one *Tho. Preſcott*, who came thither from *Inwardleigh* in this County; and in the Year 1660, to ſecure his Title to this *Rich Parſonage*, took out the Broad Seal for it *per lapſum*; but was again diſpoſſeſs'd in 1662, for Nonconformity. In his Living at *Bridiſtow*, at the time of the Sequeſtration alſo, ſucceeded Mr. *Knapman*; whom I find ſetled here by Order of the Houſe of Commons, in the Year 1647. As for his Preferments in this Church, on the *Reſtoration* his Arch-deacony was conferred on *Francis Fulwood* (before-mentioned under Dr. *Young*) who was Inſtalled *Auguſt* the 31ſt, 1660. And in his Canonry ſucceeded Dr. *Henry Byam*, as I ſhall in mention by and by. But who ſucceeded in his Prebend, I know not, unleſs it were *William Banks*, as indeed I have ſome good reaſon to think.

WILLIAM HELLIAR, . *Arch-deaconry of Barum, Canonry-Reſid.* . . . . . And * *Dunchideock*, R. in *Devon.* . .

* *He had another Living in this County, and I gueſs, was deprived of them, or rather, to ſpeak more properly, was, as I believe, Diſturbed in the Poſſeſſion of Both his Livings, and not Formally Sequeſtred by any Committee &c.*

He was a Native of the County of *Devon*, and had been Chaplain to Queen *Elizabeth*, as one of his *Deſcendants* hath informed me. He was one of the Firſt Fellows of *Chelſea College*, nominated by King *James* I. He occurs Canon of this Church in the Year 1602, and became Arch-deacon of *Barum* in the Year 1603, in the Place of *William Tooker*, at that time, deceaſed (as I conjecture).

Fac. Ch. Hiſt. Cent. 17. p. 151.

When the Rebels were Ravaging this Cathedral, and Plundering the *Loyaliſts* at *Exeter*, they ſeized this Reverend Gentleman, being then almoſt 90 Years of Age, dragged him *out of his Bed at Midnight*, and hurried him *away to Priſon*, and from thence to the *Ship*; becauſe he *refuſed* to contribute ſuch Sums as they demanded, towards ſupporting the *Rebellion*. *In the Way to Priſon they threw Dirt in his Face, and beat the Old Man ſo cruelly, that his Roaring and Out-cries were heard, and pitied by all his Neighbours; and at laſt, not able to endure (by reaſon of his extream old Age) the barbarous Uſage of the Rebels, he was forced to redeem his Liberty at* 800 *Pounds*. Beſides this, I know very little more of him, ſave that the Altar-Piece of the Church (which, I have been told, thoſe who underſtand Painting, eſteem a Maſter-piece) was Beautified and Adorned at his Procurement, at leaſt, if not his Prime Charge. But whether he had an Eye in it upon recommending himſelf further to Arch-biſhop *Laud* (to whom he was otherwiſe known before) as ſome have ſuggeſted, is more than I will take upon me to determine. At his Living of *Dunchideock* he was ſucceeded (whether immediately I cannot tell) by one *Hunt*, who was deprived for Nonconformity, in 1662. Mr. *Helliar* died about the latter End of 1643; at which time *Richard Mervyn*, B.D. ſucceeded in the Right of his Canonry, as I ſhall after mention; but no one ſucceeded either in his Prebend, or Arch-deaconry, until the *Reſtoration*; when *Oliver Naylor*, A.M. had the Former conferred on him *Jan.* 19, 1660; as the Latter was on *James Smith*, B.D. who was inſtalled in it *Auguſt* 31, in the ſame Year: At which time Mr. *Smith* was alſo Admitted to Dr. *Cox*'s Canonry and Prebend. The 15th of *September* 1660, (*Mervyn* having, as we ſhall ſee *afterwards*, quitted his Right to *Helliar*'s Canonry) *Edward Cotton* (Son of the *ſuffering* Chaunter before-mentioned, and *afterwards Treaſurer* of this Church) was Admitted to it.

Mere. Ruſt. p. 243.

GEORGE HALL, A. M. *Arch-deaconry of Cornwall, Canonry-Reſid.* . . . . . And *Minhinnet*, R. in *Cornwall*. . . .

He was another Son of the Pious Biſhop *Hall*, and was Born at *Waltham* in *Eſſex*, whilſt that good Prelate was Rector there. He had his Education at *Exeter-College* in *Oxford*, of which he was *Fellow*, and to which, at the time of his *Death* he was a *conſiderable Benefactor*. *December* 23, 1639, he was Collated to a Prebend in this Church, on the Death of *Tho. Hutton*. *Octeber* 8, 1641, he was Inſtalled *Arch-deacon* of *Cornwall*, on the Reſignation of his Eldeſt Brother *Robert*; and *September* 23, 1643, was Elected into Dr. *Wilſon*'s Canonry; in which he therefore made a *ſecond* Sufferer. After his Sequeſtration from his Living in *Cornwall*, he would have kept a ſmall School for his Subſiſtence, but could not be permitted to do it; tho' towards the End of the Uſurpation he was allowed to Preach, firſt at *St. Bartholomew's-Exchange*, and *afterwards* at *St. Botolph's-Aldersgate* in *London*. After the *Reſtoration* he was made Chaplain to his Majeſty, Canon of *Windſor*, Arch-deacon of *Canterbury*, and in the Year 1662,

Wood, Ath. vol. II. p. 297. *Where alſo ſee what he wrote.*

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1662, was promoted to the See of *Worcester*; in Poſſeſſion of which he *died Auguſt* 23, 1668. On his Promotion to the Biſhoprick, his Preferments in this Church were diſpoſed of in the following manner: *Edward Cotton* (Son to the Suffering Chaunter of this Church, then *A. M.* afterwards D. D. Canon-Reſidentiary and Treaſurer) was Inſtalled to his *Arch-deaconry, September* 15, 1660, *per Promotionem, &c. Edward Young*, D. D. (the *ſuffering* Arch-deacon of *Exeter* before-mentioned) was Inſtalled to his Canonry *December* 22, the ſame Year, *per Reſignationem, &c.* and *Jan.* 18, 1660, his Prebend was conferred *(per Reſignationem* alſo) on *Tho. Long*, B. D. the *well-known* and *perpetual Adverſary* of Mr. *Baxter*, and Author of ſeveral other Pieces directed to the Service of the *Church of England*; for one of which he had a Tender made him of the *Biſhoprick of Briſtol*, by that moſt Excellent *Arch-Prelate* Dr. *William Sancroft* (whoſe *Original Letter* for that purpoſe I have ſeen;) but *refuſing* it, he continued at *Exeter*, without any further *Advancement* in this or any other Church, and *died* there *December* 7, 1707.

SAMUEL HALL, A. M. *Sub-deanery*, And *Prebend*. . . . . }

I have been informed, that he was alſo Arch-deacon of Norfolk, *but is moſt to be a Miſtake. See* Wood, Ath. *Vol.* I. *p.* 394.

He was likewiſe Son to the Excellent Biſhop *Hall*. He firſt occurs *Prebendary* in the latter end of 1640, in the room of *Hugh Coulmeigh* then *deceaſed*. He was in a manner Perſecuted out of the Living of *Peter-Tavy* in *Devon*; but allowed afterwards to keep that of *Stokeintinny* in the ſame County. He lived after the *Reſtoration* ſeveral Years, not dying till about the Year 1674: At which time he was ſucceeded in this *Sub-deanery* by *Nicholas Hall*, (then A. M. Collated to it *Mar.* 17, 1704. *afterwards* D. D. Canon-Reſid. and Treaſurer) and in his *Prebend* by *J. Gilbert*, A.M. Collated *March* 18, 1674, now Canon-Reſid. and Vicar of *Plimouth*.

WILLIAM HUCHENSON, *D. D. Canonry-Reſid.* . . . . . And *Cheriton*, Ep. . . . . }

Query whether he be the ſame Perſon with the Arch-deacon *of Lewes, in the Church of* Chicheſter.

Wood, Ath. *Vol.* I. *p.* 764.

Rep. Eccleſ. *Vol.* I. *p.* 95.

He was Son to the Learned Dr. *Huchenſon*, one of the *Diviines* appointed by his Majeſty King *James* I. to Revile and Correct the *Tranſlation of the Bible*, after the Conference at *Hampton Court*; was Bred, as I conjecture, at St. *John's College* in *Oxford*: For I find he proceeded B. D. of that College in the Year 1596; and by conſequence Mr. *Newcourt* ſeems to conjecture aright, That he was the *ſame William Huchenſon*, who in the Year 1581, became Arch-deacon of St. *Alban's*, Vicar of *Rickmondſworth* in *Hertfordſhire*, and Rector of St. *Chriſtopher's* in *London*; in 1584, Rector of St. *Botolph's Biſhopſgate*; in 1588, Vicar of *Hutton* in *Eſſex*, and *Prebendary* of *Wildland* in the Church of St. *Paul's* and in 1591, was Removed to the *Prebend* of *Hoxton* in the ſame Church: All which *Preferments* (the Arch-deaconry only excepted, concerning which *quære*) he Voided, as he had Obtained them, *ſucceſſively* before *Feb.* 13, 1607. When he had a Prebendary of this Church *conferred* upon him, on the Reſignation of the Right Reverend Father in God *William Cotton*, then Biſhop of this Church. About the Year 1610, he Reſigned his Prebend, and was ſucceeded the Year *following*, by Mr. *Edward Cotton*, before-mentioned, if I miſtake not. Soon *after* I find him Prebendary again, and a little *after that*, he is again *Omitted*, and *June* 11, 1624, he had another Prebend *conferred* upon him, on the Reſignation of *Thomas Hutton*, D. D. About the Year * 1609, I find him *Arch-deacon* of *Cornwall*, which *Dignity* he Reſigned in the Year 1617, to *William Parker*. *July* 11, 1629, (being then † A. M.) he was Elected *Canon* of this Church, on the *Death* of *Robert Law*, who had been Treaſurer.

**Wood ſaith he ſeated himſelf in the Year* 1601.

Ibid.

† *As appears on the Chapter Acts of this Church.*

The‡ is be inconſiſtent with what Wood, *as before-mentioned, ſaith of his* Diſpoſe, *unleſs it were the* Father *of this Sufferer, or any other* William Huchenſon, *who is meant by* Wood.

When the Rebels were Plundering the *Cathedral of Exeter*, and committing their Ravages there, they ſeized this Reverend and Worthy Perſon, and *violently carried him away towards the Ship*, in order to Impriſon him there, for *refuſing* to Advance ſuch Sums as they demanded from him, towards the Support of the *Rebellion*. He was at that time in a weak and infirm Condition; and as he was carried thro' the Streets, *was abus'd and hooted at by the Boys, and expoſed to the affronts and Revilings of the baſe, inſolent Multitude*. In his Living of *Cheriton* ſucceeded (but not immediately, there being One at leaſt, between them) one *Torway*, who *Conformed* at the *Reſtoration*, and by that means kept Poſſeſſion of the Living, this Reverend Dr. dying in the Year 1643, (ſo early were his *Sufferings*) and there being no Regular Incumbent after him to claim the Place. How *long*, or *how much* of the Revenues of his *Canonry* he was deprived of, I cannot juſtly ſay; but his dying ſo *Early* in the *Rebellion*, made way for Two more to Succeed and Suffer, in his Prebend and Canonry, at the *General Diſſolution of the Cathedrals*; the Former of which was *George Kendall* (who will be *after* mentioned in this *Liſt*) as the Latter was,

Mere. Ruſt. *p.* 243.

He had alſo the Living of Ken near Exon; *but whether his Perſecutors touched him in that Part alſo, I cannot inform.*

WILLIAM COX, D. D. *Canonry-Reſid. Chaunterſhip*, And *Preb. Nervæ Villæ.* } in the *Church* of *Chicheſter*.

And probably a Living (or Livings) *in or near the County of* Suſſex; *and*

I cannot recover the Name of it. See Southampton *and* Suſſex, *and* quære.

I am not directly informed, but may gueſs, that Dr. William Cox, Chaunter of Chicheſter, *and this* Dr William Cox, *were the ſame Perſon; which ſeveral Circumſtances from plainly to intimate.*

The firſt Notices that I can meet with, of this Gentleman, are, that he had made himſelf Eminent in the County of *Suſſex*, by his great Learning; and particularly by a Conference with *Fiſher* the *Jeſuite*, whom he baffled in a Publick Diſputation. He was Perſecuted, and Plundered of all he had, and thence driven, as I conceive, into theſe Parts, and *September* 23, 1643, was Admitted to a Prebend of this *Church*, on the Reſignation of *Samuel Travers*; and the 9th of *March* following was Elected *Canon* in the room of Dr. *Huchenſon*, as is before-ſaid. The Uſage he met with from the *Rebels* in this City, exceeds Belief, and is thus related by the Author of *Merc. Ruſt.* in the 61ſt, and following Pages. After the Victory obtained over the Rebels, by Sir *Ralph Hopton*, near *Stratton* in *Cornwall*, it was the Fortune of this Reverend Perſon, to be diſpatched on an Errand, ſuitable to his Function, which was, with ſome Propoſals of Peace, to the Garriſon of *Exeter*. When the Doctor arrived at the Firſt Guard, he was Blind-folded, and in that manner conducted to the Quarters of the Earl of *Stamford*; who received him in a Manner very unbecoming his *own Quality*, as well as that of the Meſſenger: For he gave him all the *reproachful Names he could imagine*, and *ſware he would hang him inſtantly*: But firſt, to extort a *Confeſſion from him*, he *offers a Knife or Dagger to his Breaſt*, demanding an Anſwer to ſome Queſtions which he

There was one William Cox *of* New-Coll. *Created D. D. at* Oxford, *among other Loyaliſts in* 1642. *Poſſibly he was the ſame Perſon with this Sufferer.* Wood, Ath. *Vol.* II. *p.* 715.

I have alſo an imperfect Account of this from the County of Suſſex, *with the Variation of ſeveral Material Circumſtances; and this among them, that it was a Bear upon him in a Party of the Garriſon of* Chicheſter. *The Miſtake, it may be, aroſe from hence, that he was better known by his Preferments in that Church and Country, than by his Later Preferments in this Church of* Exeter.

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he then asked him: The Dr. with great Presence of Mind replied, That he was *ordered to deliver some Letters from the Army in Cornwall*, but had *no Commission to answer any Questions*; upon which the *Earl* renews his *Reproaches, and makes offers to stab him*; but finding he could not terrifie the Dr. into a Complyance, he then demands of him the Letters that he had brought: The Handkerchief wherewith the Dr. was hoodwinked, had been fastened with a Pin, which he had to *that Time* held in his *Hand*, after he had pulled the Handkerchief off; and going to take the Letters out of his Pocket, he *put the Pin into his Mouth*; upon which one Major *Baxter* cried out, *What doth the Rogue eat there? He swallows Papers of Intelligence!* Thereupon the *Earl* forgetting his *Peerage*, began, in a ridiculous manner, to *Leap, and Skip, and Frisk, and cried out Treason! and that he was come to betray the City:* And presently, *clapping his Dagger to the Doctor's Breast*, demanded what it was that he had put into his Mouth: The Dr. mildly told him it was *the Pin*, and shewed it him; but the *Major* not being satisfied with that Answer, presently *flies at him, takes him by the Throat, and griped him so hard, that he had almost strangled him*; whilst the *Earl* himself cries out, *cut the Villain's Throat, cut it; and offered to do it with his own Hands, putting his Knife to it thrice for that Purpose*; but the Dr. struggling, still put it by. After this, others that were in the Room, *Beat him about the Head with their Fists*: Others *Scratched his Face*: Some search his *Ears*, others his *Mouth*, (stretching them to such a degree, that they put him to great Torture) to find out Papers. Nor was this all, for they *Tore his Hair from his Head*; and one forced his Fingers *down his very Throat*; insomuch, that at last he *fainted away under their barbarous Usage*, and was very like to have *Expired* upon the Place. The Dr. had a *Trumpeter* sent with him when he came upon the *Message*, whom they treated in a *Barbarous* manner also, but not to that degree they did the Dr. *Himself*. After this they were both ordered into an outer Room, where the same *Insolencies* are again *Renewed*, and the very *Dreggs* of the *People animated* to be the *Executioners* of those *Barbarities* upon the Dr. From hence they are *Committed to Prison*, where they are both *stripped naked, and their Cloaths narrowly searched*; but no Papers *yet* appearing, they were resolved to search *within* as well as *without*, and in a manner to turn them *inside-outside*, and for this purpose prepared Two * *Vomits*, which they *forced them to take*, and *Ply* the Dr. more especially with *Posset-drink*, and an *Infusion* in it to promote the *Operation*: And tho' they saw *That what came from him was with great Difficulty and Torment*, yet they kept him all Night upon this Rack, till at last it drew the Blood from him. This inhuman Usage brought the Dr. so low, that in *Three Days he was not able to receive any Subsistence*; and during *this Extremity and Weakness*, many of the Towns People came to see him, as if he had been a *Publick Show*; who instead of Pitying, Revile and Reproach him; and among the rest, one Lieutenant *Down* rushing (one Night) into the Chamber, asked for the *Jesuit*, and calling him *Rogue, and all those other vile Names which himself deserved*, offered to have murdered him, had not a Soldier there present interposed. After the Dr. had recovered Strength enough to undergo a further Perfecution, he was brought before the Council of War, where he complained of his Usage, contrary to the *Law of Arms*, as well as *Humanity* it self: But *I* do not find he had any Satisfaction made him; instead of it, he was *sent to be imprisoned on Board the Ships* (a very common way of dealing with the Clergy in those Times) at *Topsham*, where the *Stench and noysome Smell had almost poisoned him*. The Doctor's Lady bearing of her Husband's Barbarous Usage, haftened to him at *Exeter*, and with much *Entreaty obtained Leave to go on Ship-board* to be him; but at her Return was *her self Imprisoned*, till the Ship, in which her Husband was confined, failed out of the River for *London*; where the Dr. was long detained a Prisoner in my Lord *Peters's* House in *Aldersgate-street*. Whether this ill Usage might contribute towards the haftening of his Death, I know not, but am sure that it happened before the Restoration: Soon after which happy Time, *James Smith*, B. D. succeeded in Both his *Prebend*, and *Canonry*; and was *Installed* to the *former*, and *Elected* to the *latter*, *Aug.* 30. 1660; and the same day was also *Installed Arch-deacon* of *Barum*.

*My Account from Suffex, saith, it was Poyson they gave him, and that his Life was saved by his taking a Vomit, to bring it up again; but I am satisfied this is a Mistake.

JOHN BURY, then B. D. but soon after D. D. *Canonry-Resid.* And *Heavitree* V. in this County.

*Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 279. where also for what he published.

He was a *Native* of this County, Educated partly at *Corpus-Christi* College in *Oxford* (of which he was elected Scholar) and thence removed to *Baliol-College*, being the *First* that was put in there, by the Lord Chief Justice *Popham*, to receive the Benefit of *Blondell's* Foundation. Afterwards returning into the County, he became Rector of * *Widworthy*, and Vicar of *Heavitree*; as also *Prebendary*, and *Canon-Residentiary* of this *Church*; to the former of which he was collated, *March* the 20th 1631, on the Death of *John Sprott*, and was Elected to the latter (not without *Objections*) on His *Majesty's* Recommendation, *May* 1, 1641, in the room of Dr. *Keller*, then *Deceased*. In the Year 1643, he was employed in some Service for his *Majesty*, and for that Reason was by the *University* of *Oxford*, in the latter End of that Year, ordered to have his *Degree* of Doctor whensoever he should *desire it*: During the *Rebellion* he was once seized by a Party of the *Rebel's Horse*, who were hurrying him away *Prisoner*, but he was fortunately *Relieved* by a Party of the *King's* Forces. His *Sequestration* at *Heavitree* was in good manner *Alleviated* by his obtaining the *Possession* of that *Living* for one Mr. *Bankes* who had *married his Daughter*. He lived after the *Restoration* about Seven Years, was *admitted* Rector of St *Mary Major* in *Exon*, (on the *Deprivation* of *John Bartlet* for *Nonconformity*) *March* 4. 1662, and died *July* 5. 1667, in the Eighty Seventh Year of his Age. On his *Death* his *Prebend* was conferred on *Edward Wittenhall*, then *A. M.* (whose *Collation* bears date *June* 11. 1667) now *D. D.* and Bishop of *Kilmore* in *Ireland*; and in his *Canonry* succeeded *John Wilkins*, D. D. after *Bishop* of *Chester*, who was *Elected* to it in *July* 13. 1667.

* *Though I am otherwise informed that he did not obtain Re-Ordination, and soon after Resigned it again. However Quere.*

I find one Samuel Mallor *presented to this Living in* 1656, *by* Oliver, *and to that Presentation* Mr. Bury's Sequestration *is referred*, but I believe it was granted on the Sequestration of Mr. Barton, whom *see in* Devon.

RICH MERVYN, D. D. *Canonry-Resid.* And *Okehampton* V. in this *County*.

He was of an *Ancient* Family in *Wiltshire*, and *Born* about the Year 1601, at *Pertwood* in that County. He first occurrs *Prebendary* at out the middle of 1634, in the room (as I take it) of *Tho. Clifford* (who, I think, *Resigned*, and had been *Pre-elected* to the next *Canonry* which should become Vacant, a Practice not uncommon in this Church about that Time. This happened to be Mr. *Heliar's Canonry*, who died, as is before said, about the latter End of 1643; at which Time

And so Mervyn makes a Duplicate Sufferer in it

time Mr. *Mervyn* appeared, and put in his Claim to the Canonry; but defired that his Admiſion *might be deferred*, by reaſon of the *Conſuſions*: But ſoon after this, the Cathedrals being *totally diſſolved*, he never enjoyed any of the *Profits*; and at the *Reſtoration* having got his Majeſty's *Mandate* for ſucceeding Dr. *Burnell*, then *dead*, as well in the ſame *Canonry* which *Burnell* held, as in his Chancellorſhip, he Quitted his Right to this Canonry, and ſo was Inſtalled in the Chancellorſhip *Sept.* 1, 1660, and Elected Canon in the room of Dr. *Burnell*, on the 15th of the ſame Month. As for his Vicaridge of *Okehampton*, he was diſpoſſeſſed of that by the Ordinance againſt *Pluralities*, and was then ſucceeded in it by one *Jonas Ware*, who about the Year 1650, turned *Papiſt*, went beyond the Seas, and was, as I have been informed, *Immured* at *Douay*, by Order of the *Inquiſition*, for defending *Janſenius*'s Tenets. In the Year 1661, Mr. *Mervyn* was admitted D.D. of *Exeter-College* in *Oxford*, and died in the Year 1669, in the 69th Year of his Age. If his Character may be taken from his Epitaph, he was an *Honeſt* and *Pious* Man, of a Mild, but Piercing Genius, *Verſed as well in Buſineſs as in Books*, continued *Steady and Immovable in the Intereſt of his Majeſty and the Church, during the Uſurpation*; was *ſparing towards himſelf only, but very Bountiful to his Friends*; and made a very calm and deſirable *Exit*. In his *Chancellorſhip*, *Canonry* and *Prebend*, ſucceeded *Thomas Tomkins*, B.D. who was Admitted to the Prebend *Nov.* 8, 1659, Collated to the Chancellorſhip the ſame day, and Elected to the Canonry the 13th of the ſame Month.

Being ſometimes permitted to keep Bratton-Clovelly in this County.

I have heard alſo, that he had the Offer of a Biſhoprick.

HENRY BYAM, D. D. *Prebend*, . . .
Eaſt-Luckham, R.
And
Selworthy, R. } in *Somerſetſhire*

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 197.

He was Son of *Laurence Byam*, Rector of this Living of *Eaſt-Luckham*, and was Born there in the Year 1580. He was ſent firſt to *Exeter-College* in *Oxford*, and thence Elected *Student* of *Chriſt-Church*. Upon the Death of his Father, about the Year 1612, he ſucceeded in *Luckham*; and *March* 17,* 1641 (on the Death of *Sampſon Streede*) was Collated to a Prebend in this Church. About that time alſo he ſerved the Clergy of *Somerſetſhire* in *Convocation*. Upon the Breaking out of the *Rebellion* he was ſeized by *Blake* (then a Captain of Dragoons, afterwards *Oliver*'s General at Sea) and was the Firſt Perſon ſo uſed, for his Majeſty's Service. After ſome time of Impriſonment, he made his Eſcape, and fled to his Majeſty at *Oxford*; and was made D. D. there. He had at that time Raiſed both Men and Horſes for the King's Service, and Engaged his Five Sons in the ſame moſt *Righteous Cauſe*. His whole Income, as well Spiritual as † Temporal, was by that means expoſed to *Rapine*, *Plunder* and *Sequeſtration*, *his Children to diſtreſs and danger*, *and himſelf to many grievous Shifts and Exigencies*. His Wife and Daughter were left at home, and being perpetually harraſs'd by the Rebels, were at laſt conſtrained to Fly for *Wales*; which attempting by Sea, they were Both loſt, together with all the Remainder of what Treaſure the Barbarous Ravagers had ſpared, or rather had been concealed from them. Of his Sons, Four were Captains in the Service; and ſome of them Honourably loſt their Lives in it. When Prince *Charles* Fled out of *England*, firſt to *Scilly*, and afterwards to *Jerſey*, this Excellent Doctor attended him, and was left as his Chaplain, at the Caſtle of *Elizabeth*, in the laſt-mentioned *Iſland*; where he remained till it was taken by the Pathiament; and from that time, till the *Reſtoration*, he lived in a poor Obſcure condition. However, he ſurvived all thoſe Miſeries, and upon the *Reſtoration* was made *Canon* of this *Church* (in the room of *Edward Cotton* deceaſed, to which Dignity he was admitted *Sept.* 15, 1660) and *Precentary* of *Wells*. He died at *Luckham*, *June* 16, 1669, in the 89th Year of his Age. He was, ſaith *Wood*, whilſt young, *One of the greateſt Ornaments of the Univerſity, and the moſt noted Perſon, the cauſe for his Excellent and Polite Learning*; and was afterwards *Looked upon as the moſt Acute and Eminent Preacher of his Age*. He bore his Sufferings with great Patience; and was a Perſon of ſo much Modeſty, that 'tis well known, would he have fought after it, he might have *died a Biſhop*, *which honourable Function he really deſerved, not only for Sanctity of Life, but for Learning, Charity and Loyalty, ſcarce to be equalled by any in the Age he lived*. He was ſucceeded in his Prebend by *Francis Moor*, A. M. who was Collated to it *June* 19, 1669, and in his Canonry by *Oliver Naylor*, Elected to it the 26th of the ſame Month and Year.

* 1656, ſaith *Wood*, but by Miſtake.

See alſo Ward's Account of him at the End of the 13 Sermons of Dr. Byam, which he Publiſhed.

† For Part of which, at laſt, I find him compounding at 40 l. a Ann.

BARTHOLOMEW PAPE, A.M. *Prieb.*
And
† *Rem*, R. in this *County*. . . . } † I take the Rector of this Living to have been the ſame Perſon with the Prebendary of this Church, and Miſs, in laſt two Livings, at Iremere, upon the Ordinance of 20 Pounds, and Pitton, upon the Preſentation of the Lord Keep his Colleſtion, which was that of Clift St. Mary in the City of Exeter.

He was a Native of this *County*, as I take it, and was Inſtall'd in this *Prebend*, *Jan.* 28, 1619, on the Deaſh of Dr. *Jaſper Swift*. His Succeſſor in the Living, was his Namſake (and I think Relation, *Edward Pare*,) and dying during the *Uſurpation*, this *Edward Pare* continu'd in it till the *Act of Uniformity* diſpoſſeſs'd him. He was much Harraſs'd and Diſturb'd at his other Living, and forced often to *Abſcond*; but I do not find that he was ever *Formally* diſpoſſeſs'd of it: Nor do I know of what continuance his Troubles were. He was ſucceeded in this Prebend, on the Reſtoration by *Arthur Bury*, then A. M. who was Collated to it *Jan.* 18, 1660, and after Reſigned it again. He was the Son of Dr. *John Bury*, the Suffering *Canon* above-mentioned; and being one of the *Elected Fellows* of *Exeter-College* in *Oxford*, will be there mentioned.

JOHN PINSON, A. M. *Prebend*, . .
And
Tallaton, R. in this *County*. . . . }

He was a Native, as is more than probable, of this *County*; was Educated at *Wadham-College* in *Oxford*, had the Vicaridge of *Cornwood* in this *County*, and afterwards got this Rich Living of *Tallaton*. He was *Collated* to this Prebend *June* the 19th (if I miſtake not) 1624, on the Death of Dr. *John Elwell*, whoſe Widow he afterwards married. He was Sequeſtred from *Tallaton* about the Year 1645, and by conſequence was deprived of it for 15 Years, which amounted to near 3000 l. Loſs, the Living being valu'd at 200 l. *per Annum*. His *Crime* was, *Great Zeal and Loyalty for his Prince*, and, as I think, *Refuſing the Covenant*. He had a Temporal Eſtate of about 80 *l. per Annum*, which he happily ſaved, by making it over in Truſt to Another, when he ſaw the Storm coming. But his Houſe was ſeveral times Plundered, himſelf often Seized, and made Priſoner by the Soldiers, and he forced as often to *purchaſe his Liberty with conſiderable Sums of Money*. His *Wife* alſo was abuſed, when ſhe came to demand her *Eſtebs*. At the time of his Sequeſtration he had ſeveral *Children*, and lived with them and his *Wife* during his Troubles, in a ſmall Eſtate within a little Mannor which belongs to this Rectory, which had happily fallen in hand juſt before he was *diſpoſſeſſed*. Concerning which it muſt alſo be further known, that another Eſtate dropping after the Sequeſtration, he private-

One John Wood ſucceeded at Selworthy in 1656.

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ly granted it (even in those Black and Defponding Times): to one of his Sons, who on the *Reftoration*, got *Poffeffion* of it, as his Father did of his *Living*; but upon the coming in of King *William* (as if the Party thought the *Old Game* was then to have been play'd over again) the Perfon to whom the *Intruder* had granted alfo juft fuch a *Title* to the Eftate, as himfelf had to the *Parfonage*, Revives his Pretentions, fues Mr. *Pinfon* (the Son of this Sufferer) and gave him feveral Years Trouble in Law, in hopes to wreft it from him; but was at laft forced to defift, and leave him the quiet Poffeffion of his *undoubted Right*; and I truft in God the Times will never return, when either himfelf or his Heirs fhall be *difpoffeized* of it on *that Claim*. This *Intruder* was one Mr. *Sprat*, who was Mr. *Pinfon*'s firft and immediate *Succeffor* in the *Rectory*, and continued in it about Seven Years; and then *dying*, one *Collins* got Poffeffion of it, continued in it till the *Reftoration*, and would have done fo *much longer* (poffibly beyond St. *Bartholomew*'s Day) if he could; for he forced Mr. *Pinfon* to commence a Suit with him for it, and at laft (though he had agreed to let the *Produce* of that *Harveft* continue in the *Barns*, lock'd up, till the Matter fhould be *decided* by *Law*) finding how it was like to go with him, *broke open the Doors*, and carried (or in truth ftole) away the *Corn*: Soon after which the Suit going againft him, he was forced to undergo the *grievous Perfecution* of *delivering up the Living to the right Owner* Mr. *Pinfon* (and is accordingly for it *Enrolled* among the *Ejected Miniflers* in the *Abridgment*) who Enjoyed it but a very little while after; for he Died about the Year 1661. I have this only to add of him, that he was a *Learned and Worthy Man*. In his *Prebend* fucceeded *Thomas Portman*, A. M. who was Admitted to it *April* 14, 1662.

For fome and Claiming this not *Turn.*

TIMOTHY SHUTE, A. M. *Prebend*.. The *Holy Trinity*, R. in *Exon*. And One of the *Morning-Lectures* at the *Cathedral*.

Ibid. Mem. p. 293.

He was the Son of a worthy Divine (*Vicar* of *Giflewick* in *Yorkfhire*) and Brother to the Excellent Mr. *Jofias Shute* the fuffering Rector of St. *Mary Wolnooth* in *London*, and *Arch-deacon* of *Colchefter*. He was *Collated* to the *Prebend*, *Aug.* 2. 1630, on the *Death* of *Anth. Rofington*; and difpoffeffed of his Rectory by one of the Committees, for *Refufing the Covenant*: At which Time he told them, with an undaunted Prefence of Mind, that their *Fathers rejoiced in the Light of that Gofpel which he Preached, and which they were then going to Extinguifh*. And withal, (*Rubbing his Feet in the Floor*) added, *I fhake off the Duft of my Feet as a Witnefs againft you*. The Committee by their Sentence not only Difpoffeffed him of what he then had, but rendered him Incapable of any other Preferment; infomuch that when he was afterwards prefented by the *Rightful Patron*, to the *Rectory* of *Fawway* in this *County*, he was not permitted to Hold or Enjoy it. He was a Perfon of great Gravity, Piety and Learning, and *Died* before the *Reftoration*. After which he was fucceeded in the *Prebend* by *Tho. Flavel*, A. M. the fuffering Rector of *Ruan*, &c. in *Cornwall*; who had it conferred on him *Jan.* 18, 1660.

THOMAS ALDEN, A. M. *Prebend*. . . .

He was Born in or about the Diocefs of *Norwich*, and Bred at *Cambridge*, was *Collated* to this *Prebend Aug.* 8. 1631, on the Refignation of *John Doughty*; he had alfo the Rectory of *Alphington* near *Exon*. which he kept fome Time with great Difficulty, and was at laft forced to Refign it to his Son; for having taken the Neighbour *Living* of *Kenn* in Truft for one Mr. *Huchenfon* (Son, if I miftake not, to the above named Canon) one *Adams* gave him a great deal of Trouble on the Foot of the Ordinance againft *Pluralities*; and tho' he had not one Farthing Profit out of the Living of *Kenn*; tho' the Parifhioners in their Petition to the *Commiffioners* of the Broad-Seal of *England* (in whom, as it feems, it then was) earneftly defired that Mr. *Alden* might continue among them; tho' he had, as I find, laid out but even too much Money in *Quartering the Parliament Forces*, and had once compounded the Matter by a Sum of Money with *Adams*; yet the Sum was Renewed, and he was at laft forced to falve himfelf by Refigning the *Rectory* of *Alphington*, as is before faid, to his Son, in order to continue the Revenues of it in his Family; the Numerousnefs of which much required it: He Died *Sept.* 9, 1651; and on the Reftoration was fucceeded in his *Prebend* by *Edward Cotton*, A. M, (after D. D. Treafurer, *&c.*) who was *Admitted* to it *Sept.* 15, 1660.

THOMAS COLLINS, A. M. *Prebend*. *Samford-Peverel*, R. And *Culliton*, V. } in this *County*.

He was Born in the City of *Exeter*, had been formerly Fellow of the College of That Name in *Oxford*, a great Tutor there; and was Collated to this *Prebend*, *Novem.* 3, 1632, on the Refignation of *Randolph Manwaring*: But it was fome Time after the Diffolution of the Cathedrals, before he was deprived of the Livings: the * latter of which he loft in the Year 1652, for *Infufficiency*, as 'tis faid, and not being able *To Preach by the Spirit*; but he Loft not the Former until the latter End of the Year † 1657; and the *Crime* then alledged againft Him, was, his having formerly *Furnifhed out two Troopers for His Majefty's Service*. He had been alfo feveral times Imprifon'd: His Houfe was likewife often Plundered to that Degree, that they fcarce left him a Difh or a Spoon; and when he was once our of their Cuftody, he was frequently forced to Skulk and Abfcond to keep himfelf fo. His Temporal Eftate amounted to about Sixty Pounds *per Ann.* which was not indeed Sequeftred, but he was forced to fell both that and a large Study of Books, to fupport his Family, which was very numerous, confifting at that Time of a Wife, and no lefs than *Ten Children*; which were all *Turned* out of *Doors* together: With the *Fright* and *Concern* of which, and the other *Plunderings* and *Ravages*, the Death of his Wife (who was *Grand-daughter* to Bifhop *Cotton*, and had a futable *Education*) was much *Haftened*. Mr. *Collins* had no Fifths paid him, tho' *frequently demanded*; nor would the Money which he made of his Eftate, long maintain them; infomuch that a *Tailor* who worked at the Houfe, *in Charity* took off and maintained *One* of his *Children*; Two more were kept by Two *Weavers*, the *Husbands* of their *Nurfes*, on Charity likewife; and fuch of the reft as were capable of it, were put to Service. The *Perfon* who fucceeded at *Samford* was one *Stephen Gower*, who had never been Bred to any *Learning*, but was by his *Profeffion* (Civil and Religious) a *Ship-Joyner* and *Independent*; fo that his probable he never had *any Orders* at all of any Kind. After he had the *Living*, he, in a literal Senfe, Labour'd much amongft them, tho' I cannot fay *in the Lord*; for he wrought many Things about the *Parfonage Houfe* with his own *Hands*; and particularly one *Table* which was the

* In 1646. John Wilkins was Prefented to it, by the Reftoration (as 'tis faid in the Inftrument of Mr. Collins Depofition) he loft it on the Act againft Pluralities, *&c.*

† I find Stephen Cotton Prefented to it in 1655, and therefore fuppofe Collins held it fome Time.

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only Living left, at the *Restoration* in lieu of Fifths; and it continued in the Houſe many Years after, a *Monument* as well of the *Honeſty*, as *Art* of the *Quondam Mechanical Rector*. Mr. *Collins* was ſo well beloved in the Pariſh, that the ſight of *Coven* was odious to them, and ſeveral of them ventur'd even to *Diſturb* and *Throw Things at him in the Pulpit*, until the *Commiſſioners took them in Hand for it*. After this worthy Sufferer wandered up and down among his Friends for ſome Time, he at laſt ſettled at *Ninehead* in *Somerſetſhire*, where he kept a ſmall School until the *Reſtoration*, when he was himſelf alſo *Reſtored* to his *Preferments*, and died in the Year * 1665, too ſoon to receive any *Recompence* for his Sufferings. He was ſucceeded in his *Prebend* by *Martin Blake*, B. D. (the ſuffering Vicar of *Barnſtable* in this *County*) who was Collated to it *June* 3. 1665.

* *As I gueſs he too died of Grief for being turn'd out of his Benefices, and his Son's hard uſage, his Death happened in* 1663.

CHARLES FOTHERBY, B. D. *Preb.*
South-bill, .
Callington, . } In the *County* of *Cornwall*.
And
St. *Jue*, .

I take it to be the ſame Perſon who Poſſeſſed and held all theſe Livings, One or more of which poſſibly he might obtain and leſe in Succeſſion, ſo as not to have been Poſſeſſed of them all together.

He was, as I preſume, a Gentleman of a very conſiderable Family, becauſe I have been informed that K. *Charles* I. was his Godfather; and 'tis certain, that he had a *Temporal Eſtate* of a good Value ſomewhere Eaſtward of this *County*. There was an *Ejected Fellow* of * *Jeſus-College* in *Cambridge*, of both theſe Names; if he was the ſame Perſon with this *Prebendary* (which to me ſeems not improbable, but *Quære*) then 'tis plain he had his Education in that *Univerſity* and *College*: But if not, I have not the leaſt *Grounds* for a Conjecture where to fix it. He was Collated to this *Prebend December* 13, 1639. on the *Death* of *Tho. Worrel*; and lived to be *Reſtored*, but died ſometime before *October* 1677; when his *Prebend* was filled by Dr. *John Mills*, the late moſt learned Collector of the *various Readings* of the *Greek Teſtament*.

* *Which College for. All the like Degrees are different: And therefore Quære, if they are not diſtinct Perſons.*

FRANCIS BAMPFIELD, A. M. *Prebend.*

He was a Native of this *County*, and Decended from an Ancient and Genteel *Family* of his Name near *Exeter*; was Educated at *Wadham-College*, and (ſoon after he took Orders) Collated to this Prebend, *May* 15, 1641. During the Confuſions, he fell in with the Men of the Times, and was Entangled both with the * *Covenant* and *Ingagement*. However, on the *Reſtoration* he was Re-poſſeſſed of his Prebend, which he enjoyed till *Bartholomew-day*, 1662; at which Time he was deprived of it (as alſo of *Sherburn* in *Dorſetſhire*) for *Nonconformity*. After which retiring to *London*, he Preached in Private there, ſuffered very much for it; and died under Confinement, *Feb.* 16, 1684. On his Deprivation the Prebend was given to *William Reade*, A. M. who became afterwards the very Learned and Worthy *Arch-deacon* of *Barum*.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 575. Gives them alſo for what he Wrote.

* *So that he belongs not to the Liſt, any otherwiſe than as I am obliged to account for all thoſe who held any Dignities, Prebends, &c. at the Diſſolution of the Cathedrals, and conſequently loſt them at that Time.*

WILL. SCLATER, . *Preb.* . . .
And
† St. *Stephen's*, R. in *Exon*.

Wood Ath. Vol. II p. 58.

† *As I have been informed, but I cannot learn the abſolute certainty of it; and therefore do not give it the Reader as ſuch.*

In 1615. *he became D. D. was ſometime* Miniſter *of St.* Peter's Poor *in* London, *and in his* Funeral Sermon *for Mr.* Abraham Wheelock, *Preached in* 1614, *calls himſelf* Preacher of God's Word *in* Bread-Street: *So that I doubt he complied too much with the Times.*

He was Son to a Father of both his *Names* who was *Fellow* of *King's-College* in *Cambridge* (to which he was Elected from *Eaton* in 1625,) Vicar of *Patminſter* in *Somerſetſhire*, and a Writer. This Gentleman had been alſo Fellow of the ſame College, and was Collated to this Preb. *Septeber* 18, 1641; on the Death of *Hugh Cluvin-leigh* the *Sub-dean*. He had alſo the Living of *Collumpton* in *Devon*, from which I have been informed he was likewiſe in a manner Perſecuted, tho' not formally Sequeſtred; but *Quære*. He Publiſhed ſeveral Sermons, and died before the *Reſtoration*. In his Prebend ſucceeded *George Cary* (then A. M. after L. L. D. and Dean of this Church) who had it conferred on him *March* 3, 1660.

SAMUEL LYNFORD, A. M. *Prebend.*

He was Educated in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, Inſtalled Prebendary, *Auguſt* 26, 1642, on the Death of *Walter More*, died before the *Reſtoration*, and was ſucceeded *Sprenger*, 29, 1660. by *James Lake*, A. M. afterwards *Canon-Reſid.* of this Church, and Father to the late Excellent Dr. *Lake*, Arch-deacon of *Exon*, and Rector of St. *Mary Hill* in *London*.

He had ſome other Preferments, which he was allow'd to keep tho' he was Father to The Thrice Excellent and Pereſent Arch-deacon of Barum.

RICHARD PEARSON, A. M. *Prebend.*

I take this to be the ſame *Richard Pearſon* who was *Nephew* to Dr. *Holdſworth*, Publiſhed that Excellent Doctor's *Prelections*, wrote his *Life* (which he prefixed to the Lectures) and was at the Time of that Publication D. D. I am the rather induced to believe this, becauſe he had the Prebend conferred on him *Decem.* 21, 1643, which therefore muſt have been done by * Biſhop *Brownrigg*; to whom Mr. *Pearſon's* Uncle Dr. *Holdſworth*, was a moſt intimate and inſeparable Friend, and therefore probably recommended his Nephew to him for this Preferment. If this Conjecture be well grounded, this Prebendary *Pearſon* was a Minſter's Son of *New-Caſtle* upon *Tyne*, and Educated at St. *John's College* in *Cambridge*, as his Uncle Dr. *Holdſworth* had been. He lived to the Reſtoration, ſome Time after reſigned his Prebend, and was ſucceeded in it by *Thomas Greenfield*, A. M. on whom it was conferred *October* 29, 1662. He was ſome time Vicar of St. *Bride's* in *London*: But when he died I know not, nor any thing more of him, ſave that *Lloyd* ſaith, he was a *Learned* and *good-Natured Man*.

* *As is moſt probable, in the Time of* Laud.

Holdſworth's Life: And alſo Preſ. to the Reader, prefixed to the Prælections Newly Rep. Euclid Vol. I. 1717. Mem. p. 417.

GEORGE KENDALL, B. D. *Preb.* . . .

He was Born in the Pariſh of *Dawliſh* in this County, and had been Fellow of *Exeter-College*. On the breaking out of the Rebellion he ſided with the Presbyterians, notwithſtanding which he had this Prebend conferred upon him by Biſhop *Brownrigg*, and was Inſtalled in it *Feb.* 8, 1644, on the Death of Dr. *Huchenſon* before-mentioned. After this he became Rector of *Biſſland* in *Cornwall*, then of a Church in *Gracechurch-ſtreet*, *London*, and was irreconcilable Adverſary to *John Goodwyn*, and the Independant Doctrine. In 1624, he proceeded *D. D.* Upon the Reſtoration he was made Rector of *Kenton* near *Exeter*; but was ſoon after depriv'd of that and his Prebend for Nonconformity, and died *Aug.* 19. 1662. In his Prebend ſucceeded *Francis Fullwood*, D. D. before-mentioned (afterwards Arch-deacon of *Totneſs*) who was Collated to it *October* 16. 1662. See the Account of Dr. *Kendall* and his Character more at large in *Wood*. I have juſt mentioned him here for the ſame Reaſons as I did Mr. *Bampfield* before.

Wood, Ath. Vol II. p. 219. Where ſee what he wrote.

EDWARD

EDWARD GIBBONS, Mr. B. . . . } *Priest Vicars-Place*, ... } And *Sub-Chaunterſhip*. . . . . }

Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 768, 842.

He was Born, as I guess, in *Cambridge*; because he was Brother to Mr. *Orlando Gibbons*, who was born there. In that *Univerſity* he was Bred, and was *Incorporated* in his Degree at *Oxford*, in the Year 1592. He had been ſometime *Organiſt* at *Briſtol*, and was brought into this Country by Dr. *Cotton*, when that *Reverend Perſon* was Preferr'd to the Biſhoprick of this Church; and was made *Prieſt-Vicar* here ſometime in, or between the Years 1607, and 1613, in the room, as I take it, of one *George Tucker*. He had married Two Wives which were Gentlewomen of *Conſiderable Families* and *Fortunes*; the Firſt a near Relation of the Lord *Spencer's*, and the Second of the *Ancient Family* of the *Bluets* in this County: By which means he had gotten a *very conſiderable Temporal Eſtate*; inſomuch that, as I have been informed by an *Ancient Gentleman* who was related to him, he preſented his *Majeſty*, when under his *Diſtreſſes*, to the Value of a *Thouſand Pounds*. When the *Rebellion* was *prevalent* in *this County*, and the *Parliament Commiſſioners* were *Raiſing Contributions* here, they demanded of him 500 *l.* and upon his *Refuſing* to pay it, they *Plundered his Houſe*, not leaving him ſo much as a *Bed to ly upon*; and Turned *Himſelf and his Wife* (both then berwixt 80 and 90 Years of Age) and *Three Grand-Children* out of Doors; and afterwards *ſeized all his Temporal Eſtates*, which were diſperſed in the ſeveral Parts of *this* and *other Counties*. He was a Man of *very Extraordinary Piety*, and, as I have been further informed, uſually practiſed the Duty recommended to him by the Example of the *Holy Pſalmiſt*, of *Riſing at Midnight to give Thanks* to God *becauſe of his Righteous Judgments*. He built *Two little Oratories* on *Two Eſtates* which he had in this *County*; one of which (at leaſt) within the Pariſh of *Dunſford* near *Exeter*, is *remaining* to this day. I have likewiſe been informed, that he relieved ſome *Scores of Poor every Week*; as alſo, that a *Miniſter of the Times* making him a *Viſit* on his *Death-Bed*, in order, as it was ſaid, to *Convert ſuch a notorious Malignant*, tho' he loſt his Labour in that kind, yet thought himſelf *fully recompenc'd*, by ſeeing ſuch *an Inſtance of ſolid, and moſt Chriſtian Piety*, and came away from him in *great Admiration*. The preciſe time of his *Death*, I know not; but am ſure it hapned betwixt the Years 1646, and 1660. I have this only to add of him, that ſome of his *Muſical Compoſitions* were ſo much in Eſteem, that they were preſerved in the *Muſick-School* at *Oxford*; and that on the *Reſtoration*, *Matthew Bennet* (the *Suffering Miniſter* of St. *Olave's* in *Exeter*) was made *Prieſt-Vicar* in his room.

JOHN MAYNE, . *Prieſt-Vicars-Place*.

He was Admitted to it betwixt the Years 1607, and 1613, (in the room, as I take it, of one *Robert Withers*) Died during the *Uſurpation*, and on the *Reſtoration* was ſucceeded by *Thomas More*.

ROBERT PARSONS, . *Prieſt-Vicar's-Place*, And St. *Martin's*, R. in *Exeter*. . . . } }

Whether this Living was then held by *Sequeſtration* or *Inſtitution*, I know not. I preſume he was only a *Reading Miniſter* there: During ſome part, at leaſt, of the *Uſurpation* he ſubmitted to come a *Step lower*, and was a *Pariſh-Clerk* for a Subſiſtence. He was made *Prieſt-Vicar* on the *Death* of *Thomas Gale*, about the Beginning of 1640, lived to be *Reſtored* to *Both* theſe *Preferments*, and enjoy'd them *many Years* after. Nor ſhould it be forgotten, that he then took care to pay off all the *Debts*, which he had contracted *during his Sequeſtration*, in ſuch a *punctual manner*, that he calculated alſo the Intereſt of them to a *Farthing*, and readily paid it to ſuch as would *receive* it. He was a Man of a very *ſevere and Religious Life*; and thoſe, as I have been informed, to pay his *Private* as well as *Publick* Devotions, very *frequently* in the *Cathedral*, behind which he had a little *adjoyning Houſe*; And this probably was the reaſon why ſome of the Mob reported him, as I have heard they did, to be a *Romaniſt* in his *Heart*. He Died about *July* 1676, and was ſucceeded in his *Prieſt-Vicar's Place*, by *Henry Travers*, the 24th of the ſame Month.

WILLIAM HOPWOOD, . *Prieſt-Vicar's-Place*.

He was made *Prieſt-Vicar* on the *Death* of *John Preſt*, about the latter End of 1641, or the Beginning of 1642. In the Year 1643, I find one of both theſe Names, and take it to be the *ſame* Perſon, Rector of St. *Paul's* and of *Alhallows Goldſmith-ſtreet*, in this City; but not knowing *what Title* he had to theſe Livings, how long he continu'd in them, or how he left them, I dare not ſet him down as *ſequeſtred* thence. He ſurvived the *Reſtoration*, but died *March* 7, 1660. I do not find whether he Re-aſſumed St. *Paul's* and *Alhallows* (if ſo be he was the Perſon who had them before the *Rebellion*) as I find he did the *Prieſt-Vicar's-Place*; in which on his Death he was ſucceeded by *William Waters*, *March* 14, 1660.

GLOUCESTER.

GODFREY GOODMAN, D.D. *Biſſoprick*. *Canonry* of *Windſor*, ... } And **Weſt-Iſley*, R. in *Berkſhire*. . . } * *See* Dr. Fulham in this County.

Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 423. Lloyd ad dit. (Mem. p. 601) *that he had been alſo Prebendary of* Weſtminſter. *See alſo* Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Part I. p. 926.

He was Born the 28th of *February*, at *Ruthyn* in *Denbighſhire*, Educated at *Weſtminſter-School*, and thence Elected to *Trinity-College* in *Cambridge*. In 1607, he was made Rector of *Stapleford-Abbots*, and about Ten Years after, Canon of *Windſor*. In 1620, he was preferr'd to the *Deanery of Rochester*; and in 1623, to this Biſhoprick; in *Commendam* with which he held the Canonry and Rectory above-named. In the Year 1626, he had vented ſome Popiſh *Heterodoxies* in a Sermon at Court; and in 1640, Diſſenting from the New Canons, Arch-biſhop *Laud* told him, he muſt be either a *Papiſt*, a *Socinian*, or a *Puritan*; which however, he then *utterly denied*, and ſaid, it was a Matter of *another nature*: Tho', by the Event, to me it ſeems not improbable, that the *Former* of theſe Charges was, in part at leaſt, the Occaſion of his *Refuſal*; notwithſtanding *Lloyd* ſaith, his *Impriſonment* was to his *Great Honour*; judging, as I gueſs, that they were Puritan Principles which prevented his Subſcribing. But however that Matter be, 'tis ſure, that he was upon his Refuſal, *Suſpended* and *Impriſoned*, until at laſt he did Subſcribe. Upon the Breaking out of the *Rebellion*, he was *Plundered*, *Spoiled*, *Robbed*, and *utterly Undone*; and his *Loſſes were ſo Extraordinary*, and *Exceſſive Great*, that *he was aſſumed to conſult them*, *leſt they ſhould ſeem*

See alſo Heylin's *Hiſt of Archbiſhop Laud*, p. 418.

Ibid

Wood *ſeems to make it Laſting, out of ſome Papers, which he had from him, that he did write a great deal of Divinity.*

Subſcribe at laſt; but afterwards Retracted, and Exted his French *according to that that he was* Suſpended *th Gentle. N. B. 1. 1670. tho he had given the King and Church Satisfaction, for his Subſcription to the Articles* Ibid.

In-

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Incredible. He afterwards lived Obſcurely at *Weſtminſter*; and in that Retirement openly joined himſelf to the Church of *Rome*; in Reconciliation with which he Died about the latter End of the Year 1655: Being attended at the time of his *Death*, by the famous Jeſuit *Fr. A St. Clara.* He left ſeveral Charities by his Will; and among them, Sixteen Pounds to *Sequeſtred Miniſters.* He was ſaith *Wood*, a *Harmleſs Man, hurtful to none but himſelf, pitiful to the Poor, and hoſpitable to his Neighbours.* He had, it ſeems, drawn up a Project for Recovering the Impropriations of the Church, without Injuring any body. He was alſo concerned in the Noble Deſign of bringing the *New-Riv'rs Water* into *London.* But I have only this to add of him, that *Fuller* ſaith, he was the *Single Biſhop* of 20c, ſince the *Reformation*, whom the Vile and Deteſtable Practices (a juſt Occaſion of Offence indeed, to Weak Minds) of thoſe who engroſſed to themſelves the Name of *Proteſtant*, had Scandalized into *Popery*: And if ſo, the Party do but *proclaim their own Shame*, when they think to Vilifie the *Church of England* by this Inſtance.

I cannot forbear to obſerve on the ſame occaſion, that in 1653, there was Tranſlated a little Time, entituled Legenda Lignea; *which gives a proſpect Account of thoſe who had Receded to the Church of* Rome *in the time of the* Rebellion, &c. *Among whom, not above 7 or 8 do yet appear to me to have been of the Clergy; and about as many more were Scholars in the Univerſities. Which, conſidering the Horrid Scandal in thoſe upon Chriſtianity by the Party, as to have aſſerted, and the moſt Barbarous and Accurſed Uſage which the Clergy and Univerſities met with from them; I look upon as an Evidence and Demonſtration, Even to Silence, of their unmix'd Sanctity and Sincerity in the Principles and Profeſſ. n of the Proteſtant Religion; notwithſtanding the Popular Clamours (continued down to this very day) and the Roars of ſuch Vaſt Numbers of them, under the Vile and no ſo Hyperbolical Pretences, of their being Popiſhly Affected. Turns of the Clergymen, and Threats of the Scholars mentioned by the Legend, have Places in this Liſt, and are Expreſſly taken notice of for their Apoſtacy. Queries are alſo made at Two or Three more; but none of the Laſt, for I can prove, do as all belong to it: Or, if they do, I have not yet traced their Names, or any other Account of them.*

See in Wood what he wrote, among other things, to an Account of his own Suffering, which I cannot get a ſight of.

Fuller's Worthies in Derbyſhire.

See ſomething more of him Comp. Hiſt. of Engl. Vol. III. p. 198.

Lloyd, ibid.

WILLIAM BROUGH, D.D. *Deanery.* *Canonry of Windſor*, ... And St. *Michael's Cornhill*, R. *London.*

Newc. Repr. Eccleſ. Vol. I. p. 481. Wood, Ath. *Vol II. p. 511. Perſec. Under. p. 41.*

He was Originally of the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, being Educated at *Chriſt-College* there. In the Beginning of the *Rebellion* he was Perſecuted out of his Rectory of St. *Michael's Cornhill*, where he was alſo *Plundered*, and *his Wife and Children turned out of Doors.* His Wife Died ſoon after with Grief; whereupon he Fled to his Majeſty at *Oxford*, where he had this *Deanery* conferred upon him, about the Middle of 1643. He out-lived the *Uſurpation*, was Re-poſſeſſed of theſe Preferments, had others beſtowed upon him, and Died at *Windſor* in *July* 1671.

HUGH ROBINSON, D.D. *Archdeaconry of Glouceſter, Canonry of Wells*, ... And *Durſley*, R. in this *County*. . . .

Wood, Ath. *Vol II. p. 117. It ſeems alſo, ſee his Will.*

He was a Native of *Angleſey*, and had been Fellow of *New-College* in *Oxford*; after which he was made *Coief Maſter of Winchester* School, Arch-deacon of *Winchester*, and at laſt obtained the above-named Preferments. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion, he was Seized at his Living of *Durſley*, ſet on Horſeback with his *Face towards the Horſe's Tail*, and thence hurried away to *Glouceſter* Priſon: Which makes it the more ſtrange, that he ſhould afterwards, as he did, Take the Covenant, Write in Defence of it, and ſo far tide with the Rebellious Party, as to accept of a *Sequeſtred Living* under them; which was the Rectory of *Hinton* near *Winchester*. He Died at *London* in 1655; and was an *Excellent Linguiſt, an Able Divine, and very well ſeen in* Ancient Hiſtories.

WILLIAM LOE, D. D. *Prebend.* . . .

He was Educated at the *Univerſity* of *Oxford*, had been Maſter of the College-School in *Glouceſter*, Chaplain to King *James* I. and Paſtor of the *Engliſh* Church at *Hamburgh*. He Died at *Putney* in 1648.

Wood, Ath. *Vol II. p. 41. See there alſo what he Publiſhed.*

THOMAS WASHBOURN, B. D. *Preb.* . . .

He was of a good Family in *Worceſterſhire*, a Native of that County, Educated at *Baliol*-College in *Oxford*, and was Collated to this Prebend after the Breaking out of the Rebellion †; but the Confuſions permitted him not to be Inſtalled till the Reſtoration; when he was alſo created D. D. and made Rector of *Dumbleton* in *Glouceſterſhire*. He Died at *Glouceſter* in the Year 1687. The Inſcription of his Monument ſaith, that he was

Wood, Ath. *Vol II. p. 608. Where for Library in that Book ſhould be read Prebend. Strype, Ann. 1648.*

Theologus verè Chriſtianus, verè Primitivus. Per Annos 44 Eccl. Cath. Gloc. Prebendarius.

And it adds, by his own Order,

Primus Peccatorum, Minimus Miniſtrorum Dei, &c.

I preſume he Succeeded ſome one or other of the Prebendaries after named (tho' which of them I know not) and ſo makes a Duplicate in this Prebend; for that Predeceſſor, whoſoever he was, had Suffered before his Death, ſeems plain from hence, that the Affairs of this Church were in ſuch Confuſion at the time of his being Collated, that he could not then get himſelf Admitted.

GILBERT SHELDON, D. D. *Prebend.* See *All-Souls*-College in *Oxford*.

GEORGE PALMER, B. D. *Prebend*, And *Northall*, V. in *Middleſex*. . . .

If I miſtake not, alſo Sequeſtred Vicar of Northall *was the ſame Perſon with This* prebendary. *However quere. Newc. Repr. Eccleſ. Vol. I. p. 551, 701.*

March 26, 1632, he had been Preſented to the Rectory of St. *Gabriel Fenchurch*, *London*, by his Majeſty King *Charles* I. which he Reſigned again, if I miſtake not, in the Year 1637; and was *December* 30, that ſame Year, preſented to the Vicaridge of *Northall*; from which he was Sequeſtred about *March* 1642; at which * time One *Robert Maltbus* was Thruſt into the Living, as I find by the Parliament Journals.

* *Although in the Books of the Commiſſioners for the Approbation of Publick Preachers, he Occurs Admitted in 1654.*

JOHN ENGLISH, D. D. *Prebend.* . . .

He had been Fellow of *Baliol*-College in *Oxford*, became D. D. in the Year 1630, and Died in 1648,

Baliol-reg. p. 118.

GILBERT OSBORN, D. D. *Prebend.*

He had alſo the Rectory of *Weſtbington*; but whether he Loſt that or not, *quære.*

THOMAS ILES, D.D. *Prebend.* See *Chriſt-Church* in *Oxford.*

RICHARD MARWOOD .
WILLIAM HULET .
EDWARD WILLIAMS .
JOHN CUTLER .
PETER BROOK .
JOHN SANDEY .
} *Minor-Canonries.*

The *Third* of theſe lived to be Reſtored.

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HEREFORD.

GEORGE COKE, D. D. *Bishoprick.* . . .

Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 919. *Lloyd* Mem. p. 600, &c. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist. L. 11. Cent. 17. p. 184. Worth: in Derbyshire.

He was Born at *Trusley* in *Derbyshire*, of a Family that continued several Hundreds of Years on that Estate, and was Brother to Sir *John Coke*, sometime Secretary of State. He had his Education at *Pembroke-Hall* in *Cambridge*, were I find him *Taxor* in the Year 1605. He was sometime Beneficed at *Bigrave* in *Herefordshire*; in the Year 1632, he was Promoted to the Bishoprick of *Bristoll*, and from thence Translated to this See, in 1636. During the Rebellion he suffered in common with the reſt of his Order; was one of the Proteſting Biſhops, and accordingly Impriſon'd on that Account. When Colonel *Birch* took the City of *Hereford* in 1645, he riſled this good Biſhop's Palace, and afterwards took up his Habitation there till the Reſtoration; and what is more, had great Part of the Revenues of the Biſhoprick to his own Uſe; and to this Day the Manor of *Whitborn*, by the ſorry Compliance of ſome who might have prevented it, continues in his Family. He had a Temporal Eſtate alſo in the Pariſh of *Eardſley*, called *Quiſtmore*; this the Committee of *Hereford* laid their Paws upon, *Aug.* 13, 1646, and let it out to a Tenant, upon Condition to pay *To the Wife and Children of the ſaid Dr.* Coke, *ſuch Exhibition as by Ordinance is allowed unto them*; provided that neither She, nor the Dr. himſelf, *Do hereafter Act, Aſſiſt, Contrive or Procure, any Act or Thing againſt or contrary to the Vote, &c. of the Parliament, or Aid or Aſſiſt the Malignant Party*: And this is ſo granted for one Year. By this and ſuch other Methods, he was reduced ſo low, that, tho' he was otherwiſe a very Thrifty Man; yet he had Wanted, had not his Relations Supported him. This hard Uſage, as I am inform'd, *haſtned his Death*, which happen'd in the Year * 1646, Tho' *Lloyd* ſaith, that he *Bore his Sufferings with admirable Calmneſs* and *Serenity*; and adds, that he was a Pious and Learned Man.

Lloyd, Ibid.

*Lloyd (ſaith (by miſtake) in 1650.

JONATHAN BROWN, L. L. D. *Deanery,*
Canonry-Reſid.
And
Prebend of---
Prebend of the 7th Stall in Weſtminſter,
St. *Faith's*, R. in *London*, ...
* *Hertingfordbury*, R. in *Hertfordſhire.*
} of this *Church*, . . .

Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 868. *Newc.* Rep. Eccleſ. Vol. I. p. 349, 926. *Lloyd*, Mem. p. 511. Perſec. Undec. P. 47.
* I cannot be poſitive in this Sequeſtration.

He had been of *Glouceſter-Hall* in *Oxford*; was *admitted* to this *Deanery* in the Year 1633, and to the *Prebend* of *Weſtminſter* in 1638. In the beginning of the *Rebellion* he was *Sequeſtred* from his *Rectory* of St. *Faith's*, becauſe he had given *Offence to Godly Mrs.* Charnock, *by Bowing towards the Altar at* Whitehall. He was an *admirable plain Preacher*; and of ſuch a *venerable Aſpect*, that as he paſſed along, *Thoſe who Reviled his Brethren, Reverenced him.* And it ſeems there was ſome *Deliberation* at *firſt* about his *Sequeſtration*, till *Righteous* Mrs. *Charnock's* Complaint turned the Scale: He *died* about the latter End of 1643. In what Poſture the *Affairs* of this Church were at that Time, I know not, and therefore cannot be *poſitive* whether he *ſuffered* in the *Revenues* of his *Deanery*, or not; but 'tis ſure his *Succeſſor* and *Son-in-Law* did, who was

Lloyd, Ath. Vol. I. p. 919.

HERBERT CROFT, D. D. *Deanery,* . .
* *Canonry-Reſid.* . . . . . .
Prebend of Huntington, in this *Church*,
Canonry of Windſor, ...
Canonry of Worceſter, ...
And
Prebend of Min. Par. Altaris in the *Church* of *Salisbury.*

* But probably the Death is for of courſe here.

He was Son to *Herbert Croft*, Eſq; of *Croft-Caſtle* in *Herefordſhire*, who was Knighted by King *James* I. turned *Roman Catholick*; and retiring to the Engliſh College at *Doway* in *Flanders*, was admitted into the Fraternity, and died there. This *worthy Son* of his was alſo himſelf at firſt of the ſame Perſuaſion, and was brought over to the Proteſtant Religion by the incomparable Biſhop *Morton*; tho' he afterwards met with very little Encouragement for his being a Proſelyte, from thoſe who pretend ſo much Zeal for the Proteſtant Cauſe: For ſoon after the taking of *Hereford*, this Excellent Dr. Preaching at the Cathedral there, inveighed Boldly and Sharply againſt Sacriledge; at which ſome of the Officers then preſent (ſo little doth *A guilty Conſcience need an Accuſer*) began to mutter among themſelves, and a Guard of Muſqueteers in the Church, *were preparing their Pieces, and aſked whether they ſhould fire at him*: But Colonel *Birch*, the Governor, prevented them. The Confuſion there ſuch, that he received little or no Profit from his Deanery, betwixt his *Nomination* and the *Diſſolution* of the Cathedrals, and afterwards muſt have been conſtrained to live upon Charity, had not the *Fair Eſtate of the Family* devolved upon him, by the Death of his Brother Sir *William Croft*. During great Part (at leaſt) of the *Uſurpation*, he Reſided with Sir *Rowl. Berkley* at *Cotheridge* in *Worceſterſhire*; but at laſt, ſurviving it, was preferred to the *Biſhoprick* of this See in 1661, and died in it, being very Aged, in 1691.

Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 872, Vol. II. p. 838. Where for more of him, as alſo Annug. L. 1. p. 141.

He was Author of the ſtyled Pamphlet called Naked Truth, *and of ſome other Things, he gave 40 l. to St. Paul's.*

---- COOK, B. D. *Chanterſhip*, ...

Poſſibly he was that *Tho. Cook* of *Braxen-Noſe-College* in *Oxford*, who was admitted B. D. there in 1632, and after the *Reſtoration* was made one of the Vicars of *Bampton* in *Oxfordſhire*, *Archdeacon* of *Salop*, and died about 1669. But Quere.

RICHARD COKE, B. D. *Chancellorſhip.*
And
Prebend of Bullinghope. . . . .

He was Son to the Biſhop, and lived to be Reſtored.

FRAN. KERRY, D. D. *Treaſurerſhip*, . . .
Canonry-Reſid. . . . . . .
Preb. of *Ewithington*, ...
And
Eſham, R. in *Worceſterſhire.* . . .

JOHN HUGHES, D. D. *Arch-deaconry of Hereford,*
And
The *Preb.* which is called the *Golden Prebend.*

Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 919. 668.

Of whom I know nothing more, ſave that I take him to be the ſame *John Hughes*, who, *Wood* ſaith, was admitted D. D. of *C. C. College* in *Oxon*, in 1621, was then Son-in-Law to Dr. *Francis*

Ath Vol. I. p. 839.

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Francis Godwyn Bishop of this Church, and was † Benefic'd some where in *Herefordshire* ; where he died about the Year 1648.

† *Quære if he left that with.*

MORGAN GODWYN, L. L. D. *Archdeaconry of Salop.*
And
* *Canonry-Resid.* . . . . . }

* *My Informations from this Church make him only a* Prebendary : *But 'tis plain from his Widow's Petition, that he was* Canon Resid. *On the contrary they make his* Brother Tho. *below, the* Canon : *Now the whole Number of the* Canons *in this Church is but Six ; and if we admit both of them for Canons, there will be a Supernumerary. Nor do I find any room for saying, that either of the other* Canons *died between the Time that their Sufferings* began, *and the* Total Dissolution *of the* Cathedrals, *in which Place either of them could succeed. So that I believe the Gentleman who gives us these Informations, mistook* Tho. Godwyn *below, for this* Morgan Godwyn *his Brother, and made* Thomas *the* Canon, *and* Morgan *the* Prebendary *only, whereas* Morgan *was the* Canon, *and* Thomas (*as that Time I believe, whatever he might be after, if he* Out-lived the Usurpation) *the bare* Prebendary ; *and so I shall accordingly set him down.*

Wood, Ath. *Vol.* I. *p.* 498. *Vol.* II. *p.* 692.

He was Son to the Excellent Dr. *Godwyn*, sometime Bishop of this Church ; was Born in *Anglesey*, and Educated partly at *Christ-Church*, and partly at *Pembroke-College* in *Oxford*. He had been sometime Master of the Free-School at *Newland* in *Gloucestershire*, and was by his Father collated to this *Arch-deaconry*. I have seen an *Original Petition* of his Relict, to the *Corporation* for the *Relief of Ministers Widows* ; by which it appears, that he died before the *Restoration* in a mean and poor Condition, leaving behind him Five Children ; which constrained his Widow to apply for that Charity, and she accordingly received it. I have nothing more to add of him, but that he was made *L. L. D.* at the University of *Dublin*.

WILLIAM SKINNER, L. L. D. *Canonry-Resid.* . . . . .
Chancellorship of the *Diocese*, . .
And
Prebend of ——, ... }

Wood, Ath. *Vol.* I. *p.* 833.

He was, as I presume, Educated in the University of *Oxford*, and probably was Fellow of *All-Souls College* in that *University* ; for I find him admitted L. L. D. of that College in 1635. By an Order of the Committee of *Hereford*, dated *March* 7, 1645, *His Goods were not to be Removed out of the City of* Hereford, *without* Leave of the *Committee*. Which gives some Umbrage to think, that they were *Plundered*. By another Order of the same *Committee* dated the Thirteenth of the same Month, I find his *Prebendal House*, with the *Appurtenances*, given to one of their own *Members*.

HENRY ROGERS, D. D. *Canonry-Resid.*
Prebend of ——, ...
And
Stoke-Edith, R. in *Herefordshire*. . . . }

Wood, Ath. *Vol.* II. *p.* 9. *Where also see what he Wrote.*

He was the Son of a Clergyman, and a Native of this County ; was Educated at *Jesus-College* in *Oxford*, of which his certain he had been Scholar, and most probably Fellow also. Upon his taking *Holy Orders* he was soon cried up for a noted Preacher, and sometime after he obtained the Vicarige of *Dorston*, in this County ; but I presume he had quitted that Living before the Time of his Sequestration. He was also " A most Eminent ' *Schoolmaster*, and had the Sons of the *chief Gentry* of *This*, and some *Other Counties*, put under ' his Conduct : And was very *Happy* and *Active* ' in laying solid Foundations of *good Manners*, ' *Learning*, *Religion* and *Loyalty*, in the tender ' Minds of his *Scholars* ; and also in improving ' and promoting the same, in his usual *Discourses* with the *Parishioners*, and other *Friends*, that had the *Happiness* of his *Conversation* : And being chosen a Member in the *Convocation*, which attended that *Unhappy Parliament*, that began *November* 3, 1640, he shewed himself an *Undaunted Champion* for the Right of the *King* and *Church* of *England* ; and so continued to behave himself after the Rebellion was actually broken forth in the *Nation* ; for which the *Revengful Presbyterians* fell furiously upon him, as soon as the City of *Hereford* was reduced to their *Subjection* ; First seizing his Person, and making him their Prisoner ; then they despoil him of his Prebend and Canonry ; and his *Prebendal House*, they bestow, with the Furniture thereof, on Dr. *Tim. Woodroffe*, one of their *Gifted Chaplains* ; then they put *Stoke* under Sequestration, by Order of their Committee, dated *August* 4, 1646, and Plunder his Parsonage-House of all Provision, and Household-Goods that were worth carrying away : Afterwards they deprive him merely of his Parsonage, by their Order dated * *Dec.* 17, 1646, and place one Mr. *Robert Scudamore* in the same, who Enjoyed it above Thirty Years, and died therein. Then the Doctor's *Wife and Children were forced Abroad to look for Relief, and he himself was dismissed out of Prison, to starve with them for Company* ; and living many Year in a *Pitiful, Mean, and unsettled Condition*, and undergoing a *contented Poverty*, he was sometimes comforted by the secret Munificence of *John* Lord *Scudamore*, and the slenderer Gifts of other Loyal Gentry : But at length, being quite worn out with his Sufferings, he surrendered up his Soul unto God at *Wellington* neer *Hereford*, sometime before the Restoration of King *Charles* II. in the House of one Mr. *Rogers*, who had married one of his Five Daughters.

* *They had first deprived him by the Order of the 8th of December, and This Order of the 17th, rather recites that, than any Thing else, being chiefly intended to place in his Successor.* The Single *Crime* ascribed to him, was Malignancy.

GEORGE BENSON, D. D. *Canonry-Resid.*
Prebend of ——, ...
And
Lyndridge, R. in *Worcestershire*. . . }

He was descended of a good Family in *Westmorland*, had been Fellow of *Queen's College* in *Oxford*, and Proctor of that University. I find his *Prebendal House* in *Hereford* seized by an Order of the Committee there, dated *March* 13, 1645. He died about the Year 1647, at *Rock* in *Worcestershire* (of which he had formerly, at least, been Rector, and for ought I know (but *Quære*) was now permitted to keep it.)

THOMAS GODWIN, D. D. *Prebend.* . . .
He was Son to the Excellent Dr. *Godwin*, sometime Bishop of this Church ; which is all that I know of him.

See the Note at Morgan Godwyn *before.*

WILLIAM SHERBOURN, D. D.
Prebend of *Morton Parva*. . . . .
And
* *Pembridge* R. in *Herefordshire*. . . . }

* *As I conjecture, because* Wood *hath let off his Spirituousities, and I find him at this Restoration of our dear Wood, uncertain any thing of his getting it so chear Then* Ath. *Vol.* II. *p.* 710.

He was, as I presume, Educated in St. *John's College* in *Oxford* ; for I find him Admitted D. D. there *March* 24, 1642. *He suffered much for the King's Cause, and lost all his Spiritualities* ; *but being restored to them again after his Majesty's Return, enjoyed himself in a quiet Repose for almost Twenty Years. He died at* Pembridge *in* Herefordshire *(of which he was Rector) in the Month of* April 1679, *Aged* 92 *Years*. He had, at the persuasion of his old Friend the Earl of *Essex*, taken the Covenant ; for which he was much disturbed in

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in his laſt Sickneſs. I had almoſt omitted to tell the Reader, that his Temporal Eſtate alſo was put under Sequeſtration.

JOHN COKE, A. M. *Prebend of Morton Magna*, ...
Whitborn, R. } In this *County*.
And
Roſs, R.

He was the Eldeſt Son of the Suffering Biſhop there. The Crimes alledged againſt him were *Scandal*, and being an *Incendiary* againſt the Parliament; he was deprived of the Former of theſe Livings by the Committee of *Hereford*, *September* 24, 1646; but they were obliged to diſpoſſeſs him by Force, becauſe the Pariſh would not otherwiſe part with him. At his other Living, which was that of *Roſs*, and was worth Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds *per Ann.* he was ſucceeded by the Famous Mr. *Tombs*. He lived to be Reſtored, and died at *Withorn*, in a good old Age.

WILLIAM COKE, . *Prebend of Colwall.*
He was another of the Biſhop's Sons; and lived to be Reſtored likewiſe.

JOHN PEMBER, B. D. *Prebend of Pratum Minus*, ...
And
Bodenham, V. *in this County*. . . .

He was diſpoſſeſſed of his *Vicaridge* by the Committee of *Hereford*, *April* 6, 1646, *For Scandal and Evil Life*, and for being Active and Incendious againſt the Parliament. He lived to Enjoy his Preferments again, and died in the Year 1673, Univerſally beloved of all, except that Party which had endeavoured to ſtarve him under the *Uſurpation*.

WILLIAM EVANS, D. D. *Prebend of Noninton.*

Ath. Vol. I. p. 879. He lived to be Reſtored; and poſſibly is the Perſon mentioned by *Wood*, who was Admitted B. D. of St. *Mary's Hall* in *Oxon*, *June* 6, 1635, and was Author of a *Sermon* on *Rom.* 12. *ver.* 4. 5.

HUGH LLOYD, . *Prebend* of ——.

—— LINDSELL, . *Prebend* of *Putſum Parva.*

—— NEWELL, . *Prebend* of *Hunterton.*

—— BASSET, . *Prebend* of ——.

I find his *Prebendal Houſe* ſeized by the Committee of *Hereford*, and given to one of their own Members.

I take this Prebendary to be the ſame Perſon with the Sequeſtred Vicar of this Two Livings.
* There is in this County a Rectory and a Vicaridge of this Name in this County: the former of them is mentioned before, and under J. Fn Coke.

PHILIP PRICE, . *Prebend* of ——.
And
Weſton under Penyard, V. } Both in this
And } County.
* *Roſs*, V. . . . .

He was Sequeſtered from the Former of thoſe Livings by the Committee of *Hereford*, *Feb.* 15, 1646; and from the Latter *September* 25, foregoing, by the ſame Committee, for *Scandal* and *Delinquency*: His Temporal Eſtate alſo was put under Sequeſtration; part (at leaſt) of which, within the Pariſh of *Pixley* in this County, was Sequeſtred by the Committee of *Hereford*, *September* 4, 1646: And I find him compounding for ſome Part of (or all) his Temporals at Fifty Four Pounds.

—— PARRY, . *Prebend* of *Church-Withington.*

There will be ſeveral *Parry's* mentioned in the *Welch-Counties*. Quære.

—— PETTINGHALL, . *Prebend* of——.

JAMES RAWLINGS, . *Prebend of Putſon Major.*

See one *Rawlings* (a Sequeſtred Clergyman in this County) in the Parochial Liſt, and *Quære* if he be the ſame Perſon.

EDWARD JONES, . *Prebend* of *Morton* and *Whaddon.*

JOHN PRICE, . *Prebend* of ——.
One of both theſe Names became Prebendary of *Grinſton* and *Tarminſter*, in the Church of *Saliſbury*, *November* 28, 1660, on the Death of *John Coath*; died himſelf before *May* 11, 1691, and was then ſucceeded by *John Hinton*. Quære.

—— —— * *Prebend* of ——.
—— —— *Prebend* of ——.
—— —— *Prebend* of ——.
—— —— *Prebend* of ——.
—— —— *Prebend* of ——.
—— —— *Prebend* of ——.
—— —— *Prebend* of ——.
—— —— *Prebend* of ——.
—— —— *Prebend* of ——.

* I find by Camden's Britan. P. 567. that there are 28 Prebends in this Church; and there are near that Number mentioned in the Valor Beneficiorum. This Ten with Blanks compleat this Number, but how to aſſign the Titles of them I know not, becauſe I cannot learn the reſpective Prebends of ſeveral of thoſe Prebendaries before ſet down, whoſe Names I have obtained; tho' I know not how to diſtribute them in their proper Places, yet I ſhall here ſet down all the Titles of the ſeveral Prebends which are not before mentioned, as I find them in the Valor Beneficiorum; Pend. Epiſcopi, Ingbarow, Hinton, Wellington, Withington Parva, Bourromham, Hampton, Gonval, Pratum Majus, Cublington, Norton, Preſton Superior, Yve, Piona Parva, and Warham. I muſt alſo further obſerve to the Reader, that Lr. Morgan Godwyn is the only Canon above which hath not a Prebend ſubjoined to his Canonry; which poſſibly may be an Omiſſion; becauſe I take the Canons Here to have all Prebends of courſe annexed to them, and ſo, one of the Blank Prebends above muſt be ſtruck out there, and placed under Lr. Godwyn.

STEPHEN PHILIPS, . * *Lectureſhip.*
I take him to be the ſame Perſon who was admitted D. D. with that *Stephen Philips* of *Breſenoſe-College* in *Oxon*, *June* 40, 1677; and who was at that Time one of the Vicars of *Bampton* in *Oxfordſhire*, Arch-deacon of *Salop*, (in both which he had ſucceeded his Father-in-Law *Tho. Cook*; whom, as I have before ſaid, I take to be the ſame with the Suffering *Chaunter* of this Church) and *Canon-Reſidentiary* of this Church: If ſo, he died at *Bampton* in the Year 1684.

* Vicaridge I take to be a Rectory united. Wood. Ath. Vol. II. p. 1084.

JOHN PHILIPS, . *Clergy-Vicar's-Place.*

And at that Time *Cuſtos* of the *Vicar's College*. He lived to be Reſtored.

JOHN CLERKE, . *Clergy-Vicar's-Place.*

He had alſo the Vicaridge of *Norton-Canon* in this County, which was ſo very ſmall, that it was not worth the Rebels while to diſplace him from it;

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it; but they took care that he should not Enjoy that little which he received from it; for they often Affronted and Abused him, once Plunder'd him of all that he was Worth, even to his Wearing Cloaths, and left him not so much as a *Hat* to put on; insomuch, that having some Business Abroad just after (when it happen'd to Rain) *He was forced to borrow an Hat of his Servant-Maid*, which he wore out to shelter him from the Weather: He survived these and all his other Troubles, and became at last *Custos* of the *College*: And hath a Son now living, a worthy *Prebendary* of this Church.

GUY KNOWELS, . *Clergy-Vicars-Place.* He died during the *Usurpation*.

WILLIAM PEYTON, . *Clergy-Vicar's-Place.*

He survived and came in again.

WILLIAM BROAD, . *Clergy-Vicar's-Place.*

He likewise survived.

WILLIAM ALLEN, . *Clergy-Vicar's-Place.*

He Out-liv'd the *Usurpation*, and was chosen *Custos*.

JAMES HARVEY, . *Clergy-Vicar's-Place.*

He died during the *Rebellion*.

HENRY MANFIELD, . *Clergy-Vicar's-Place.*

He out-liv'd the *Rebellion*.

WILLIAM HOSIER, . *Clergy-Vicar's-Place.*

He died *Custos* of the College in the latter End of 1702, near the 100th Year of his Age. He was, as I have been inform'd, a *Venerable Honest Old Gentleman*. I owe to him the Whole almost, of that *Intelligence* which concerns the *Vicar's-College*; as also several Things of the *Dignitaries* and *Prebendaries*: All which (together with the whole Remainder of my *Information* from this *Cathedral*, and several other Parts of This County) were procured for, and transmitted to me, by the Reverend and Worthy Mr. *Chamberlain* of *Lit-ton*; whose great *Readiness* to assist me in this Undertaking, I can never enough acknowledge.

RICHARD COX, . *Clergy-Vicar's-Place.* He also lived to enjoy it again, and was *Custos* of the College.

WALTER CARWARDINE, . *Clergy-Vicar's-Place.*

He out-lived the *Rebellion*, and was *Restored* in 1660.

JAMES READE, . *Clergy-Vicar's-Place.* He was after *Custos* of the College; living to return to his *Right* with his Majesty.

See a Note at one of Both these Names in Bristol-Cath.

I must here add, that most of these were *Masters of Arts* and *Benefic'd*; and that several of them also lost their Livings, (but who of them I cannot learn) tho' others, whose *Livings were very small*, were permitted to keep them. The College it self was Secured by one Colonel *Rogers*, who Possessed it till the Restoration.

LANDAFFE.

MORGAN OWEN, D. D. *Bishoprick*, . And * *Bedwas* and *Rudry*, R. which he held in *Commendam*.

* A Church and Rectory. *The First of these Places is in Monmouthshire, the other in Glamorganshire.*

He was Born in *Caermarthenshire*, and was the Son of a *Clergyman* in that County. He was First of *Jesus-College*, afterwards Chaplain of *New-College*, and thence removed to *Hart-Hall* in *Oxford*. He had, it seems, obtained good *Preferment* some where in *Wales*, and being a *useful Man*, and Zealous *for the Church*, was taken notice of by Dr. *Laud*, then Bishop of *St. David's*; and by this Means (when that Bishop became Chancellor of the University) was created *Dr. of Divinity*. In Return for which he Inclosed the South-Yard of St. *Mary's* Church, in that *University* with a Free Stone-Wall, and built a *Beautiful Porch* on the same Side of the Church: Among the other Carvings of this Porch, was an *Image* of the Blessed *Virgin*, with a *Babe* in her *Arms*, which occasioned one of the *Articles* against his *Patron*, the incomparable *Arch-Prelate* at his Tryal, in these Words, *That he did oblige the said* Dr. M. Owen, *to build it, Permitted him as Chancellor of the University, and connived at all when it was finished*. He was promoted to this See in the Year 1638: In 1641 he became one of the *Protesting Bishops*, and was accordingly Imprisoned in the *Tower*, and was *Impeached of High Treason*. He continued there for about Four Months, and afterwards retired to his own Country, whither his Sufferings likewise followed him, as well for the sake of his *Patron*, as of his *Order* and *Loyalty*. His *Palace* at *Mathern* near *Chepstow*, being seized by one *Green* of *Cardiffe*, together with all his *Revenues* in that Part of the County, and else where. His first Successor at the Living, was one *Henry Nicholls*; after whom came one *Watkin Jones* of *Minithyllwin*, who in his own Parish was an *Anabaptist*; but at *Bedwas* and *Rudry* a professed *Presbyterian*. One *Reese John David*, the Agent and Sequestrator (who lived in the *Parsonage-House*, managed the *Glebe*, and received the *Tythe*) *Removed a very fine Font of Stone out of the Church of* Bedwas; *and when himself and his Man could not break it to Pieces, he caused it to be brought under the Ewe-Tree, where 'twas used as a Trough to water his Horses and Cattle in.* Dr. *Owen* died about the latter End of 1644, and Endowed the Free-School at *Caermarthen* with 30 *l. per Ann.*

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 655.

Quere if there may any other Bishop made after him, before the Abolishing of Episcopacy; for if so, then there were Two Sufferers in this See.

There is no Dean in this Church.

THOMAS PRICHARD, . *Arch-deaconry of Landaffe.*

He was the immediate Predecessor to Mr. *Francis Davie*; who being admitted to the *Arch-deaconry* soon after the Restoration, Mr. *Prichard*, by consequence, must not only have been the Sufferer in this Dignity, but must have died likewise, as I conjecture, under the *Usurpation*.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 676.

Mr. George Parry, whom see in Glamorganshire, was one of the Prebendaries *of this* Church; *but whether he had been so before the Wars, or became so after the Restoration, I know not; if the former, he must be inserted in this Place.*

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* Wm. I presume, is also a Prebendary of course, as I likewise take the Archdeacon to be, if not the Bishop himself, to be.

Wood, Ant. I. p. 819.

——— ———, . * *Treasurership.*

Dr. *Francis Manfell*, Principal of *Jesus-College* in *Oxford*, who Died not until the Year 1665, had been sometime *Treasurer* of this Church. Whether he was so at the time of the Dissolution of the Cathedrals (and consequently whether he was the *Sufferer* in this Dignity, or not) *quære*. See *Jesus-College* in *Oxford*.

——— ———, . *Prebend* of *Wartham*.
——— ———, . *Prebend* of *Will. John's*.
——— ———, . *Prebend* of *Will. Clarke's*.
——— ———, . *Prebend* of *St. Croſs*.
——— ———, . *Prebend Præcentoris*.
——— ———, . *Prebend* of *Mr. Mayo*.
——— ———, . *Prebend* of *Mr. Leyſon*.
——— ———, . *Prebend* of *Cayre*.
——— ———, . *Prebend* of *Mr. Howell*.

** Unleſs the Vicar (Mr. Reynolds, whom ſee in Glamorganſhire) ſhould reſide in the Cathedral-Quire.

——— ———, . ** *Minor-Canonry*.
——— ———, . *Minor-Canonry*.

Or whatever elſe thoſe who officiate, are called here; which, as I have hitherto done in other Churches, I conjecture to be at leaſt *Two*.

The Revenues of this Cathedral were ſeiſed by Colonel Jones (the great Abaddon of the Clergy in this Country) Edmond Thomas and ſome others; who, as far as I can learn, divided them among themſelves.

These are the *Titles* of the *Prebends* of this Church, as I find them in the *Valor Beneficiorum*. Whether they commonly bear the ſame Names at preſent, or were only ſo called at the time when the Livings were valued, from the Names of thoſe who Then Poſſeſſed them, I know not. I am forced to ſet them down thus with Blanks; becauſe I cannot obtain a Liſt of thoſe who were the Sufferers in them during the Rebellion: For though the preſent Right Reverend Biſhop of this Church, was pleaſed to Order his Chancellor to ſend me an Account of them (for which I here beg leave to make my Acknowledgments to his Lordſhip) yet the Papers of his Lordſhip's Regiſtry (ſuch of them, at leaſt, as concern theſe Matters) being gotten into other hands, I am wholly *diſappointed of my Accounts* from this Church. Only in general I am *informed* that the *Number of the Prebends* is *Twelve*; which Number the Nine Blanks *before*, together with the *Biſhop*, *Arch-deacon* and *Treaſurer*, exactly compleat. Or, if they are excluded, Three more muſt be added to the *Liſt of the Sequeſtred Prebendaries*.

To each of which it may be a Prebend is neceſſarily annexed.

I find by the Original Accounts of the *Welch* Sequeſtrators, about 27 *l. per Annum*, Referved Rents, in their hands. They were referved out of ſeveral Impropriations in the *County of Monmouth*, and did poſſibly belong to this Cathedral. I find alſo about Six Impropriations in *Brecknockſhire* (which did, as I believe, belong to ſome *Dean and Chapter*, and perchance to *that of this Church*) to the Value of about 350 *l. per Annum*, in the ſame hands; as alſo the *Prebend of St. David's* in the *County of Brecknock*; but *of what nature* that *Prebend* is, I know not.

In the ſame Accounts I find theſe *Prebends Rents* in the *County of Monmouth*, in the hands of the ſame Plunderers, *viz. Llangannarth*, *Llanavan-Vaſer*, *Llanuthwell*, *Llovell*, *Garth-Braynys*, *Tvallnyg*, *Llanthew*, *Llowes*, and *Peni-Bent*; all to the Value of about 192 *l. per Annum*. As alſo theſe Following ones in the *County of Radnor*, to the Value of about 170 Pounds *per Annum*, *viz. Llanbiſter*, *Llandyſſey*, *Llangunllo*, *Llandyloygrahan*, *Llanſtephen*, *Landrideid*, *Llanelweth*, *Nantmell*, and *St. Harmon*. But whether theſe are ſuch Prebends as are diſperſed up and down the Dioceſs of St. *David's* (of which ſee in that Cathedral) or whether they are Rents belonging to Thoſe Prebends of this Cathedral, which are *before* mentioned, iſſuing out of † Places of thoſe Names, I am altogether *uninformed*.

† Some of them are Impropriate Rectories; *For I find Miniſters ſequeſtred from the* Vicaridges *of them.*

LICHFIELD.

ROBERT WRIGHT, D. D. *Biſhoprick.* Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 614. Lloyd, Mem. p. 600.

He was Born in the Pariſh of St. *Alban* in *Herefordſhire*, was ſucceſſively *Scholar* and *Fellow* of *Trinity-College* in *Oxford*, and the Youngeſt *Fellow* that ever was Admitted in that College. After he left the *Univerſity*, he became *Rector* of *Sonning* in *Berkſhire*, and of *Hayes* in *Middleſex*, Chaplain likewiſe to Queen *Elizabeth*, (and *after* ſerved King *James* I. in the ſame Capacity) Rector of *Burton on the Water* in *Glouceſterſhire*, as alſo *Reſidentiary* and *Treaſurer* of *Wells*, and the Firſt Warden of *Wadham-College* in *Oxford*. In 1622, he was Preferred to the *See of Briſtol*; and in 1632, Tranſlated to this Church. He was one of the Twelve *Proteſting* Biſhops, and ſpoke a very handſome Speech on that Occaſion, (which was *afterwards* Printed) at the Bar of the *Houſe of Commons*; but all in vain! For he was notwithſtanding ſent to the *Tower*, where he continued 18 Weeks a Priſoner at his Great Charge. Having obtained his Liberty, he Retired to the *Caſtle of* * *Eccleſhall* in *Staffordſhire* (the Seat of this *Biſhoprick*) which he *Defended* for his Majeſty againſt the Forces under Sir *William Brereton*, for ſome time; but Died during the Siege, which was about the Middle of 1643. He was, ſaith *Wood*, Much given up to the Affairs of the World, and by that means was enabled to leave his Son a Rich Mannor, which coſt 1800 *l.* but he ſeems not ſo much to have deſerved that Character, if what *Lloyd* ſaith of him be true, That he Devoted *half his Eſtate* to his Majeſty's Service. The ſame Author alſo ſaith, that he was one of the *Strideſt* Biſhops that ever Sate in this See; that he was a Man of *Painfulneſs*, *Integrity* and *Moderation*; and adds, his *Vertues* were ſuch, that the *Vices* only, and not the *Men of the Times*, were his Enemies. His *Succeſſor*, as well in his Sufferings as Biſhoprick, was

As alſo of Sonning in Berkſhire, and of Hayes in Middleſex, Chaplain likewiſe to Queen Elizabeth, (and after ſerved King James I. in the ſame Capacity) Rector of Burton on the Water in Glouceſterſhire, as alſo Reſidentiary and Treaſurer of Wells, and the Firſt Warden of Wadham-College in Oxford. In 1622, he was Preferred to the See of Briſtol; and in 1632, Tranſlated to this Church. He was one of the Twelve Proteſting Biſhops, and ſpoke a very handſome Speech on that Occaſion, (which was afterwards Printed) at the Bar of the Houſe of Commons; but all in vain! For he was notwithſtanding ſent to the Tower, where he continued 18 Weeks a Priſoner at his Great Charge. Having obtained his Liberty, he Retired to the Caſtle of * Eccleſhall in Staffordſhire (the Seat of this Biſhoprick) which he Defended for his Majeſty againſt the Forces under Sir William Brereton, for ſome time; but Died during the Siege, which was about the Middle of 1643. He was, ſaith Wood, Much given up to the Affairs of the World, and by that means was enabled to leave his Son a Rich Mannor, which coſt 1800 l. but he ſeems not ſo much to have deſerved that Character, if what Lloyd ſaith of him be true, That he Devoted half his Eſtate to his Majeſty's Service. The ſame Author alſo ſaith, that he was one of the Strideſt Biſhops that ever Sate in this See; that he was a Man of Painfulneſs, Integrity and Moderation; and adds, his Vertues were ſuch, that the Vices only, and not the Men of the Times, were his Enemies. His Succeſſor, as well in his Sufferings as Biſhoprick, was

* Which, after it fell ruin to their Hands, they pulled down, and ſold the Materials of it.

Ibid.

ACCEPTED FREWEN, D.D. *Biſhoprick.* Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 665.

He was a Native of the County of *Kent*, and Bred at *Magdalen-College* in *Oxford*; of which he was ſucceſſively *Demie*, *Fellow*, and (at laſt) *President*. He attended on the † *Court* of Pr. *Charles* in *Spain*, was made his Chaplain when that Prince came to the Throne; after that he became *Prebendary of Canterbury*, *Dean of Glouceſter*, and was at laſt promoted to this See. Of which however he had little or no Benefit till the Reſtoration; when he was advanced indeed to the Archiepiſcopal See of *York*. But his Majeſty keeping this See void for Mr. *Baxter*, if he would have been in a good humour, and *Conformed*, Dr. *Frewen* all that while enjoyed the Profits of it; which were not Inconſiderable, at a Seaſon when ſo many Leaſes were to be Renewed. He died poſſeſſed of the *Archiepiſcopal Cœair of York*, in the Beginning of 1664. I have only to add of him, that though he had been at firſt inclinable to the *Puritans*, and was the Son of a † *Puritanical Miniſter*, yet he was *afterwards* a Great Loyaliſt, was concerned in ſending the Plate from *Oxford* to his Majeſty, whilſt he was Preſident of *Magdalen-College*, and was Forced *afterwards* to Fly for it, to avoid being *Taken into Cuſtody*. His *Temporal Eſtate* alſo, as well as his *Biſhoprick*, was put under Sequeſtration.

† Being at that time Chaplain to the Lord Briſtol, the English Embaſſador

March 28. in the 7th Year of his Age

† John Frewen, Rector of Northam in Suſſex. Wood, Ant. p. 118.

GRIF-

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See Him in the County of Kent.

GRIFFITH HIGGS, *D. D. Deanery. Chaunterſhip* of St. *David's*, . . . } And * *Cliff*, R. in *Kent*. . . . . }

* *Wood's Faſti part. but quere further, and ſee the Not. and him in Kent.*

He was Born at *Stoke* near *Henley* in *Oxfordſhire*, was ſent firſt to St. *John's College* in *Oxford*, and thence Elected *Fellow* of *Merton-College* in that Univerſity; where he was *afterwards Proctor*.

Wood, Ath. Vol II. p.152. and p. 691.

In the Year 1627, he was by his Majeſty ſent to the *Hague* to attend the Queen of *Bohemia* as her Chaplain; in whoſe Service he continued about 12 years; and during ſome part of it was Created D. D. at *Leyden*, by the Learned *Rivets*. Being afterwards called home, Dr. *Laud* procured him the Rich Living of *Ciſſ*, as alſo the *Chaunterry* of St. *David's*; after which he had this *Deanery* conferred upon him, and was likewiſe Chaplain to his Majeſty. Upon the breaking out of the *Rebellion*, he loſt all his Preferments, and was alſo Plundered, particularly of a very Valuable *Library*. His Succeſſor in the Living of *Cliff*, was Dr. *Anneſley*; whoſe *Egregious Stupidity* (notwithſtanding what is ſaid of him in the *Abridgment*) I ſhall have occaſion to mention in another place. Dr. *Higgs*, after his Sequeſtration, Retired to the Place of his Nativity, where he ſpent the Remainder of his Life in

P. 313.

See in Wood what he Wrote.

Great Piety and Devotion. He had in his youthful Days been eſteem'd the *Flower of his College*: And the Legacies which he left at his Death, ſufficiently Teſtifie his Great Piety. For he gave Five Pounds to the Church of *Stoke*, 100 Pounds to buy Lands for the Poor of that Town, and 600 Pounds to Purchaſe a Maintenance for a School-maſter there. He gave likewiſe ſeveral Books to the Publick Library at *Oxford*; was a Benefactor alſo to St. *John's College* there; but more eſpecially to that of *Merton*: To which he Bequeathed all his Library. But it having for the moſt part, been *Plundered in the time of the Rebellion*, and lodged in the Library of *Stafford*, the College was never able to recover it from thence, to this day. By this the Reader will eaſily believe, that (if he was, as I take him to have been, the Perſon Sequeſtred from the *Rectory of Cliff*) the Story in the *Abridgment*, of his being *Notoriouſly Scandalous in his Life and Converſation*, is a Vile and Deteſtable Calumny.

* P. 314. Wood's the Abridgment miſtakes the Minister of *on*, is a Vile and Deteſtable Calumny.

Minister *of this* Cliff in Kent. *The former of which was in the* Scandalous, *if the* Century (p 311.) *ſtrooky Truth, which is ſeldom*

WILLIAM HIGGINS, *D. D. Chaunterſhip Archdeaconry* of *Derby*, ... } *Canonry-Reſid.* . . . . . } And *Prebend* of *Biſhops-Iſchington*, . . . } *Stoke* upon *Terna*, R. in *Shropſhire*. }

I know nothing more of this Excellent Perſon, (For ſuch I am aſſured he was) than what *concerns his Sufferings*; an Account of which I have received from his Eldeſt Son, Mr. *Robert Higgins*; in whoſe own Words I ſhall give it the *Reader*: the *Honeſt Plainneſs*, and *Unartfulneſs* of which, may poſſibly have *more Weight*, than any other Method in which theſe *Barbarities* could have been ſet out.

" At the *Beginning of the Wars*, when the " Lord *Brooke's* Forces took *Lichfield-Cloſe*, he " was driven from his *Houſe* in the *Cloſe*, and " Forced to Fly to the *King's* Army *for Safeguard*. " And after *Edgehill* Battle, he was *Taken Priſon-* " *er*, and carried to *Coventry*, and there was put " under the *Marſhal's* hands, and Suffered *Cloſe* " *Impriſonment* a Full *Quarter of a Year*; and then " he *Purchaſed his Releaſe at a dear rate*. And " ſoon after they *ſeized upon all the Revenue of* " *his Preferments*, excepting *Stoke*-Parſonage, and " alſo *all his Goods, and Books, that he had at* " Lichfield. Whereupon he was Toſſed *from* " *Place to Place*, where he could get *any Abiding* " *for himſelf*, his *Wife and Children* not being " *ſuffered to abide at Stoke*, not *any of his Family*; " but only ſuffered to *keep a Curate* there, and " receive ſome *ſmall Profit from it*; until at " length ſetling at *Pauſbury*, the *Committee* intended to *Impriſon him again*: But having notice " given by a Friend therein, he *made his Eſcape*, " firſt to *Bridgnorth*; then to *Lichfield-Cloſe*; " where he continued until the End of that Great " and Terrible *Siege*; wherein he was *ſeveral* " times in *great Danger of loſing his Life*. Once " above the reſt, a *Mortar-Piece*, a *Drake* and " *Ship-Musket* being *diſcharged at him* at one " time, as he *came from Prayers*. I was then at " his Back, following him; but, praiſed be " God, we had no harm. At which time the " *Committee ſeized upon* Stoke-*Parſonage*, and " forced my Mother to *Rent the Parſonage at a* " *hard Rack*, and to pay the *Curate* and her *Rent* " Monthly; Which continued till after the ſaid " *Siege*. At which time my Father being gone " to *London* to *Compound for the Sequeſtration of* " *the Parſonage*; there came one Mr. *Campian* " with a Troop of Horſe, and Turned my *Mo-* " *ther, and all her Children, and all her Goods out* " *of doors*; giving a ſtrict Command, that none " ſhould meddle with them, nor *Receive her nor* " *her Children into their Houſes*: So that we had " lain that Night *out of doors*, but that a *poor Cot-* " *tager* upon *Stoke*-Heath *took pity on her, and took* " *her in, and relieved her with what he had, for having* " *nothing left*. Suddenly after this *Diſpoſſeſſion*, my " Father returned from *London*, having prevailed " nothing there: And with a ſad Hear, finding her " in this Condit on, he knew not where to *Lodge* " *that Night*, he was in *ſuch Extream Want*: " But at laſt, one *Thomas Burrow* took him into " *his Houſe*, and ſent for my Mother and one " Daughter to him; whom he *maintained a* " *Quarter of a Year, or more, out of his Charity*: " And likewiſe the *other Children* were taken by " *other good People*. At length there came an *E-* " *dict* forth, that the *Delinquents* (for ſo they called them) ſhould have a *Fifth Part* of their " Parſonages, if they would come to *London* to " *Sue* for it, to the *Committees* appointed for that " purpoſe. So my Father and Mother took that " *long and tedious Journey*, leaving their Children " *to the Charity of them whom they were with*; having *nothing to ſupport them, but the Charity of* " *well-diſpoſed Chriſtians*. At length coming thi- " ther; and after a *long waiting on that Commit-* " *tee* (living ſtrangely by God's Providence, as I " have *often heard them ſay*, that when they had " *One Meal*, they knew not where to have the " *Next*) they obtained an Order for a *Fifth Part*; " which according to that Mr. *Campian's* Conſci- " ence, was about 15*l. per Annum*, it not being the " *Seventh Part*; but there was no contending. " So they took their *Children* to them again, being " willing to Eaſe their Friends what they could, " endeavouring to live according to that *Small* " *Allowance*, and Teaching ſome Scholars; which " went very hard with my Father, he being a " *very Infirm Man*, troubled with the Stone and " the Gout very much: But they made a *Hard* " *ſhift to live*, till at length there were *Lieutenant-* " *Generals* placed in every Connty, who *Silenced* " *him*, not only from *Preaching*, but alſo from " *Teaching School*, which *brought Extream Poverty* " *upon him*; inſomuch, that had it not been for " the *Benevolence of good People* (eſpecially Sir " *Ri-*

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" *Richard Levefon* of *Trentham*, Eſq; *Offley* of " *Madely-Manner*, and Eſq; *Mainwaring* of *Whit-* " *more*, in whoſe Lordſhip we lived; who filled " *our hungry Bellies when we knew not where to* " *have a Morſel of Bread.*) I think *we had been fa-* " *miſhed and ſtarved*; I my ſelf not having *taſt-* " *ed a Bit of Bread two or three days*, have been " *glad to ſatisfie my Hunger by eating Crabbs, and* " *Feeding on the Fruits of the Hedges*; which I " did *as ſavourily as if they had been Dainties*, " ſo *Extream was my Hunger*; we *diſtributing* " *that little we had betwixt my Father and* " *their ſmaller Children*; they being not ſo well " able to endure the *ſharp Bitings of Famine* as " we were. Thus was he, who by his *Learning* " *and good Abilities*, attained to ſuch Dignities in " the Church, brought by thoſe *Uſurping Ty-* " *rants*, to a Morſel of Bread, to the *Utter Un-* " *doing of his Children and their Poſterity*; he " living but a few Years after his Majeſty's *Re-* " *ſtoration*, and ſo not having time to Recover " his Loſſes, nor to Provide for his *Ruined Fa-* " *mily*.

WILLIAM JEFFEREY, . *Chancellorſhip*,
Arch-deaconry of *Salop*, ...
Canonry-Reſid. . . . . . } And
Prebend of *Abrevas*. . . . .

I know nothing more of him, except that *Immediately* after the *Reſtoration*, all thoſe Preferments were Filled up by other Perſons; ſo that probably he Died under the *Uſurpation*.

THOMAS LAURENCE, D. D. *Treaſurerſhip*, And *Prebend* of *Salway*. . . . .

See *Baliol-College* in *Oxford*.

JOHN ARNWAY, D.D. *Arch-deaconry* of *Coventry*,
Prebend of *Woolvey*, ... And
Hodnet, R. and *Ightfield*, R. } In *Shropſhire*.

* *If I miſtake not; for I find him preſented to it in* 1639.

He was Born in *Shropſhire*, and Educated at St. *Edmond's-Hall* in *Oxford*. He was a very *Early Sufferer* in the *Rebellion*; about the Beginning of which I find him *Arch-deacon* of *Salop*, and then under *Perſecution*: But upon the Promotion of Dr. *Brownrigg* to the See of *Exeter*, he had this Arch-deaconry conferred upon him. He was driven from his Living at *Hodnet*, by the Garriſon of *Wem*, and then betook himſelf to the King at *Oxford*; where he was made D.D. Two of his Succeſſors in that Living (but in what Order they came, I know not) were *Francis Bowy* and one *Pearſter*; the *Latter* of which is reported to have been *Formerly* a Pedlar. His Perſecution from the *Party* was very *ſevere*, and the Preſerments he left for his *Majeſty's Service*, very *Conſiderable*. Beſides which, he was alſo *Plundered* (particularly of his *Books* and *Papers*, which he could never after Recover) *Impriſoned*, very *Ill uſed*, and by theſe and ſuch like means, *driven* firſt to the *Hague*, and from thence, by preſſing Neceſſity, to *Virginia*. He hath himſelf related part of his *Sufferings* in † Two little Pieces, intituled, *The Tablet*, &c. and *An Alarm*, &c. neither of which have I yet ſeen: But by the Favour of the Reverend Mr. *Vaughan*, his Succeſſor in this *Arch-deaconry*, have a *Tranſcript* of ſome *Few Paſſages* out of one of them, which here follow. In the *Preface* to the *Reader* he ſays, 'He quitted 'a *Large Fortune* (of which he did not *Repent* in 'his *Extreameſt Penury*) to ſerve that *Good Prince* 'King *Charles* I. and was as ready to *Hazard* 'himſelf to *Enthrone his Son*. And Page 88, he ſaith, 'Though I was urged with *Drawn Swords* 'and *Bloody Halberts*, to ſerve the *Idol*, (meaning the *Covenant*) I yet infinitely more bleſs God for 'the Deliverance of my Soul from the *Idolatry* 'thereof, than of my Body from the Peril of *Im-* 'priſonment, *Navigation*, *Sickneſs*, and the *Deſert* wherein I Sojourn; the *Three firſt* of which I 'eſcaped very narrowly. They offered me *Reſti-* 'tution of 400 *l. per Annum*, (wee'rn'd with the *Commendation of my Abilities*, to Bow to it, in '(ſwallowing the *Oath* and *Covenant*; but Chriſt's 'Rejection of *Hoc omnia dabo*, teaching me not 'to tell my ſelf to *work Wickedneſs*, but to abhor '*Preſentations upon Simoniacal Contracts*, I re-'plied, I had rather caſt my *Stuff* and *Tackling* 'all over-board, to ſave my Paſſenger and Pinnace, '(Soul and Body) than *ſink my Paſſenger* and Pin-'nace, to preſerve my Stuff and Tackling. And a-gain, p. 117, 'Not to ſpeak of their other *Hard* '*Uſage*, granting me *not a Bible of my Library to* 'comfort me, nor a *Sheaf of my Means to nouriſh* 'me, nor a *Suit of my Cloaths to cover me*, nor *Uſe* 'of common Air to refreſh me; but *Baniſhing me* 'the Country, becauſe I would not be *Perjured* 'with them; they *Haled me out of Priſon in the* 'dead of the Night, to *Tax me of Papiſtry*, the un-'deſerved Livery they gave to *All true Subjects* 'and Good *Chriſtians*; who, had their Minds 'been unſerled in Religion, haply might have 'thought *The furtheſt Remove from them*, *the near-'eſt Approach to God*; and ſo have been ſooner '*Turned* by *Their Oppoſition*, than by the *Argu-'ments* of *Bellarmine*.

God Almighty was not pleaſed to let him ſurvive his Troubles, and ſee the Reſtoration of the *Church* and *Monarchy*; but he died under his Baniſhment in *Virginia*, about the Year 1653, if *Wood* conjectures right. He was a very Worthy and Exeellent Man, and Charitable to the greateſt degree: He Yearly cloathed a certain Number of Poor Old People (I think they were Twelve) and dined as many every Sunday at his Table: And his *Loyalty* kept Pace with his *Charity*; for he Furniſhed out no leſs than Eight Troopers for his Majeſty's Service; which alone is ſufficient to account for the true Reaſon of all his *Troubles*.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 94.

In 1655, and from this Court, A.M was preſented to this living.

† *Which, I think, is all that we hath Written.*

—— —— . *Arch-deaconry* of *Stafford*.

Mr. *Brown* the Sequeſtred Miniſter of *Ilam* in *Staffordſhire*, is (in ſome of my Intelligences, called Mr. *Arch-deacon Brown*; but whether he is ſo termed there, becauſe he was *then* Arch-deacon, or whether becauſe he might Survive, and be made Arch-deacon *afterwards*, doth not appear. If he was *Arch-deacon* at that Time, this muſt have been his *Arch-deaconry*, becauſe the *others* are *full*; and indeed it ſeems probable to me that it was ſo, and that he died *before*, or *ſoon after* the Reſtoration; becauſe *December* 9, 1660. I find Mr. *John Riland* admitted to this *Arch-deaconry*. See —— *Brown* in *Staffordſhire*.

ROBERT NEWEL, A.M. *Canonry-Reſid.*

This is *one* of the *many other* Preſetments which I take this Perſon to have been poſſeſſed of at the Time of his Death, which was in 1643; early enough to have *ſuffered ſomething* here: But however, whether he did ſo or not, is a *Quere*. He was doubtleſs ſucceeded in this *Preferment* by one of the other *Reſidentiaries* here named (but *which* I know not.) And conſequently makes a *Duplicate*. See more of him at the *Clareh* of *Weſtminſter*.

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——— HARISON, . *Canonry-Resid.*
He was sent to Jail, his House was Plunder'd, all his Books burnt, his Wife and Children were thrown out of Doors, and himself forced to Fly and Abscond for Two Years. There are but Four Residentiaries in this Church; so he makes a Duplicate, as Mr. *Newel* before doth; but whether he *preceded* or *succeeded* any of the other *Residentiaries* here named, and by consequence, whether he makes a *First* or only *Second* Sufferer in it, I cannot be Positive; but believe the *Former*.

GEORGE GIPPS, . *Canonry-Resid.*
And
Prebend of *Freford*. . . . . .

I guess he died under the *Usurpation*.

DANIEL PURY, . *Canonry-Resid.*
And
Prebend of *Dornford*. . . . . .

He lived to see the *Church Restored*, and enjoy'd his *Preferments* again.

NATHAN WILLIAMS, B. D. *Prebend* of *Offley*.

'Tis probable that he lived to see the Church Restored, and to possess his Prebend again.

GEORGE CUTHBERT, . *Prebend* of *Longdon*.

'Tis probable he died before 1660. See *Serum* and *Wells*, and Quære: Tho' he seems to have been a different Person from him of the former of these Churches.

JAMES FLEETWOOD, D. D. *Prebend* of *Eccleshall*, ...
Sutton Coldfield, R. in *Warwickshire*, . .
And
Prees V. in *Shropshire*. . . . . .

He was the Seventh Son of Sir *George Fleetwood* of *Buckinghamshire*, and was Educated at *King's-College* in *Cambridge*, being chosen into that Foundation from *Eaton*-School in 1622. He had been Chaplain to Dr. *Wright*, the First suffering Bishop here mentioned, who presented him to the Living of *Prees*, and also conferred this *Prebend* upon him; but the breaking out of the Rebellion permitted him not to be *Installed*. He was a very early Sufferer, being forced betimes to quit his *Vicaridge*, and follow the Fate of his Majesty into the Army, where he became Chaplain to the Earl of *Rivers*'s Regiment, and continued in that Quality to the End of the Wars. In 1642, he was created D. D. at *Oxford* by his Majesty's especial Command, for the good Services he had done him in the Battle of *Edge-hill*: Soon after which he was also made Chaplain to Prince *Charles*, and had the Living of *Sutton-Coldfield* given him; but he was not permitted to enjoy it. After this he was Tutor to the Earls of *Lichfield*, *Kildare* and *Sterling*; and to *Esme*, and *Charles*, successively Dukes of *Richmond*. Upon the Restoration he was the First Person that was Sworn Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty; when he was also made Provost of *King's-College*; Rector of *Anstey* in *Hertfordshire*, and of *Denham* in *Bucks*. In 1675, he was Consecrated Bishop of *Worcester*, and died in 1683, in the Eighty First Year of his Age. I have only to add of him, that his Loyalty was the more observable, for that several of his Family had been concern'd in the Rebellion, and one of them particularly had *Dipt his Hands in the Royal and Sacred Blood of his Majesty*; for which black Crime his Estate was afterwards most justly Forfeited.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 713.

It does not appear in the Office of Vice-Chancellor in the Year 1661, and part of 1667.

JAMES POVEY, . *Prebend* of *Bishop's-Hall*.

One James Povey was admitted to the Church of Willey in Warwickshire in 1602. Quære whether he was the same Person with this Prebendary, and if so suffered any Thing in that Living.

I have good Reason to think that he died under his Sufferings.

JOHN BISBY, . *Prebend* of *Pipa minor*, alias *Prees*.

'Tis probable that he likewise died before 1660.

* RICHARD LOVE, D. D. *Prebend* of *Tachbrook*.

* *This our Authority I leave for placing him here as a Suffering Prebendary, is, that I find him possessed of this Prebend in the Year 1636, nor can I learn that any one was admitted to it afterwards, until the Restoration. And the same the Reader is to take notice of concerning each of the following Prebendaries, from whom I shall make a Reference to this Note. This Dodor was also in the Year 1630. Possessed of the Rectory of Eckington in Derbyshire, whether he Left or Suffered any Thing in that, is still a Query.*

I find one of both his Names, and of the same Degree, who had been Dean of *Ely*, and died (or was at least removed to some greater *Preferment*) by the middle of 1645; but whether he be the *same Person* with this *Prebendary*, I must leave to further Inquiry.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 710. *One* Richard Love *of* King's College in Cambridge, *was* Proctor in 1628, *and one of both the same Names, then* Master *of* Corpus-Christi College, *was* Vice-Chancellor in 1633, *and some time* Margaret-Professor *in that* University.

RICHARD HUNT, . *Prebend* of *Terwyn*.

I believe he out-liv'd the *Restoration*; because his immediate Successor came not to this Prebend till *October* 1662.

See a Gentleman of both those Names in Cheshire, and Quære.

THOMAS BADDELEY, . *Prebend* of *Caja-Major*.

I take it for granted that he died before the Restoration.

STOCKET LUTWICH, . *Prebend* of *Flixton*.

'Tis probable that he died before 1660.

* JOHN ROWLANDSON, . *Prebend* of *Sandiacre*.

* *See the Note after Dr. Love before.*

'Tis very probable he died before, or soon after the Restoration; for the *Prebend* was filled, *April* 8. 1661.

JOHN JACKSON, . *Prebend* of *Ryton*.

See the same Note.

I find one of both his Names, a Native of the County of *Cornwall*; and another a Native of *Lancashire*, who hath Published several Things: But whether either of them be the same Person with this *Prebendary*, I know not. See another of both these Names mentioned by Mr. *Newcourt*, as sometime *Rector* of St. *Alban's Woodstreet*, and *Quære*,

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 438. Repertor. Eccles. Vol. I. p. 230

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——— ROBINSON, . *Priest-Vicar's Place.*

I believe he never saw the Restoration.

——— FLETCHER, . *Priest-Vicar's Place.*

He lived to be Restored.

I find by the *Valor Beneficiorum*, that there are 12 *Vicars Choral* in this Church; but 'tis not said whether they are *Clergy* or *Lay-Vicars*: Though I should think the *Former* is plainly enough implyd, by the bare mention of them in the *Valor*; and if so, *Seven* more must be added to the *List* of *Priest-Vicars*. Besides *these*, I find there also *Nine*, which are said to be *Clerici in Eccl. Cath.* &c. If *Those* have any way a Dependance on the Cathedral (as there seems to be no doubt but they have) then *These* likewise must be Added to the rest of the *Members* of this Church; and so there are in all 16 more to be reckoned as Sequestred from this *Cathedral*. The Titles of the *Vicars Choral* (which I take to include also the Five *Priest-Vicars* before mentioned) are these; *Portio Hen. Hilton, Joh. Aston, Sacrist, Dom. Rob. Dowman, Joh. Lane, Hen. Holgrave, Tho. Dobson, Rob. Fitchin, Joh. Audley, Joh. Wikey, Hen. Crosse, Tho. Kirk* and *Will. Lewes*. The Titles of the *Clerici*, &c. are, *Portio Ed. Goswell, Will. Hunter, Fr. Sandland, Rich. Pillisworth, Will. Kirkman, Jo. Gremings, Hospit. of St. John in Lichfield*, and the *Chapel in the Market-Place in Lichfield*. Thus they stand in the *Valor Beneficiorum*.

He was one of those who Assisted and Promoted the most Noble Undertaking of the *Polyglot Bible*.

ANTHONY TOPHAM, . *Deanery.* *Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 449.*
He Died under the *Usurpation*; or rather, as I conjecture after the Breaking out of the *Rebellion*. But not knowing the precise Time of it, I cannot well Guess *how much* he *suffered*.

——— ———, . *Chaunterſhip.*

——— ———, . *Chancellorſhip.*

ROBERT NEWEL, A.M. *Sub-deanery*, And *Arch-deaconry of Bucks.* . . . }

See *Weſtminſter-Church.*

MORGAN WYNNE, D.D. *Arch-deaconry of Lincoln.*

He was of *All-Souls-College* in *Oxford*; was, as I presume, *Fellow* there, and promoted to this *Arch-deaconry* in the Year 1629. His not Dying till the latter End of the Year 1644, is my only *Authority* for ſetting him down here as a *Sufferer*; and therefore *quare*. He was alſo *Rector* of *Scotter* in this County; at which place I do not find that he *ſuffered* any thing; but the *contrary* ſeems rather to be ſuggeſted by his being Buried *There*. His *immediate* Succeſſor in this *Arch-deaconry*, was *Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 878.*

RAPHAEL THROCKMORTON, . *Arch-deaconry* of *Lincoln.*

He was, if I miſtake not, of *Chriſt-Church* in *Oxford*, and was admitted to this *Arch-deaconry* in the Year 1645. He *ſuffered* very much for the *Royal* Cauſe; and ſurviving the *Rebellion*, was created D. D. at *Oxford*, *Aug.* 7, 1660, by virtue of his Majeſty's *Letters*; who was thus pleaſed to expreſs himſelf on that Occaſion: *We are well aſſured of his particular and eminent Sufferings, for Us and the Church.* He died at *London* in the Year 1666. *Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 813*

LINCOLN.

THOMAS WINNIFFE, D.D. *Biſhoprick.*
He was, as 'tis ſaid, a Native of *Sherbourn* in *Dorſetſhire*, and had his Education at *Exeter-College* in *Oxford*; of which he was made *Fellow* in 1593: Afterwards he became *Rector* of *Wilſingaldon*, and of *Lambourn*, both in *Eſſex*, and ſucceſſively Chaplain to the Princes *Henry* and *Charles*; to the Latter alſo after he was Advanced to the Throne; and had ſerved his Royal Father likewiſe in the ſame Capacity. He was promoted to this *See* (about the latter End of 1641) through the Two *Deaneries* of *Glouceſter* and St. *Paul's*. Though he was one of thoſe Biſhops who were made to pleaſe the *Puritans*, yet he *ſuffered* under them in common with the Reſt of his *Order*, got little or nothing by his Biſhoprick but Trouble and Vexation; and ſo is another Evidence how little *that Party*, as much as they cry it up, do either Value or Reward *Moderation*. During his Troubles he Retired to *Lambourn*; having been Perſecuted out of *Weſtminſter*, where his Houſe was Aſſaulted; and (to obſerve that by the way) Sir *Richard Wiſeman*, who led on the *Mob*, had his Brains beat out with a Stone: But dying in ſo Good a Cauſe, he had a ſuitable Funeral, and was Buried by a *Collection* made among the *London Apprentices*. This moſt Pious Biſhop Died at *Lambourn* before mentioned, in 1654: And, if Dr. *Gauden* may be allowed to give him a Character, *None was more Mild, Modeſt and Humble, yet Learned, Eloquent and Honeſt, than Biſhop* Winniffe. To which may be added, that of his Epitaph:

Ex eorum numero Epiſcoporum,
Quibus incumbebat Nutantis Epiſcopatûs
Molem, pietate ac Probitate ſua
Fulcimine, ſuſtentare.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 560. Lloyd Memo. p. 518. Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Vol. I. p. 51.

He was ſometime alſo Prebendary of Moreton in the Church of St. Paul. Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Vol. I. p. 52.

Perſec. Und. b. 59.

HENRY FERNE, D. D. *Arch-deaconry* of *Leiceſter.*

I take him to be the *ſame* Perſon with Dr. *Henry Ferne*, afterwards Biſhop of *Cheſter*; and if ſo, he was the 8th Son of Sir *John Ferne* of *York*, Knight; Enter'd firſt at St. *Mary-Hall* in *Oxford*, and from thence Removed to *Cambridge*. He was ſometime Chaplain to Biſhop *Morton*, on the Reſtoration became *Maſter* of *Trinity-College* in his Own *Univerſity*, was *Vice-Chancellor* there in part of the Years 1660, and 1661, *Dean* of *Ely*, and at laſt, as is before-ſaid, Advanced to the Biſhoprick of *Cheſter*; where he ſate but Five Weeks, and Died *March* 16, 16—, Aged 59 Years. *Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 727. 729.* *Life of Morton, fo. 1word. p. 84.* *Kenn Mon. Weſt. p. 242.*

I find one Dr. *Ferne* ſent for as a *Delinquent* by the *Houſe*, whom I take to be this *ſame* Worthy Perſon likewiſe. He was alſo concerned in the *Polyglot* Bible. *He was Author of ſeveral Learned Pieces.*

RICHARD HOLDSWORTH, D. D. *Arch-deaconry* of *Huntington.*

See *Worceſter-Cathedral.*

GYLES

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Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p 822.

GILES THOWN, B. D. *Arch-deaconry of Bucks*, ... } And *St. Cuthbert's*, R. *in Bedfordshire*, . . . }

He was, as I presume, of *Baliol-College* in *Oxford*; because I find him made D. D. of that House, in 1661. He succeeded in the *Arch-deaconry* upon the Death of Mr. *Newell* before-mention'd, and if Mr. *Newell* suffered any Thing in it (as I guess he did) he makes a *second* Sufferer here. I take him to be the *same* Excellent Person who

* Atere Roth. p 38 19, &c. was also *Rector* of St. * *Cuthbert's* in *Bedfordshire*; and if so, he was *Apprehended in his Parish Church, immediately after he came out of the Pulpit* (having *Preached* no less than *Thrice* that Day) by a *Party* of the Lord St. *John's* Troopers; who in a very boysterous Manner hurried him away to a *Publick House*, not suffering him so much as to go to his Own to see his *Family*, or any of *Them* to come near *Him*. The next Day they carried him to *London*, where after lying *Three Weeks in the Hands of the Messenger*, he was brought to his *Tryal* at the *Bar* of the *House of Lords*; at which Time he was questioned for some Things which he had *Preached Nine Years before*; and the *Witnesses* produced against him so well remembered what they had to say, that they were *fain to read their Depositions out of Papers*. But he so thoroughly acquitted himself, that the Lords *Pronounced him Innocent*. However upon Pretence of having a more *material Witness* against him in the *Country*, he was *committed* to the *Fleet* for about Three Weeks more; when the Witness appearing, he was sent to be Examin'd by a *Clerk contrary to the Rules of the Court*; and it was with much *Difficulty* that Mr. *Thorn* could obtain a Copy of the *Deposition*; which after all, was in *Substance* the *same* with his former Accusation. Hereupon he was forced to *Petition* the *House* for a *Sentence*, and after *a chargeable Attendance of many Days more*, he obtained a *Second Hearing*; when I cannot find but that the Matter of his *First* Accusation was wholly answered, and so drop'd; and instead of it, a Noble Lord insisted upon this, that he was of a *malignant Spirit*, had *great Interest* among his *People*, and, if permitted to *Return* to them, might *much prejudice the good Old Cause*. Whereupon he was *Remanded* to the *Fleet*. After which Time, upon repeated *Petitions* that he might either be *Heard* or *Bailed*, and by all the *Application* that he could possibly make, he could not obtain his *Liberty*, nor so much as get his *Petitions read*; upon which his *Parishioners* try'd what Weight their earnest Desires might have with the *House*, and sent up a *Petition*, subscrib'd with Three Hundred Hands, *Praying* that he may be *brought to a Tryal*, and either *Acquitted* or *Condemned*; but this *Petition* had as little Effect as any of his own. How long after he continu'd in Prison, I know not, nor any Thing more of him (for that he lived to the Restoration, and was made D. D. I have before said) only I shall here add, that his *Persecution* was *chiefly* occasioned by a *private Spleen* and *Revenge*, from the famous Sir *Samuel Luke*; whose Name I need not make any Scruple of speaking out, since he was the *Don Quixote* of *Butler's* Immortal Poem, which hath doomed him to *Perpetual Infamy* (if *Wit* and *Poetry* shall continue to be valued, as undoubtedly they will) whilst the World lasts.

JOHN HACKET, D. D. * *Arch-deaconry of Bedford*, ... *Canonry-Resid.* And *Prebend de Mora.* } in the *Church* of St. *Paul.* And St. *Andrew's Holbourn*, R. in *London*. }

* To which he was Admitted in 1631, as he was after to the Prebend in 1642.

He was Born in the City of *London*, but his *Father* was Originally a *Scotchman*; He had his Education at *Westminster*-School, where his excellent Genius soon discover'd it self, and recommended him in a peculiar manner, not only to the *Master*, but to Dr. *Lan. Andrews*, then *Dean* of that *Church*; who both Patronized him in the *University*, and directed his Studies. From this School he was Elected to *Trinity-College* in *Cambridge*, Dr. *Nevill* the Master of the House, having been so extreamly taken with him, that he declar'd, *He should go to* Cambridge, *or else he would carry him there upon his Back*. Soon after he came to the *University*, he so much distinguish'd himself by his *Painful Studies*, *Sober Life*, and great *Proficiency in Learning*, that he was Elected *Fellow* of the *House*, as soon as ever he became capable of it according to the Statute. After which he became a noted Tutor; and had the Care of the young Gentlemen of some of the best Families in *England*: Some time after he was Master of Arts, Dr. *John Williams* then Bishop of *Lincoln* (having observed his great Learning) took him for his *Chaplain*, and afterwards recommended him to his *Majesty* to serve in the same Capacity. Soon after which he was also presented to St. *Andrew's Holbourn*, as likewise to the *Rectory* of *Cheame* in *Surry*; upon the *One* or the *Other* of which, he was constantly * *Resident*; till the breaking out of the Rebellion. Nor was his Diligent in the Discharge of his Duty in this *Arch-deaconry*; to which he constantly repair'd once a Year, and took especial Care to exhort his *Clergy* to a strict Observance of the *Orders* of the *Church*. Whilst he was at St. *Andrew's Holbourn*, he had collected several Thousand Pounds for the Repair of that *Old, decay'd* Church; but the Rebellion breaking out soon after, that Money (as well as what was collected for the Repair of St. *Paul's Cathedral*) fell into the Hands of the Prevailing Party, who put it to a suitable Use, supporting their *Rebellion* by *Sacrilege*. Whilst the Confusions were yet growing, he was named one of the *Committee* (with a great many others of the most Eminent Bishops and Divines) to consider of Reforming the *Liturgy*, in hopes to dispel the Cloud that was then hanging over the *Church*; but nothing less than *Root* and *Branch* being sufficient to satisfie the *Party*, that Project miscarried; and on the contrary, a *Bill* was for Foot to *Abolish Episcopacy*, *Cathedrals*, &c. At which Time the *Clergy* were allowed a Favour not then common, which was to *Speak for themselves*, and Dr. *Hacket* was pitch'd upon by them for their Spokesman; which Office he discharg'd both to the Satisfaction and Admiration of every one. What he offered on that Occasion had so much Weight, that for some Time it retarded the Progress of that wicked Bill; and, as if they durst not venture their Ears again with this most Eloquent Person; when it was re-assum'd, they allow'd him not a Second Hearing. However, tho' they turn'd him out of St. *Andrew's Holbourn*, (upon Articles Exhibited by a few of his factious Parishioners) yet he was permitted to keep his other Living of *Cheame* in *Surry*, to which he retired, but was not suffered quietly to enjoy it; being seiz'd and detain'd Prisoner by the Army under

News. Rep. Eccles. Vol. I. P. 181, 378. Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p 664. Persec. Undec. P. 44. Life by Dr. Plume Edition.

* Twice as much, said Dr. Holdsworth, as any Puritan he knew.

See Fuller. Ch. Hist. L. 11. Cent. 17 P. 174.

He was also named one of the Assembly of Divines, Scob. Collect. Part I. P. 43.

See the Speech Printed at large in his Life, and Abridged in Fuller, ubi supra.

Nor would the Committee of Surry allow him to use the Common-Prayer in form.

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† *Who offered him any Terms of his own, if he would have joined with that Party.*

under the Earl of † *Essex*; and being set at Liberty after some Time, he return'd again to *Oxeame*, where he continued during the remainder of the *Usurpation*; which having happily survived, he had a Tender made him of the Bishoprick of *Gloucester*; but refusing it, he was afterwards Advanced to that of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*; of which Cathedral he was in a manner second Founder; for being Ruined in the Time of the Rebellion, he upon the Matter Rebuilt it, at the Expence of Twenty Thousand Pounds (Nineteen Thousand of which he either gave or procured himself) and at the End of about Eight Years, when it was Finished, Dedicated it a-new with great Joy and Solemnity. He also laid out a Thousand Pounds in the Repair of a *Prebendal* House, which had been ruin'd by the same *Sacrilegious Rebellion*, where he was forced to live, the Palace being destroy'd. He died soon after his having finish'd these Works of *Piety* and *Charity*, which was in the latter End of 1670, in the Seventy-Eighth Year of his Age; having made it *his Endeavour to settle a Pious and Laborious Clergy in his Diocese, by his own Example of constant Preaching*, and been a principal *Benefactor* to *Trinity-College*, and the Publick Library in *Cambridge*; as also to *St. John's College*, and *Clare-Hall* there. As for the remainder of his Character, let his *Epitaph* pronounce it; part of which runs thus:

See in Wood *what he Published of him, only here take notice, that he undervalued Materials for writing the Life of* King James, *written all Perfidiously, or worse Disingenuously at best, in the Contrivers.*

Primeva Pietati, & summæ Eloquentiæ—
Concionator ad Ultimum Assidue; superstitionis Babylonicæ tam maturus Hostis, ut penè*
In Cunis Sraveris Lydiat. Vitæ Integritas,
Et Innocentia morum suavitate & Candore,
Charitate erga pauperes eximia, Liberalitate erga suos, &c.

* *He likewise preached several Gen-tlemen in* Ireland *Times from falling into Popery.*

To which I shall only add, that he was very strict in his Examinations for Orders, and upon those Occasions declared, that he found *None greater Dunces than those of the* Presbyterian *Stamp*, how much soever Ignorance was formally alledged in those Times, as one chief and standing Cause of the Sequestration of the Clergy.

—— LUDDINGTON, D. D. *Arch-deacony of Stow.*

He was also cruelly Persecuted. I find one *Timothy Luddington* Sequestred from *East-Bedford* in *Nottinghamshire*; *Quære* if he be the *same* altho', if I judge aright, they were *different* Persons. This *Arch-deacon* lived to be Rector'd.

JEREMIAS STEPHENS, B. D. *Prebend of Biggleswade,*
Wotton, R.
And
Quinton, R.
} in *Northamptonshire*.

Wood, Ath. *Vol.* II. *p.* 930.

This Right Worthy and Learned Person, was Born at *Bishopscastle* in *Shropshire*, and was Son of *Walter Stephens*, Rector there. He was first of *Brazen-Nose-College* in *Oxford*, and thence Elected *Chaplain* to that of *All-Souls*. In the Year 1621, he was *Presented* to the *Rectory* of *Quinton*, by his Majesty; and about the Year 1626, had the Neighbour-Living of *Wotton* also conferred on him by the same Royal Patron. In 1641, this *Prebend* was bestowed upon him, by the Intereſt of that Great Patron of Learning, and all worthy Men, *Arch-bishop Laud*; as a Reward for his Service in assisting the most Learned Sir *Henry Spelman*, in his Edition of the Councils. I find him under Sufferings in the Year 1642, when a profligate Wretch, one *West* (of whom more by and by) carried away his *Tithes*, and for his good Services in that and the like Kind against Mr. *Stephens*, was by the Favour of the Committee, rewarded with a *Keeper's* Place in *Whitehall-Forest*; but Mr. *Stephens* was not *formally* Sequester'd till the Year 1644; when the Committee * in *Northampton* took him in Hand, beginning with him (as was then very common) in the midst of Harvest, for Reasons obvious enough to every Body. *August* 8, 1644, he had a Hearing, at which Time they gave him till the 27th of the same Month to make his further Defence: But in the mean while an Order is indirectly obtained, impowering Three Men of their own naming, and any Three of Mr. *Stephens's* (provided they had been Contributors to the Parliament) to take the whole Profits into their Hands, who immediately secure his *Tithes*. Thus he was in a manner Condemn'd before he was fully Heard: But neither is this all; for they pass another Order, That *John West* and *Samuel Horne*, Two vile Fellows (who were his Prosecutors) should have their Charges defray'd out of his Profits thus seiz'd upon; which was as good Encouragement, as, I think, it was possible for *Informers* to have; and was a piece of *Barbarity* not common in any Times but those, to oblige a Man to *Hire his own Prosecutors*. Mr. *Stephens* probably knowing that they were resolv'd, *Right* or *Wrong*, to *Dispatch* him, did not give himself the Trouble to name the Three Persons, as was allowed him. And accordingly the Committee appointing the whole Number, named Six of those very Persons who were some of the Petitioners against him. And that it may be known what sort of *Saints* they were, who Petition'd against the *Clergy* in those Days, how zealous they were in the Cause of *Religion*, how *fit* to be both *Parties* and *Witnesses* in these Causes, I shall not think my own Labour lost in setting down (and I hope the Reader will not) his, in reading) their Characters somewhat more largely, as I have them under Mr. *Stephens* his *Own Hand*, who left this, and several other Things of the like Kind, in *Manuscript* behind him. They were *Six* in all; the *First* of whom was one *Richard Crane*, the *Taylor* at *Northampton*, a notorious *Whore-master*, and one who used to let out the Prisoners in the Night to *Rob* and *Thieve*; who returned again early in the Morning, not the least suspected: He was afterward *Hang'd* at *Nottingham* for *Robbing on the High-way*. The *Second* was *William Glover*, of the creditable Profession of a *Bayliff*; and both he and *Crane* had *Money given them to encourage them* in the *Persecution*. The *Third* was *John Lewis*, an infamous *Ale-house-Keeper*, and his Wife a *Bawd*, he had *Three Daughters* to vile *Scandalous*, that they were commonly known to the *Soldiers*, by the Name of the *Ammunition-Whores*; the *Mother* was after *Shot to Death* by a *Soldier*, in a *Quarrel* that happen'd in her House. The *Fourth* (who was both the *Chief Prosecutor* and *Prime Villain*) was one *John West*; he lived mostly in this *Lewis* his *Ale-House*, and was notorious for his several *Whores* and *Bastards*; for *Drunkenness* also, and *all sorts of Disorders*; and had a *Post* allotted him suitable to his *Character*, which was that of the *Chief Petitioner* and *Promoter*, both at *Northampton* and *London*. Left this *Zealous Saint* should be thought to have *Injury* done him by a *General Accusation*, the *Reader* shall have the *Particulars* of *some few* of his Villanies: He had one *Bastard* by *Margaret Cuppar* the Tenth of *December* 1628; another by his Servant *Alice Symmons* 1632; another by *Dorothy Cope* in 1633; another by *Ann Gorton* in *Lewis* his *Ale-house*, in 1634; another by *Elizabeth Orold*, Widow, in 1635; another by a Woman in *Bedfordshire*; another by a Woman near *Northampton*; another by a Woman at *Highgate* near

* *Of which there were six. One person of his Sequestration, who was a Gentleman of Quality, or of any kind of Learning, he understood so much as the* Latin *Tongue, informed, that having an occasion in his Answer to urge a Sentence in* Latin *out of Scripture, the Committee to their personal Shame,) Reprehended him first, and said, they understood not Latin. This I have from under his own Hand.*

His Confession also before the Committee in London, where taken upon Oath, is printed in his Behalf, and gave an Account of his Learning, but to worse.

N *London*;

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London; and Divers others. Theſe he uſed to call *his Lambs that fell every Month in the Year.* And to note that by the way, Mr. *Stephens*'s having Proſecuted this *Vileſt of Miſcreants* in the *Eccleſiaſtical Court* for ſome of theſe *Crimes*, was the True Cauſe of the Fellow's Malice and Bitterneſs againſt him (the like to which I alſo find in *very many other Pariſhes*) I cannot forbear here alſo to take notice, that this Fellow made a heavy Complaint of *Moleſtation in the Biſhops Courts*; which may ſerve to interpret, in ſome part, the Reaſons why the *Godly* of thoſe Days *Bellowed ſo loud againſt them.* But, to go on with the Account of his *Weſt*, He had been Diſinherited by his Father for his *Lewdneſs*, was *Outlawed* in a Suit at Common-Law, for *Cutting off the Hand* of one *William Harper*, who caught him *Stealing of Deer.* At that time he Morgtgag'd his Land for Five hundred Pounds, and Fled to *Holland*; but never made *Harper* any Satisfaction. He ſtood at that very time likewiſe *Excommunicated*, had been Bound to his *Good Behaviour*, times without Number, and as often *Forfeited* his Bonds; was Indicted at one *Quarter-Seſſion*, in Twelve ſeveral *Indictments*; But no *Juſtice* in the Country could Rule him: For he diſobeyed all Orders for *Keeping his Baſtards*, *&c.* ſave one, when he paid Three Pounds. He had been in *numberleſs* Quarrels, had *Stabbed and Wounded ſeveral People*, and went always Arm'd with a *Sword*, *a Dagger*, *and a Piſtol*. He was grievouſly ſuſpected of *Robbery*; and his avowed *Maxim* exactly ſuited with it, which was, *To do no Right, nor ſuffer any Wrong.* In the Year 1643, he was caſt into *Northampton*-Jayl for the *Outlawry*, and *ſtabbing* one *Braybrook*, who was very like to have Died of his Wounds; and was ſo Unruly whilſt he was there, (being like to have *murthered ſeveral of the Priſoners*) that the Jaylor was forced to Thruſt him down into the Dungeon; where he Died miſerably (and that too under Excommunication) in about 15 Weeks time. And though this *Villain* was ſo Groſsly Notorious, though this was *well known* to the *Committee* (at leaſt at *Northampton*) and a Gentleman then preſent, told him, *He was not fit to live, much leſs to have his Evidence heark'n'd to*, yet both at *Northampton* and *London* was it Admitted, and that too without *Oath*. Behold in the Name of God, a *Reformer!* The *Fifth* was *Tho. Evans*, an *Adulterer* and *Double Murtherer*: For being a Married Man, and having gotten his Maid *Alice Lock*, with Child; when the Child was Born, he contrived to *Drown it in a Well*, which was accordingly *Effected*; and the Wench Seized, Condemned and Executed at *Northampton* for the Fact: Who, after Sentence was paſs'd upon her (and it was well for *Evans* that *Evidence* at ſuch a time is not Valid) wept bitterly, and confeſſed the whole matter. The *Sixth* was *Samuel Herne*, a *Vile Groom*, diſinherited by his Father for his *Rebellion* and *Vile Practices* againſt him; inferiour to no *Cut-Purſe* in *Newgate*, for *Cheating*, *Lying*, *Couzening* and *Falſhood*; the Peſt of the whole Country, eſpecially of the *Clergy*; making a Trade of *Informations* and *Complaints* againſt them. By which method, being miſerably Neceſſitous, he had got the Profits of divers good Livings in the County of *Northampton*, Sequeſtred into his Hands (as Mr. *Stephens*'s had been) until the *Cauſe* ſhould be heard (forſooth!) a moſt *Vile and Wicked Piece of Oppreſſion.* And ſo well this Fellow underſtood his Abominable Trade, that whenever he heard of a *Miniſter* and any of his Pariſh at Variance about *Tithes*, *&c.* he would go and threaten the *Miniſter* to joyn with his *Covetous* and *Sacrilegious Pariſhioners*, and get him Sequeſtred. By which means he would get Money from ſome, from others a Horſe or a Parcel of Sheep, and by other ſome he was kept in a *Yearly Penſion*: Notwithſtanding which (or rather indeed by *his means*) he died at laſt a very Beggar: And yet, as *Inſtrument an Informer* as this Fellow was, and notwithſtanding that he made a perfect Trade of it, he was countenanc'd, and reſpected by the *Committees.* Theſe, and ſuch as theſe, were the Authors of Mr. *Stephens*'s Sufferings; and as his perfect Knowledge of their Perſons enabled him to give a True Account of them; ſo is Mr. *Stephens*'s own Excellent *Character* ſo well known, that I am perſwaded no one will believe he hath given a *falſe one.* Beſides his being thus *Sequeſtred*, he was alſo *Plunder'd*, *Impriſon'd*, and otherwiſe *Barbarouſly uſed*: But he Out-lived all his *Sufferings*, was *Reſtored* to his Preferments, had the *Prebend* of *Iſracombe* in the Church of *Salisbury* added to them, and died at *Wotton* in *January* 166⅞, in the 74th Year of his Age. He was, ſaith his Epitaph,

Wood. Ant. Lib. 2. p. 214.

> *Vir Integritate morum, Pietate vitæ, Literarum meliorum, præcipue ſuæ facies & antiquæ rei, nitido cultu, Cordatis & Literatis omnibus notiſſimus dilectiſſimuſq;* ——— *Virtutibus & Annis pariter Gravis*, &c.

As for his Works, I ſhall here only mention the Aſſiſtance he gave to Sir *Henry Spelman*, before-hinted at; upon which Occaſion that moſt Learned Perſon did him Juſtice in theſe Words: *See the Reſt in Wood.*

> *Quo autem Auſpicio in lucem prodiluni (me jam ſanè propemodum exhauſto) ſecundus & tertius (viz. Tomus) haud auſim policeri; niſi illos, vir dilectus & Bono natus publico, Jeremias Stephens, Typis curaverit, mandandos; cujus operâ Primus hic Tomus (me adhuc tantùm non invito) in lucem prodiit.*

As for thoſe things which *Wood* ſaith he had prepared for the Preſs, ſuch of them as concern'd the *Sequeſtration* of the Clergy, came happily to my Hands, whilſt I was in *Purſuit*, but I cannot ſay *Hopes*, of them, by the great Favour of the Reverend Mr. *Stubbs*; who doubled that Favour to me, by ſending them without the leaſt Application made to him, or ſo much as knowing that I underſtood there were ſuch Papers in being: For which I beg leave here to make him this Publick Acknowledgment.

ROBERT SAUNDERSON, D. D. *Prebend of* ———.

See *Chriſt-Church* in *Oxford.*

RALPH HOLLINGWORTH, D. D. *Prebend of* ———, And *Fillingham*, R. in *Lincolnſhire.*

All that I know more of this Reverend Perſon, is, that he Out-lived the *Troubles*; but dying in 1661, left his Widow, with ſeveral ſmall Children, very Poor and Indigent: Inſomuch that ſhe was forced to apply to the Corporation for *Miniſters Widows*, and Beg *their Charity*; which ſhe accordingly received.

JOHN FAIRCLOUGH, (*alias* FEATLEY) *Prebend of* ———, And ———, in *Surry*. . . . .

He

Wood, Ath Vol II p 257.

He was a Native of *Northamptonshire*, Son to *John* (the Elder Brother of Dr. *Daniel*) *Featley*, and was Educated at *All-Souls-College* in *Oxford*. After he left the *University*, he went to the *West-Indies*, and was the First Perſon that ever declared the Good Tidings of the Goſpel to the *Indians* in the Iſland of St. *Chriſtopher*: After which he returned to *England*, obtained a Living in the County of *Surry* (the Name of which I cannot learn) became alſo Chaplain to his Majeſty, and had this *Prebend* conferred on him. But in the Beginning of the *Rebellion* he was *diſpoſſeſſed* of them again, and forced for ſome time, to be a *Curate* to his Uncle at *Alton*: But about the Middle of 1643, he Embarqued, with his Wife and Children, for St. *Chriſtopher's* again; where they continued many Years; and having outlived the *Rebellious* Uſurpation, he returned to *England*, was made Chaplain to his Majeſty King *Charles* the Second, *Chaunter* of this Church in 1660, the Year following D. D. ſoon after *Vicar of Edmonſton* in *Nottinghamſhire*, and died at *Lincoln* in 1666. He was, ſaith *Wood*, a *True zealous Son of the Church of* England. He hath recommended to the World his Uncle Dr. *Daniel Featley*, by Writing and Printing his *Life*. What elſe he Wrote, ſee in *Wood*.

Ibid.

Dr Richard Holdſworth, whom ſee at Worceſt was ſome time Preb. of this Church: whether a Preb. is neceſſarily Annexed to the Arch deanery of Huntingdon, or if not, whether the Doctor was Preb. at the time of his Suffering, quare. If he was ſo, that will ſupply One of theſe Blanks.

——— ———, . *Prebend* of *Southſcart*.
——— ———, . *Prebend* of *Farndon*.
——— ———, . *Prebend* of *Welton-Bekthall*.
——— ———, . *Prebend* of *Welton-Brinkall*.
——— ———, . *Prebend* of *Welton-Rivall*.
——— ———, . *Prebend* of *Welton-Panelhall*.
——— ———, . *Prebend* of *Welton-Weſthall*.
——— ———, . *Prebend* of *Coringham*.
——— ———, . *Prebend* of *Haidorcum Walton*.
——— ———, . *Prebend* of *Carlton cum Thirlby*.
——— ———, . *Prebend* of *Carlton cum Dalby*.
——— ———, . *Prebend* of *Clifford Nov*.
——— ———, . *Prebend* of *Algarkby*.
——— ———, . *Prebend* of *Northkelſey*.
——— ———, Pr. of *Melton Roſſe cum Scamolby*.
——— ———, . *Prebend* of *Caſter*.
——— ———, . *Prebend* of *Stow in Lindſey*.
——— ———, . *Prebend* of *Norton Epiſc*.
——— ———, . *Prebend* of *Dunham*.
——— ———, . *Prebend Decem Librar*.
——— ———, . *Prebend Sexaginta Solidor*.
——— ———, . *Prebend Centum Solidor*.
——— ———, . *Prebend* of *Crakepole*.
——— ———, . *Prebend* of *All-Saints*.
——— ———, . *Prebend* of St. *Botolph*.
——— ———, . *Prebend* of *S. Martin's, Lincoln*
——— ———, . *Prebend* of *St. Croſs in Lincoln*.
——— ———, . *Prebend* of *Empingham*.
——— ———, . *Prebend* of *Ketton*.
——— ———, . *Prebend* of *Liddington*.
——— ———, . *Prebend* of *Kildeſby*.
——— ———, . *Prebend* of *Naſſington*.
——— ———, . *Preb.* of *Leighton Bromfield Ec*.
——— ———, . *Prebend* of *Brampton*.
——— ———, . *Prebend* of *Stow Long*.
——— ———, . *Prebend* of *Buckden*.
——— ———, . *Prebend* of *Bedford Minor*.
——— ———, . *Prebend* of *Leighton-Buſſard*.
——— ———, . *Prebend* of *Eyleſbury*.
——— ———, . *Sutton and Buckingham cum Horley & Horton*.
——— ———, . *Prebend* of *Croperdy*.
——— ———, . *Marſton Lawrence*.
——— ———, . *Cuſtos* of the Altar of *St. Peter*.
——— ———, : * *Minor Canonry*.
——— ———, . *Minor Canonry*.

* Or whatever elſe their Title is in this Church: They are doubtleſs Two of the leaſt preferments.

After Repeated Applications to this Church, I have not been able to obtain a Liſt of the *Dignitaries, Prebendaries*, &c. who were the *Sufferers* there during the *Rebellion*. The Right Reverend Father in God the *Preſent Biſhop* of it, did me the Honour of a Letter to acquaint me, that in purſuance of my Requeſt to him, he had ordered the *Chancellor* to Draw out, and Tranſmit to me ſuch a Liſt; but I never received any thing of that kind, nor ſo much as a Letter from the Chancellor. However, I take this Opportunity of paying the ſame Thanks and Acknowledgments to his Lordſhip (which I humbly beg him to accept) as if his Commands had been Obeyed, and I had reaped the Benefit of them.

By this means I am altogether unacquainted with the *State* and *Conſtitution* of this Cathedral, any further than *Cambden's Britannia*, and the *Valor Beneficiorum* can inform me. And by each of them I find 44 *Prebends* in this Church. Theſe I have accordingly ſet down. However, *Three* of them muſt be Reduced (but which Three I know not) becauſe they belong to Dr. *Saunderſon*, Dr. *Hallingmarſh*, and Mr. *Fairclough*, whom I have before mentioned, but was not able to aſſign the *Titles* of their ſeveral *Prebends*. Nor is it improbable, that ſome of the *other* Prebends were poſſeſſed by *ſome other* of the Dignitaries before ſet down. Whether there are any *Reſident ſaries* in this Church, or not, is alſo wholly unknown to me; ſo very imperfect am I forced to leave the Liſt of this *Cathedral*, to my great *Regret* and *Concern*.

P. 449

LONDON,

WILLIAM JUXON, L.L.D. *Biſhoprick.*

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. *p.* 682 *Nouv.* Rep. Eccleſ. Vol. I. *p.* 311. *Lloyd*, Mem. *p.* 595, &c.

He was Born in the City of *Chicheſter*, Educated at St. *John's College* in *Oxford*; of which he became ſucceſſively *Scholar*, *Fellow* and *Preſident*. He had been alſo ſometime *Vicar* of St. *Giles's* in *Oxford*, where he was much admired for his Excellent and Plain way of Preaching; which tho' it was with great *Strength of Conviction*, yet was at the ſame time with a moſt genuine and *Native Simplicity*. In 1622, he became L.L.D. and ſome Years after bore the Office of *Vice-Chancellour*. Much about the ſame time he was made *Chaplain* to his Majeſty; and, by the Intereſt of Biſhop (afterwards Arch-biſhop) *Laud*, *Dean* of *Worceſter*; after that again, by the ſame *Intereſt*, *Clerk of the Cloſet*; being placed near his Majeſty's Perſon, by that moſt Excellent Father of our Church, in caſe Himſelf ſhould be any ways diſabled from attending the Buſineſs of it. In the Year 1633, he was Elected *Biſhop* of *Hereford*, and made *Dean* of the Royal Chapel; but the latter End of the ſame Year he was *Tranſlated* to *this See*; and two years after, was made *Lord Treaſurer*, being the *Firſt* of the *Clergy* ſince the time of *Henry* VII. and the *Laſt* ſince that time, who held that *Great Office*: Which he diſcharged with ſo much *Fidelity*, *Integrity* and *Skill*, at a ſeaſon when his Majeſty's *Neceſſities* were Greateſt, and the *Clamours* of the People *Loudeſt*, that he gave *Univerſal Content*; and was never Queſtioned for his Management and Demeanour in it. In the time of the *Rebellion* he Suffered in common with his Brethren; with this only Diſtinction, That he was Referved, like *Uliſſes*, by the *Cyclops*, for the laſt Morſel. At the Time of his Majeſty's moſt horrid and aſtoniſhing Murther, he attended him on the Scaffold, as he had done before in Private, and adminiſtred Ghoſtly Counſel and the Sacrament unto him. After which he retired

Lloyd, Mem. *Ibid.*

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retired to his Mannor of *Little-Compton* in *Glouceſterſhire*, where he ſpent the remaining Time of the *Uſurpation*, and had the Happineſs to ſee the *King* and *Church* Reſtored, to place the Crown on the *Head* of the Former, and be himſelf both Head and Crown of the Other. For in *September* 1660, he was Tranſlated to *Canterbury*, but continued in that high Station a very little while; being thence Tranſlated *June* 4, 1663, to that Place where alone there were any which excelled him. His Body was conveyed to *Oxford* in great Pomp, and Depoſited in the *Chappel* of his own *College*, in the ſame *Grave* with his *Bleſſed* and *Martyr'd Predeceſſor* in both the *Preſidentſhip* of that *Houſe*, and the *Archiepiſcopal* Seat. He was a Perſon of a Comely, Quick, and lively Body, and took care to preſerve the Healeh of it by *Exerciſe*. He was alſo of a ſweet Temper, of admirable Parts, but wonderful Modeſty and Humility; and 'tis ſaid few exerciſed that moſt Chriſtian and Diſtinguiſhing *Grace* of *Forgiving Enemies* to ſuch a degree as this moſt admirable *Prelate*: Inſomuch, that he was the *Deliglit of his Times*, and extorted a *Reverence* and *Reſpect* from thoſe very Perſons, who had Deſtroyed and Ruined his Order. He bore the *Miſeries* of his laſt Sickneſs, which were the grievous ones of the Stone, with admirable Patience and Chearfulneſs; and in a Word, was eſteemed a Perſon of *Primitive Sanctity, of great Wiſdom, Piety, Learning, Patience, Charity, and all Apoſtolical Virtues*. And I cannot but reckon it as a ſingular Ornament of his Character, that he ſo *plainly* and *honeſtly* gave the *King* his Thoughts about the *Death* of the Earl of *Strafford*. At the Time of his Death he left near Ten Thouſand Pounds to the *Cathedrals* of *Canterbury* and *London*, and to his *Own College*, which had Seven Thouſand Pounds of it.

He Publiſh'd nothing but one Sermon. Wood Antiq. Lib 2. p. 364

RICHARD STUART, L. L. D. *Deanry, Prebend of* St. *Pancras*, And *Penitentiary*, ... *Deanery*, ... And *Prebend of the 3d Stall* } In this *Church*. No one *Appears* at leaſt to have *ſucceeded* him in thoſe Two, until the *Reſtoration*. } At *Weſtminſt.* } Which *Church* alſo ſee. *Deanery* of the *Chappel-Royal*, ... *Proveſtſhip* of *Eaton-College*, . . . And *Prebend of North Alton*, in the *Church* of *Salisbury*. . . . . *Wood*, Ath. *Vol. II. p. 59. News*. Rep. *Eccleſ. Vol. I. p. 12, 197, 924.*

He *Enjoyed*, or rather was *Entituled* to all theſe *Preferments* together, if I miſtake not; unleſs the *Deanery* of *Weſtminſter* had *vacated* his *Prebend* in that *Church*; of which *Quære*. I am ſenſible alſo, that by Mr. *Newcourt's* Account, the *Deanery* of this *Church* did rather belong to Dr. *Matthew Nicholas*, than to Dr. *Stuart*; but altho' he ſaith it was conferred on the former of theſe by King *Charles* I. I am apt to believe, that upon *further Enquiry*, it will rather appear to have been by King *Charles* II. and that the *Deanery* was not granted to Dr. *Nicholas* till the Death of Dr. *Stuart* about 1651: After which Time Dr. *Nicholas* might poſſibly be called *Dean* of this *Church*; but in the Beginning of the Rebellion, I have been aſſured, Dr. *Stuart* was ſo called; and unleſs I miſtake, he is ſo termed in the *Chapter-Books* of this Church, altho' he had never been *Elected*, much leſs *Inſtalled*.

Whom ſee in the Church of Briſtol, and a Note there

He was of a good *Family* in *Northamptonſhire*; was firſt entered at *Magdalen-Hall* in *Oxford*, and thence Elected *Fellow* of *All-Souls College*: Afterwards he became *Prebendary* of *Worceſter*, as alſo of *North-Alton*, in the Church of *Salisbury*, *Chaplain* to his *Majeſty*, *Dean* of *Chicheſter*, and *Clerk* of the *Cloſet*. In 1638, he had the *Prebend* of *Weſtminſter* beſtowed upon him; in the Year following the *Proveſtſhip* of *Eaton*, and the Year after that again he was *Prolocutor* of the *Convocation*. In 1641 (*viz. March* 15) he got the *Prebend* of St. *Pancras*, the latter End of the ſame Year, or the Beginning of the next, the *Deanery* of this *Church* (to which he was nominated on the Promotion of Dr. *Winniffe* to the See of *Lincoln*.) And in 1645, the *Deanery* of *Weſtminſter*. In the Time of the *Rebellion* he *ſuffered much* for the *King's Cauſe*, was either turned (or kept) out of all theſe *Preferments*, and every Thing elſe that he had, being at laſt forced to fly into *France*; from whence he never lived to Return; but died at *Paris November* 14, 1651. He was accounted, whilſt he remained in the *Univerſity*, a good *Poet* and *Orator*, and afterwards a *Noted Divine*, an *Eloquent Preacher*, and a Perſon of a *ſmart, fluent Stile*. I have only to add, that his Majeſty King *Charles* II. being then juſt eſcaped from *Worceſter*-Fight, did him the Honour of Two Viſits whilſt he lay on his Death-Bed.

Mala infinita ab Regem Expertus, Bonitſ. omnibus exutus. Wood. Antiq. Lib 2. p. 182.

See his Works in Wood.

THOMAS PASKE, D. D. *Arch deacony of London.* *News*. Rep. *Eccleſ. Vol I. p. 63.*

See *Clare-Hall* in *Cambridge*.

EDWARD LAYFIELD, D. D. *Archdeacony of Eſſex, Prebend of Harleſton*, ... *Chiddingfield*, R. in *Surry*, ... And *Allhallows-Barkin*, V. *London*. . . . *Wood*, Ath. *Vol I. p. 619. News*. Rep. *Eccleſ. Vol. I. p. 74. Under. p. 41.*

He was Half Siſter's Son to the *Bleſſed Martyr* Arch-biſhop *Laud*, and Educated at St. *John's-College* in *Oxford*. *March* 2, 1632, he became *Prebendary* of *Harleſton*, *February* 5, 1633, he was collated to this *Arch-deaconry*, and *May* 4, 1635, had the Living of *Allhallows* beſtowed upon him. He was one of the moſt carly Perſons of all the Clergy that fell under the Diſpleaſure of the Party; for I find Dr. *Cozins* and this Dr. *Layfield* (notwithſtanding their Privilege of Convocation) taken into Cuſtody by * them, in the very beginning of the Seſſion. And after this Time, I meet with frequent mention of him in the *Parliament-Journals*, in ſeveral *Votes, Orders, Reſolves*, &c. by which they continually Harraſſed him for * ſome Years. The Crimes at this Time alledged againſt him, were his having J. H. S. ſet up in his Church, his calling *Thoſe Toads* (as they ſaid) *who would not come up to the Rails to Receive the Sacrament*; and, to compleat his *Accuſation*, they alſo charge him with *Blaſphemy*; but what in *particular* it was I do not find. After this his *Sufferings* were ſo many and various, that 'tis not poſſible to trace them all. About 1642, or the beginning of 1643, he was Sequeſtered from *Allhallows-Barkin*; but he had before that been alſo *Purſevanted*, *Impriſoned* and *Plundered*; and was afterwards forced to fly for his Security: He was alſo Plunder'd at his *Living* of *Chiddingfield*, and was the *Firſt Miniſter* that was ſo *uſed* in *that County*. He had likewiſe a conſiderable Temporal *Eſtate*, which was all *ſeized* and taken from him. He was ſometime, by his *Majeſty's* Command, ſent *Chaplain* to one of the *Royal Garriſons* (which, if I miſtake not, was that of *Farringdon*) where he was afterwards taken Priſoner, but Releaſed again

See Heylin's Life of Laud, p. 42.

* *Who then voted him unfit to hold any Eccleſiaſtical Benefice or Promotion.*

* *They ſeem to have propoſed to themſelves to make him an Example to the Reſt of the Clergy: and for that End, did in a ſurprizer manner Wreck their Malice and Spleen upon him. For whereas in after-times they had Logun with him, his Impriſonments, Contemnents and Harraſſings were Numberleſs, and he was more Teaſed and Proſecuted by Parliament, through the Courſe of ſome Years, than any one Clergyman whatſoever. To which, to obſerve that by the way, his Relation to the Archbiſhop contributed not a little.*

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gain by an *Exchange*. ' He had at one time or ' other been Confined in moſt of the *Jayls* about ' *London*. The longeſt Time a *Priſoner* in *Ely-* ' *Houſe*, and at laſt, in the Company of Others, ' clapt on *Step-board* under the *Hatches*, and not ' ſuffered to have the *Benefit* of the *Air* upon the ' *Decks*, without paying a *certain Price for it*. ' They were *Threaten'd* to be ſold *Slaves to the* ' *Algerines*, or to ſome of our own *Plantations*; ' but whether this was Prerence or Real *Deſign*, ' their *Liberty* was offered them for Fifteen ' Hunder'd Pounds a Man; but ſuch a Sum be- ing above their Poor Fortunes, it was brought ' down at laſt to Five Pounds each; which the ' Dr. with ſome Others, whether not Willing, or ' not Able to comply with, refuſed; and ſo, as ' no Purchaſe could be got of them, after a Year's ' Confinement, and the worſt *Indignities* offer'd ' them, they were turned a Shore for nothing." I muſt not omit to add, that at one of the Times when he was ſeiz'd, they Robb'd him likewiſe of his Watch, and what Money he had about him. At another Time they interrupted him in his Per- formance of *Divine Service*, Dragg'd him out of the *Church*, ſet him on *Horſe-back with his Sur- plice on, Tied the* Common-Prayer-Book *about his Neck*; and in this manner forced him to ride through ſome part of the *City* of *London*, whilſt the Mobb Hollowed and Hooted at him. His Troubles beginning ſo very early, he lived near 20 * Years under them; and tho' reduc'd to a *Mean* and *Low Condition*, bore them with great Courage and Reſolution; at laſt *he ſurvived them all*, was *Reſtored* to his *Preferments*, became alſo *Reſidentiary* of this *Church*, had the *Living* of *Barnes* in *Surry*, and died not till the Year 1680. He had, (but whether all Born at *the Time of his Suffering* I am not certain) Nine Children, one of which is now (or was lately,) D. D. and *Pre- bendary* of *Wincheſter*. He was a Man of a *Ge- nerous* and *Noble Spirit*, of great *Courage* and *Re- ſolution*, and chearfully Quitting all, choſe rather to ſtand the Storm, which afterwards fell upon him, than ſubmit himſelf to the *vile Practices* of thoſe *Times*.

* *During which time his Loſſes amounted to very many Thouſand Pounds.*

RICHARD CLEWET, D. D. *Arch-deaconry of Middleſex*, *Fulham*, V. in *Middleſex*, ... And St. *Anne's Alderſgate*, R. in *London*.

Lloyd, Mem. *p.* 506 Perſec Und. *p.* 41 Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Vol. I. *p.* 82

He had been *Chaplain* to Dr. *King Biſhop* of *Chicheſter*; was Collated to St. *Anne's*, *June* 20, 1617, and to the *Archi-deaconry*, *June* 16, 1626; but when he was Admitted to the *Vicariage* of *Fulham* I know not. *Lloyd* ſaith, that he was a *Juſtice of Peace, of more Buſineſs in ending Con- troverſies, than any* Ten *within London* and *Weſt- minſter*. He had been ſome Time alſo *Prebendary* of †*Newington* in this *Church*, and was, if I do not miſtake ſome Collections which I have made, the *Sufferer* in that *Prebend*; but Mr. *Newcourt* being expreſs in the Date of Dr. *Clewet's Reſignation* of it, as alſo in the Dates both of Dr. *Turner's Col- lation* to, and *Vacating* of it (by which it muſt of neceſſity follow, that *That* Dr. was the *Sufferer* in it) I have accordingly reckoned *That Prebend* as his. Dr. *Clewet* died ſome time before the *Re- ſtoration*.

† *Which Mr. Newcourt ſaith he Reſigned in* 1620.

JOSIAS SHUTE, A. M. *Arch-deaconry of Colcheſter*, And St. *Mary Woolnooth*, R. *London*. . . .

Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Vol I. *p.* 921

He was Son to the *Reverend* Mr. *Shute*, Vicar of *Girlewick* in *Yorkſhire*, and Bred at *Trinity-College* in *Cambridge*. He was Promoted to this *Arch-deaconry* by his *Majeſty* King *Charles* I. in which he was Inſtalled *April* 15, 1642; and was Admitted to St. *Mary Wkeln.* *November* 29, 1611. In the beginning of the Troubles he was *Moleſted and Haraſſed to Death, and denied a Funeral Ser- mon to be Preached by* Dr. Holdſworth, *as he de- ſired*. His Death happen'd *June* 22, 1643. He was a Man well read in the Fathers, and in An- cient Hiſtory, eſpecially Eccleſiaſtical; an ex- cellent *Caſuiſt*, and a Perſon of great *Piety*, *Charity* and *Gravity*, and of a moſt ſweet and affable Tem- per. I am much miſtaken, if at the Time of his Death, the Affairs of this *Cathedral* were not in ſuch Confuſion, that he was deprived of the * Profits of this *Arch-deaconry*: And if ſo, he makes the *Firſt* Sufferer in it; and the *Second* was his *immediate* Succeſſor

Perſec. Und. *p.* 41. *Lloyd*, Mem *p.* 504. *Sir John Bramſton's Memoirs in Yorkſhire.*

He was Nominated one of the Aſſem- bly of Divines. Acton Collect. *part* 1. *p.* 43.

JOHN HANSLOW, A. M. *Arch-deaconry of Colcheſter*, *Prebend of Holbourn*, ... St. *Chriſtopher's*, R. *London*, . . . And *Aldbury*, R. in *Surry*, ...

He had Sermons, Ex- tant.

* *But Quere.*

He had been made *Chaplain* to the *Biſhop* of *London* for his excellent Performance in a Repeti- tion Sermon at St. *Paul's Croſs*; and was firſt Poſſeſs'd of the *Prebend* of *Oxgate* in this *Church*, but Reſigning it, had the *Prebend of Holbourn* conferred upon him, *February* 15, 1639. *April* 4, 1640, the Church of St. *Chriſtoph r* was be- ſtowed upon him, as was alſo the *Rectory* of *Pack- leſham* in *Eſſex*, *October* 3, 1641. Mr. *Newcourt* ſaith, he was made *Arch-deacon* of *Colcheſter* af- ter the Reſtoration; adding withal, That the Time of his Admiſſion doth not appear: But I am ſatisfied he is under a Miſtake in that Matter; for Mr. *Hanſlow* was *Collated* at leaſt, if not *Ad- mitted* to the *Arch-deaconry* upon the Death of Mr. *Shute*, as is before ſaid; and I ſuppoſe the Confuſions, if they did not wholly prevent his *Admiſſion*, yet might occaſion the *Omiſſion* of the Entry. In 1642, he was compelled to a Re- ſignation of St. *Chriſtopher's* (not being, as was then alledged, *Spirited for the Cauſe*) to make room for *James Cranford* a zealous *Presbyterian*. If I do not miſtake *Lloyd*, he was alſo diſpoſſeſt of *Aldbury*, but *Quare* further of that Matter. He out-liv'd the *Uſurpation*, was therefore probably re-poſſeſt of his *Preferments*, died, as I guels, a- bout the Year 1666; and was a Perſon of a very meek and ſweet Temper.

Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Vol. I. *p.* 82.

Quere whether he ſo- ſeſſed any Thing in the Living.

Perſec Und. *p.* 42.

Mem *p.* 507,

THOMAS WESTFIELD, D. D. *Arch-deaconry of St. Albans*, And *Prebend of Cadington-Major*, . . .

He was Collated to the former of them *Novem- ber* 14, 1631. See the Church of *Briſtol*.

Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Vol. I *p.* 93.

THOMAS WYKES, D. D. *Chaunterſhip*, And *Prebend* of * *Holly-Well*, ...

* *Alias* Firſ bury.

He had been *Fellow* of St. *John's College* in *Ox- ford*, was ſucceſſively, *Vicar* of *Great Dunmow*, *Rector* of St. *Botolph's*, *Biſhopſgate* in *London*, of *Finchley* in *Middleſex*, and *Tey-Magna* in *Eſſex*: He was collated to the *Prebend of Holly-Well*, *Octo- ber* 27, 1636, and to the *Chauntry*, *Aug.* 27, 1638. I am inform'd that he had a heavy Share of Trou- bles upon the breaking out of the Rebellion. He died about *Aug.* 1644.

Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Vol. I. *p.* 102.

Chron. Anglo *p.* 186.

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List by Dr. Tho. Smith.

PATRICK YONGE, A.M. *Treasurership.*
He was defcended of an Ancient Family in *Scotland*, and *Fifth* Son to Sir *Peter Yonge*, Tutor, and afterwards Privy-Councellor to his Maj fty *King James* I. He was Born, if I miſtake not, at *Seaton* in the County of *Lothian*, in the Year 1584, and Educated in the Univerſity of St. *Andrew*, where he became A. M. Afterwards his Father coming into *England*, with King *James*, placed him in the Family of Dr. *George Lloyd*, then Biſhop of *Cheſter*; from whence in the Year 1605, he went to the Univerſity of *Oxford*, was there Preſented *ad Eundem*, &c. and contracted a Familiarity with ſeveral Gentlemen of that Univerſity. He was alſo made *Chaplain* of *New-College*, and after that, deſigned for a *Fellowſhip* of *Wadham*, by Dr. *Montague*, Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, who was then become his great *Patron* and *Favourer*; but going ſoon after to *London*, that Prelate got his Majeſty to ſettle a Penſion of 50*l.* *per annum* upon him: By the ſame Intereſt likewiſe, and that of ſome other *Great Men*, he was, not long after, made *Library-Keeper* at St. *James's*; ſome time after this again, he Travelled into *France*, and got acquainted there with the moſt *Learned Men* of Thoſe Times. In 1621, he was made *Treaſurer* of St. *Paul's* by his Majeſty, and *Apr.* 30, 1623, *Preſented* by the ſame Royal Patron, to the *Reſtory* of *Hayes* in *Middleſex*. About the ſame time alſo he had the *Reſtory* of *Llaninnyy* in *Denbighſhire* conferred upon him; Although he was no more than a *Deacon*. Not long after the Breaking out of the *Rebellion*, he ſided with the *Presbyterians*, *till he found no Mercy from them*, as I have been informed; though I rather believe they were the *Independents* from whom he ſuffer'd moſt: For in 1649, he was, by that *Faction*, then Dominant, Turned out of his *Library-Keeper's* Place; at which time the *Keys* were given to *Hugh Peters*, who Plundered it of the Valuable, or rather Invaluable *Medals* (as alſo ſome of the *Manuſcripts*) and ſold them to Sir *Simon Dews*. After this Mr. *Yonge* Retired in Melancholy to the Houſe of his Son-in-law Mr. *Atwood*, at *Bromfield* in *Eſſex*, where he died *Sept.* 7, 1652. It is needleſs to tell the Reader, that he was the moſt *Celebrated Grecian* of his Age; and that, had not the *Confuſions* prevented him, he would have publiſh'd an Exact Copy of the *Alexandrian Manuſcript*, juſt then brought over into *England*; ſince theſe are things ſo well known to every one. But perchance it is not ſo commonly known, that he was conſulted by moſt of the *Great* and *Learned Men* then in *Europe*; ſuch as *Fronto-Ducæus*, *Sirmondus*, *Petavius*, both the *Heinſius's*, *Grotius*, *Valeſius*, *Salmaſius*, *Voſſius*, *Caſaubon*, and many other Foreigners: As likewiſe *Uſher*, *Selden*, &c. of our Own Nation.

Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Vol. I. p. 197.

Pitman. Ant. p. 146.

Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 793. where alſo ſee what he publiſhed.

Whether he ſuffered like-wiſe in theſe two Livings or not, quere. To me it ſeems probable that he did.

Excepting in his Treaſurerſhip: unleſs the Presbyterians had likewiſe turned him out of his Two Livings, and then indeed They may juſtly be look'd on as having perſecuted him more than the Independents did. See Compl. Hiſt. of England, p. 148.

THOMAS TURNER, D.D. *Chancellorſhip, Canonry-Reſid.* . . . . . And *Prebend of Newington.* . . . .

Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Vol. I. p. 115.

He was Collated to the *Chancellorſhip Oct.* 29, 1639, as he had been to the *Prebend Apr.* 14, foregoing. See *Canterbury-Cathed.*

JOHN HACKET, D. D. *Canonry-Reſid.* And *Prebend of Mora.* In this Church.

Ibid. p. 181.

He was Collated to the *Prebend*, *March* 28, 1642. See *Lincoln-Cathedral.*

———, . * *Canonry - Reſid.*

In ſome Latin Informations which I have received, one *Richard Taylor* is ſaid to have been a Suffering *Canonicus* in this Church; by which Term I underſtand *Prebendary* only; and if I am right in *that* Interpretation of the Word as there uſed, then That *Richard Taylor* was the *ſame* Perſon with Dr. *Taylor*, the *Prebendary* of *Eaſtſtreet* (whoſe Chriſtian Name doth not otherwiſe appear to me) and *There* I have accordingly inferred what I have to ſay of him: But if by *Canonicus* is to be underſtood *Canon-Reſidentiary*, then Dr. *Richard Taylor*, the *Reſtor* of *Aſpenden* and *Weſtmill*, was a different Perſon from the *Prebendary* of *Eaſtſtreet*, and ought to be inſerted *Here*. And there is indeed One Circumſtance, if there be no Miſtake in my Informations, which ſeems to require That Senſe of the Word in thoſe Notices; which is, that the *Canonicus* is there ſaid to have been Reſtored in 1660: Whereas Dr. *Taylor* who was the Sufferer in the *Prebend* of *Eaſtſtreet*, died, in all Probability, *Before* the Reſtoration: For it appears by Mr. *Newcourt*, that his *Immediate* Succeſſor, *William Walwyn*, was admitted to the *Prebend Aug.* 27, 1660, *per mortem* Taylor. *Quære* farther of this matter.

* *This compoſes the Sufferings of ſeveral Canons.*

William ſee.

Paperear Eccl. Vol. I. p. 150

ISAAC SINGLETON, . *Prebend of Bromeſbury.*

He doth not Occur in Mr. *Newcourt's* Liſt of the *Incumbents* on this *Prebend*; but unleſs I very much miſtake ſome Collections which I made out of the Papers of this Church, he is mentioned as *immediate* Predeceſſor to the Perſon who was Admitted in 1660; and conſequently he muſt have been the Sufferer in it. One *Thomas Singleton*, a Relation of this *Iſaac*, is in Mr. *Newcourt's* Liſt, *immediate* Predeceſſor to the Perſon Collated in 1660: But that *Thomas* dying *Nov.* 1614, there is a great Vacancy left for Succeſſion, which Mr. *Newcourt* himſelf owns he knows not how to *fill up*: And I make no queſtion but this *Iſaac* Removed from the *Prebend* of *Brownſwood* (in which he Occurs) to this of *Bromeſbury*, as his Relation, and *immediate* Predeceſſor in the *Former* of theſe Prebends, had done at *Brownſwood*; and this is, in ſome meaſure, confirmed by Mr. *Newcourt* himſelf, who ſaith, that *Braburne*, the Perſon Admitted in 1660, came *per mortem* Singleton; which could not be *Thomas Singleton*, ſince he died, as is before ſaid, in 1614; and therefore I judge, it was this *Iſaac Singleton*, which Mr. *Newcourt* ſeems not to have obſerved; tho' in the ſame Page he appears ſenſible that there muſt have been ſome one betwixt *The. Singleton* and Mr. *Brabourne*. See the Church of *Carliſle*.

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Vol. I. p. 119, 123.

Eſpecially ſince Mr. Newcourt expreſly owns That he knows not How, or When he Yielded the Prebend of Brownſwood.

JOSEPH CROWTHER, B. D. *Prebend of Brownſwood, Fellowſhip* of St. *John's Coll.* in *Oxford*, And *Greek Lectureſhip* in that *Univerſity.*

Where he was Born, I know not. He obtain'd his Majeſty's Nomination to the *Greek*-Lecture in the Year 1648; but the *Oxford* Viſitors would not permit him to Enjoy it. At the ſame time alſo they *Ejected* him from his Fellowſhip for his Abſence. He was Collated to this Prebend, *Apr.* 1, 1642; but whether the Troubles permitted him to be *Inſtalled*, or not, I cannot tell. This is ſure, that he did not then Receive any of the Profits: Inſtead of that, he was forced to Fly into *France*; but Returning with the King, he Enjoyed the *Greek*-Lecture at *Oxford*, by vertue of the above-mentioned Nomination; became ſucceſſively

Wood, Ath. I. 1. p. 30.

Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Vol. I. p. 191.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 812. He had alſo been ſometime Vicar of Gerrard-Stanmow in Eſſex, Dunmow, Eſſex, Thid.

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fively *Chaplain* to the Duke of *York*, D.D. *Chaunter* of this Cathedral, *Rector* of *Tredington*, in the Diocefs of *Worcefter*, *Prebendary* alfo of that Church, and at laft *Principal* of St. *Mary's Hall* in *Oxford*. He died in the *Fleet*-Prifon in *London*, (*Dec.* 1689.) into which he had been thrown by Sir *Tho. Draper*, for Refufing to Renew a *Corps* which he had a Defign to *Run out* for the Benefit of the Church.

News, Rep. Eccl. *Vol. I. p.* 132.

THOMAS SOAME, D.D. *Prebend* of *Cadington Minor*.

See *Windfor*-Church.

WILLIAM HAYWOOD, D.D. *Prebend* of *Chamberlain-Wood*.

Ibid. p. 136. See *Weftminfter*-Church. He was Collated to this *Preb. Nov.* 21, 1631.

RICHARD BAYLY, D.D. *Prebend* of *Chifwick*.

Ibid. p. 140. He was Collated to this *Preb. May* 2, 1631; and is the fame Worthy Doctor who was alfo the Suffering *Prefident* of St. *John's College* in *Oxford*, and *Dean* of *Salisbury*: At the Former of which Places fee more of him.

ALEXANDER STRANGE, B.D. *Prebend de Conſumpta per Mare.*
And
* *Layton*, V. in *Hertfordſhire.*

* *If I miſtake not, alſo the vicarage of* that Kind (*but rather the contrary*) *is* ſuggeſted *in his* Epitaph.

News, Rep. Eccl. *Vol. I. p.* 144, 846.

Lloyd Mem. *p.* 636.

He was the Son of a *Doctor in Law*, Born in *London*, and Educated at *Peter-Houſe* in *Cambridge*. He was ſometime *Rector* of *Roding Alba* in *Eſſex*, which he Reſigned 1617. *Apr.* 16, 1604, he was Admitted to the *Vicaridge* of *Layſton*, and was Collated to this *Prebend*, *Feb.* 15, 1636. He died in 1650, and was a Perſon of a *Pious* Diſpoſition, and *Publick* Spirit; as appears, among other things, by his Erecting and Endowing a Chappel, in the Neighbouring Town of *Buntingford*; in which he lieth *Buried*.

GILES BURY, B.D. *Prebend* of *Eldland*,
And
Bradwell juxta Mare, R. in *Eſſex*. . . . ;

News, Rep. Eccl. *Vol. I. p.* 147. *Quære further of the* Sequeſtration *of his* Living.

* *If I don't miſtake his* Chriſtian *Name. See what is ſaid at the* Blank Canonry *in this Church.*

He was Admitted to this Living, *Aug.* 2, 1615, and to his *Prebend* the 28th of *Nov.* 1627. He Suffered, and died *Under*, or ſoon *After*, the Uſurpation: Which is all I know of him.

*RICHARD TAYLOR, D.D. *Prebend* of *Ealdſtreet*,
Weſtmill, R.
And
Aſpenden, R. } in *Hertfordſhire.*

News, Rep. Eccl. *Vol. I. p.* 150.

† *In* 1617. *one* Thomas Pytchard *gave poſſeſſion of it.*

** *P.* 38. *who ſaith* Buntingford, Weſtmill *and* Aſpenden: *But I don't find any ſuch Pariſh as* Buntingford *in this* County. *There is a* Town *of that Name, which lieth in four ſeveral Pariſhes, of which* Aſpenden *indeed is* One; *and there is a* Chapel *in it. Built by Mr* Strange *the* Miniſter *of* Layſton (*another of thoſe* Pariſhes *in which Part of the Town lieth*) *and Endowed with a Yearly* Salary; *but that* Endowment *is Appropriated to the* Miniſter *of* Layſton.

The Crimes alledged againſt him, were *Bowing to* (as they expreſs it; that is, *towards*) the *Table for Altar-wiſe*, Saying *there was a more peculiar Preſence of God there*, Obliging his People to come up to the *Rails* to Receive the *Sacrament*, Urging the *Pariſhioners* to make *Auricular Confeſſion* to him, and Saying, that he *could forgive them* (which doubtleſs was, urging *the Diſburthening their Conſciences on peculiar Occaſions*, and the *Benefit of Abſolution*) Praiſhing the late Innovations, Keeping a *Picture of Chriſt* in his Parlour, and Owning, *it was to put him in mind of his Saviour*, Speaking againſt the *Laſt* Parliament, and ſaying, the *Preſent* had done Great Wrong in Executing the Earl of *Strafford*; Refuſing to Preach *Twice* a Day, or to Admit others (*i. e.* doubleſs *Factious* * Lecturers,) Aſſerting the Neceſſity of *Parochial Communion*, and Obliging his Pariſhioners to it, Refuſing the *Parliament's Proteſtation*; to which is added, *Deſerting* of his *Cure* (that is, beyond queſtion) † Flying to preſerve his *Life* or Liberty, Saying that the *King* needed not the *Parliament* to *Raiſe Money*, Prophaning the Sabbath by ſending Goods to Market, and Bowing to the *Croſs* on his *Fons*. But not a Syllable of *Swearing*, *Drunkenneſs*, or any other Immorality, is there alledged againſt him; which is to me a Demonſtration that he was a Man of a moſt unexceptionable Life. †† He died, as I conjecture, Before the Reſtoration.

* *Which is what I have often found this Accuſation to amount to.*

† *Which was a very common Caſe, and as common for them to be Sequeſtred for it, and to have the Reaſons of it aſſigned in their Ve-*

ry Terms *of* Deſerting their Cures.

†† *Though ſome* Notices *which I have Received, ſay, he* Lived *to be* Reſtored; *which is, I believe, a* Miſtake, *if I underſtand them of the right Perſon. See the* Note *at the* Blank Canonry *before-mentioned.*

ROBERT COTESFORD, D.D. *Prebend* of *Hoxton*,
And
Hadley, and *Monks-Ely*, R. in *Suffolk*.

News, Rep. Eccl. *Vol. I. p.* 164. *Wood*, Ath. *Vol. I. p.* 848.

Firſt Cent. *p.* 8.

He was originally of the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, had ſometime the *Vicaridge* of *Canwedon* in *Eſſex*; (to which he was Admitted in 1624) but quitting it the Year following, he was Collated to this *Prebend Sept.* 12, 1633, and Deprived of his *Rectory* by the Houſe of Commons in *October* 1643; when they alſo Ordered one *Herrifon* to Succeed him in it. He is one of thoſe whom Mr. *White* the *Centuriſt*, was pleaſed to pitch upon for a *ſcandalous* and *malignant Prieſt*; and *great part* of his Charge there (when it comes to be examined) amounts to This much only, *That he obſerved the Orders of the Church, and Refuſed* to be a *Trumpet of the Rebellion, by Reading the Parliament-Declarations*. But to this indeed are added afterwards, the *Real Crimes of Inconſtancy*, *Drunkenneſs*, and *Neglect of Cure*. Tho' by the *Latter* of theſe we are to underſtand (if his Caſe be like that of moſt others which I meet with) his *Flying for the Security of his Life or Liberty*: And how well the *Two Former* were proved, let the Following *Letter* determine:

One Dr Cotsford *married an* Half-Siſter *to Archbiſhop* Laud. *Heylin's Life of Laud, p.* 42.

'I have made Enquiry here at *Hadleigh*, the 'Place where Dr. *Cotesford* lived; and at this 'Diſtance of Time can meet with only theſe *Two* 'Teſtimonies, from Two *Credible* and *Ancient* 'Perſons now Living, that were then in the 'Town, and may be depended upon, viz. Mr. '*William Beaumont*, younger Brother of Dr. *Joſ.* '*Beaumont*, late *Reg. Profeſſ.* of *Cambridge*, Born 'and Bred up in this Town; who aſſures me, 'that he remembers Dr. *Cotesford* well, that he 'never heard him accuſed of *Tipling* or *Drink-*'*ing* whilſt he was here, or of any the leaſt Suſ-'picion of *Incontinency* with his *Maid* or any 'Woman elſe; That he always kept a *Curate* '(which has been the Cuſtom in this Great Town 'ſince, as well as before) that he Preached uſu-

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'ally one Part of the Day, the other Part was 'supplied by the *Curate*. That he *Deferred* not 'the Cure, but kept it till *forc'd away*. That he, 'viz. Mr. *W. B.* was present in the *Church*, as 'he believes, the very *Christmas-day* before the 'Dr. was Turned out, when he heard him Preach 'in his Surplice, and saw him, immediately after 'Sermon, go up haftily to the *Communion-Table*, 'and with great Resolution withstand the *Rabble*, 'who were then Assembled to pull down a fair 'Pair of Rails before the *Table*, at that very Time 'before the Sacrament, even so far as to threaten 'to ſtab with a Stiletto then before him, the 'firſt Sacralegious Perſon that ſhould lay hold up'on the Rails, tho' (as his Expreſſion was) he 'himſelf ſhould Die, or be Kill'd, at the Altar. 'which it ſeems made them deſiſt from that En'terprize till Night, when they effected that *black* 'and *dark* Deſign. The ſame is attested by the 'other Perſon Mr. *Henry Nelſon*, now Aged a'bout Eighty Three Years; who came to *Had'leigh* when he was about Seventeen Years Old, 'and was there bound out Apprentice to an *Apo'thecary*; That Dr. *Cotesford* was *Reſtor*, and 'continued in the fairſtful Diſcharge of his Office 'for about Three Years from his coming to *Town*, 'till he was *forc'd away*; That he Preached in a 'manner every *Sunday Morning*, as his *Curate* 'did the Afternoon; That he thinks the Dr. ne'ver went to the Tavern, but is ſure that he ne'ver frequented it. That he was (and ſo Ac'counted and Efteemed) a *very ſober Man*; That 'he lived very *Lovingly* and *Kindly* with his 'Wife, without any the leaſt Suſpicion of Incon'tinency with his Maid, or any other Woman, 'and that he never heard any Report of ſuch di'ſhoneſt doing for the Time that he (the Dr.) lived 'in the Town. And that he alſo was preſent at the '*Church* that *Chriſtmaſs-day* when the Dr. Preached, 'and then went up to the Table and did as was 'related before." Dr. *Cotesford ſuffer'd very much for the Royal Cauſe*, and being never able to obtain the *Fifths* from his Succeſſor, was conſtrain'd to take upon him the *Practice of Phyſick* at *Ipſwich*, where he died, in a few Years after, very Poor.

To which he was collated *June* 12, 1632. See *Canterbury Cathedral.* Newc. Rep Eccleſ. Vol. I. p. 176.

THOMAS WILSON, D. D. *Prebend* of *Neaſdon.* Newc. Rep Eccleſ. Vol. I. p. 185.

See *Weſtminſter Church.*

ROBERT ADAMS, D. D. *Prebend* of *Oxgate.*

He was collated to this *Prebend Feb.* 15. 1639; and was, as I preſume, the *Sufferer* in it; becauſe I do not find by Mr. *Newcourt*, that any one ſucceeded until the 16th of *October* 1661. Although, if I do not very much miſtake ſome Collections which I made from the *Chapter-Books* of this *Cathedral*, Dr. *William Paske* was the *laſt*, who appears Admitted before 1661; however, Mr. *Newcourt* ſaith, that he died before the * 15th of *Feb.* 1639, and that *John Hanſley* intervened betwixt him and Dr. *Adams.* Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Vol. I. p. 192. * Before the 15th of September, by the Admiſſion of his immediate Succeſſor John Hanſley.

—— HARRIS, D. D. *Prebend* of *Port-Pool.*

He died, as I preſume, before the Reſtoration. He occurs not among the *Incumbents* in this *Prebend* in Mr. *Newcourt*'s Liſt; but unleſs I very much miſtook, when I made ſome Collections from the Papers of this Church, he was mention'd as the *immediate* Predeceſſor to him who ſucceeded in 1660: And it appears plainly enough from Mr. *Newcourt*'s Liſt it ſelf, that there is a Defect in this Part of it; for the Perſon who there immediately precedes *Chriſtopher Skute* (the Perſon Admitted in 1660) was not only collated in 1611, but had been Beneficed in *London* in the Year 1564, as Mr. *Newcourt* himſelf ſaith in the *ſame* Page: And allowing him *then* to be but Twenty Four Years of Age, in 1642, he muſt be above One Hundred; ſo that in all probability he muſt have died long before the Rebellion; and conſequently there is a *Vacancy* left for *one* at leaſt, if not more, to *intervene.* Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Vol. I. p. 201.

GRANADO CHESTER, B. D. *Prebend* of *Iſlington.*

Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Vol. I. p. 168. Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 538.

He was Deſcended from a Family of this Name in *Hertfordſhire*, Educated in the *Univerſity* of *Cambridge*, incorporated A. M. at *Oxford* in the Year 1619, collated to this *Prebend June* 13, 1638, became at length D. D. and died before the Reſtoration.

BENJAMIN STONE, *Prebend* of *Recul-verland*, St. *Clement's Eaſt-Cheap*, R. in *London.* And St. *Mary-Ab-church*, R. in *London.*

JOHN TOLSON, D. D. *Prebend* of *Kenſith-Town.*

Wood, Ant. l. 2. p. 305. Newc. Rep Eccleſ. Vol. I. p. 172.

He was the *Provoſt* of *Oriel-College* in *Oxford*, and had been Elected to that Government *June* 29, 1621, on the *Reſignation* of Dr. *William Lewis.* In 1632 he was Admitted to the *Prebend* of *Recul-verland* in this *Church*, which he afterwards quitted for this of *Kenſiſh-Town*, and was collated to it *Feb.* 15, 1638. After he was *Turned out* of it in 1642, he *Endured many Inſults in the Government of his College*: He happen'd to be *Vice-Chancellor* when his *Majeſty* came to *Oxford* after the famous Battle of *Edge-Hill*, and was at that Time very *ſedulous in getting the City Fortify'd for his Majeſty's Service*; but died ſoon after, *viz. December* 16, 1644. Wood, Ant. l. 3. p. 119

This worthy Perſon had been *Chaplain* to Biſhop *Juxon*, was Preſented (or Admitted) to St. *Mary Abchurch*, *June* 13 (or 19) 1613; was collated to St. *Clement's May* 2, 1637, and to the *Prebend*, *March* 5, 1638. As to his *Sufferings* I find they began very early; being ſoon after the Beginning of the *Parliament* Reſolved *unfit to hold any Eccleſiaſtical Benefice or Promotion.* The ſame Reſolve was likewiſe paſt upon about Ten Clergymen more, of whom Dr. *Holſte*, and Dr. *Layfield* (who is before mentioned) were *Two.* The Reaſons (then aſſigned) for this *Vote* againſt Mr. *Stone*, were his being *Popiſhly Affected*, and (to put it into plain Words) his *Aſſerting, as I conjecture, the juſt Power of Convocation in Matters of Religion.* Not long after his Troubles were again Renewed; and accordingly *March* 22, 1642, he was *ſequeſter'd* from the *Living* of St. *Clement's* (by the Houſe of Commons) and *ſhamefully Abuſed, and Impriſoned.* The ſame Year alſo (but in what Month I am not certain) the *Houſe* deprived him of Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Vol. I. p. 205, 432. Perſec. Undec. p. 91, 92. Lloyd, Mem. p. 508.

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of his *Other* Living, and appointed one *Rawlinson* to succeed him in it. As for the *Other* part of his *Sufferings*, I shall give it the *Reader* in the Words of his own *Daughter*, and only *surviving* Child, now, or lately living in *Westminster*. 'He 'was first Prisoner to *Crosby-House* with Sir *Hugh* 'Windham and one Mr. *Trevillian*, a *Dyer*, where 'they were kept Prisoners a considerable Time, 'and then moved for a Trial; but were carried 'on Board a Ship, and sent down to *Plymouth*; 'where they suffered great Damnages in their 'Passage, and lost most of what they had to main-'tain them: And when they came there might 'have starved, had it not been for the Charity of 'a good Lady who Relieved them. And when 'they had taken him so far from his Wife, they 'seized his House and Goods, and Turned his Wife 'and Two Children out of Doors; and they were 'expos'ed to walk the Streets all Night: And af-'ter that they seized on all his Effects wherever 'they could be found; and forbid Payments of 'Money: And in this hard Two Years (or there-'about) *Imprisonment*, Mr. *Trevillian* died, and 'Mr. *Stone* could get no Release, till he had Com-'pounded with them to pay Sixty *Pounds for a* 'Twentieth Part of his Estate, when they had got 'all they could from him before." He survived those, and all his other *Troubles*, was * Restor'd with his *Majesty* in 1660; the Year following Resigned his Living of St. *Mary-Abchurch*, and died about the Beginning of 1665.

* *See what Mr. Newcourt, Rep. Eccles. Vol. I. p. 143. says of Mr. Owen: Which Admission however to this Prebend as that Time, must be a Mistake, unless Mr. Stone had been Twice admitted to it: For it appears by Mr. Newcourt himself, That Mr. Bell was Admitted in 1663.* Per Moreen Strode, *p.* 205.

Or Goddell.

ZACHARIAH GOODALL, *Prebend of Rugmere.*

Newc. Rep. Eccles. Vol. I. p. 208.

He was collated to that *Prebend*, *October* 21, 1590, and seems to have died the *Sufferer* in it during the *Usurpation*; for I find *Mat. Smallwood*, D. D. Admitted to this *Prebend December* 6, 1660, *per Mort. Zach. Goodall.* However *Quære* further of his *Suffering*.

JOHN MONTFORD, D. D. *Prebend of Sneating*, * *Anstie*, R. And *Therfield*, R. } In *Hertfordshire.*

* *I take the the Sequestered Rector of this Living, to be the same Person with the Rector of* Therfield, *but* Quære.

Who d, Ath. Vol. I. *p.* 761. *Newc. Rep.* Eccles. Vol. I. *p.* 211. FirstCent. *p.* 11.

He was the Son of Dr. *Thomas Montfort*, sometime *Refidentiary* of this *Church* and *Prebendary* of *Weftminfter*; was collated to this *Prebend* November the 14th, 1618, and is one of thofe *fingled* out by the infamous *Centurift*, to fill up his Number. He is there mention'd as *Rector* of *Anftie* only, and the Crimes objected to him are (if put into plain Engliſh) his obſerving the *Orders of the Church*, and getting a *Curate* who did the ſame, being againſt having *Two Sermons a Day*, or allowing his *Pariſhioners to go to other* Churches; and finging *betwixt the Two Services.*

Then will I to the Altar go, &c.

But in *Truth* and *Reality*, the Cauſes of his *Sequeſtration*, were his *Great Zeal* for the *Church of England*. I find him *ſequeſter'd* from *Anſtie*, by the *Houſe of Commons*, in *September* 1643, and one *Stanfield* order'd to ſucceed him there; and if (as I take it) he be the *ſame* Dr. *John Montfort* who was alſo *Rector* of *Therfield*, he was *ſequeſter'd* from *That* * Living the *ſame Month*, and had this peculiar Hardſhip put upon him *There*; that they juſt Permitted him to build the *Parſonage Houſe*, a new almoſt from the Ground, and then *Turned him out*, without ſuffering him to *ſleep one Night* in it (or but one at moſt) tho' it coſt him a Thouſand Pounds; which one † *Tenant*, who then ſucceeded him, enjoy'd the whole Benefit of. This *Living*, in common Eſtimation, is worth more than Four Hundred Pounds *per Ann.* I know nothing more of this Worthy Dr. but that he died, as I take it, during the *Uſurpation*.

* *Which I judge may be the Other Living, mention'd in this* Prebend, *as that Wood saith he had.* Chauncy. Antiq. *p.* 89.

† *Who, 'tis ſaid, turned a little Dove-houſe of the Houſe, into a Room for a Cloſe-ſtool.* Per John Montfort

(unleſs he be miſtaken *for* James Montfort, *of which* Quære) *died in* 1631. *I take him to be the ſame Perſon with this* Sufferer. Chauncy. Antiq. *p.* 376

SAMUEL BAKER, D. D. *Prebend of Totenhall.*

He was collated to it *October* 29, 1636. See *Canterbury Cathedral.*

News. Rep. Eccles. Vol. I. *p.* 215.

BRYAN WALTON, *Prebend of Twyford.* St. *Martin's Orgar*, R. *London*, ... And *Sandon*, R. in *Eſſex*. . . . . }

This moſt incomparable Perſon was Born at *Cleaveland* in *Yorkſhire*, was ſent firſt to *Magdalen-College*, and thence Removed to *Peter-Houſe* in *Cambridge*. After he left the *Univerſity*, he kept a School in *Suffolk*, from whence he *Removed* to *London*; and after ſome Time obtained the *Two Livings* above named; to the latter of which he was Admitted *Jan.* 15, 1635, as he was alſo, the *ſame* Day, to the *Church* of St. *Giles's* in the *Fields*; but when he quitted *that Living* I know not. He was likewiſe made *Cloſeplain* to his *Majeſty*, and had, as I conjecture, *this Prebend* of * *Twyford* conferred upon him. He was extreamly Beloved at both his *Livings*, and *and highly valued*, *by all thoſe who valued the Conſtitution, for both his Learning and Piety.* During the Controverſie between the *Clergy* and the *Inhabitants* of the City of *London*, about the *Tithes of Rent*, he was very Induſtrious and Active in the behalf of the *Former*; and upon that Occaſion made to exact and learned a Collection of *Cuſtoms*, *Preſcriptions*, *Laws*, *Orders*, *Proclamations* and *Compoſitions*, for many Hunder'd Years together (an Abſtract of which was after Publiſh'd) relating to *that Matter*, that the *Judge* declared, *That there could be no Dealing with the* London Miniſters, if Mr. Walton *pleaded for them.* Upon the Breaking out of the Rebellion, he was ſent for by the *Houſe*, as a Delinquent, *Aſſaulted*, *Sequeſter'd* from his Living of St. *Martin's*, *Plunder'd*, and *Forc'd to Fly*; but whether directly to *Oxford* (where I find he after *Reſided* for ſome Time) or elſe to his other Living at *Sandon* in *Eſſex*, I cannot tell: But at what Time ſoever it happen'd, this I am ſure, that he was moſt Barbarouſly uſed at that Living likewiſe; being grievouſly *Harraſſed* there; and once when he was ſought for by a *Party* of *Horſe*, he was forced to ſhelter himſelf in a

Wood, Ath. *Cleaveland* in *Yorkſhire*, was ſent firſt to *Magdalen-College*, and thence Removed to *Peter-Houſe* in *Cambridge*. After he left the *Univerſity*, he kept a School in *Suffolk*, from whence he *Removed* to *London*; and after ſome Time obtained the *Two Livings* above named; to the latter of which he was Admitted *Jan.* 15, 1635, as he was alſo, the *ſame* Day, to the *Church* of St. *Giles's* in the *Fields*; but when he quitted *that Living* I know not. He was likewiſe made *Cloſeplain* to his *Majeſty*, and had, as I conjecture, *this Prebend* of * *Twyford* conferred upon him. He was extreamly Beloved at both his *Livings*, and *and highly valued*, *by all thoſe who valued the Conſtitution, for both his Learning and Piety.* During the Controverſie between the *Clergy* and the *Inhabitants* of the City of *London*, about the *Tithes of Rent*, he was very Induſtrious and Active in the behalf of the *Former*; and upon that Occaſion made to exact and learned a Collection of *Cuſtoms*, *Preſcriptions*, *Laws*, *Orders*, *Proclamations* and *Compoſitions*, for many Hunder'd Years together (an Abſtract of which was after Publiſh'd) relating to *that Matter*, that the *Judge* declared, *That there could be no Dealing with the* London Miniſters, if Mr. Walton *pleaded for them.* Upon the Breaking out of the Rebellion, he was ſent for by the *Houſe*, as a Delinquent, *Aſſaulted*, *Sequeſter'd* from his Living of St. *Martin's*, *Plunder'd*, and *Forc'd to Fly*; but whether directly to *Oxford* (where I find he after *Reſided* for ſome Time) or elſe to his other Living at *Sandon* in *Eſſex*, I cannot tell: But at what Time ſoever it happen'd, this I am ſure, that he was moſt Barbarouſly uſed at that Living likewiſe; being grievouſly *Harraſſed* there; and once when he was ſought for by a *Party* of *Horſe*, he was forced to ſhelter himſelf in a

Perſec. Und. p. 41. *Newc. Rep.* Eccles. Vol. I. *p.* 221.

* *Wood is poſitive as to his being made* Prebendary *of this* Church *in the Year* 1639, *but my reaſons for* this Prebend, *as only ſo in* Conjecture, *becauſe all the Others are* Full, *nor doth Dr* Walton *occur at all in this* Prebend *or in any other according to Mr.* Newcourt, *till the Year* 1660, *when he was* Admitted to *that of* Wenlake's Barn (Newc. Rep. Eccles. Vol. I. *p.* 233.) *But there is a plain Miſtake in Mr.* Newcourt's *Account of the* Prebendaries *of* Twyford, *about the Time of the* Uſurpation: *For he makes* Barkſdale, *who was* Admitted in 1573, *to have* Reſigned *to* Johnſon in 1660, (*p.* 218.) *by which Account* Barkſdale *muſt have been* 87 *Years a* Prebendary, *which is altogether improbable: And what renders the* Miſtake *yet plainer, is, That he Conteſtures (and that probably enough) that this* Johnſon *was the* Same *Perſon with the* Vicar *of* Hackney, *who dyed in that, and the* 62*nth* Page, *appears to have died in the Year* 1628. *So that I preſume he miſpread* 1660 *for* 1606, *in which Year* Barkſdale *might very probably* Reſign, Johnſon *ſucceed, and Dye in* 1628; *becauſe it was then, and the breaking out of the* Rebellion, *there is* Interval *enough for ſeveral Succeſſors; of which Dr.* Walton *was, as I preſume, the Laſt, and conſequently the Sufferer in it; alias* in 1660, *he might, according to Mr.* Newcourt, *be firſt, by* Removal) *Admitted to the* Prebend *of* Wenlakes-Barn.

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Broom-field. And the Manner of his being Sequestred from This Living is well worth Observing: For Sir *Henry Muldmay* and Mr. *Alſo* (two Members of Parliament) firſt drew up *Articles* againſt him themſelves (though no way at all concern'd in the Pariſh) and then ſent them to *Sanden* to have them *Witneſſed* and *Subſcribed*. After he was thus Diſpoſſeſſed of *Both* his Livings, he betook himſelf for Refuge to *Oxford*; and *Lloyd* is poſitive, that he would otherwiſe have been Murthered. Whilſt he was there, he Formed the moſt Noble and Glorious Deſign of the *Polyglot-Bible*; and returning afterwards to *London* (at the Houſe of his Father-in-law Dr. *William Fuller*) in *Four Years* time *compleated that moſt Abſolute and Famous Edition of the Bible, that the Chriſtian World ever had, or is like to enjoy.* For which Under-taking he had the Licence of Biſhop *Juxon*, the Conſent and good Wiſhes of all the other Biſhops, the Aſſiſtance of Biſhop *Uſher*, as alſo of his own Father-in-law Dr. *Fuller*, and that likewiſe of Doctor *Bruno Ryves*, Doctor *Edward Caſtell*, Doctor *David Stokes*, *Alexander Huiſh* of *Wadham College*, *Sam. Clarke* of *Merton-College*, *Thomas Hyde* of *Queen's*, *Abraham Wheelock*, *Herb. Thorndike*, *Edw. Pocock*, *Tho. Greaves*, *Dudly Loftus*, Dr. *Hen. Hammond*, Dr. *Rob. Sanderſon*, Dr. *Gilb. Sheldon*, Dr. *Rich. Sterne*, Dr. *Hen. Ferne* of Trin. Coll. *Camb.* Mr. *Tho. Smith* of Chriſt's Coll. *Camb.* Mr. *Rich. Drake* of *Pembr. Hall* in *Camb.* and Dr. *Sam. Baker*, Canon of *Canterbury*, *&c.* In this Work he was alſo aſſiſted by the Subſcriptions of very many of the Nobility and Gentry; And though he had *Infinite Diſturbances for his Loyalty (ſo little Sence had thoſe who *then* prevailed, of any thing that was Noble, or for the Common Good of *Learning*, or rather indeed of *Chriſtianity* it ſelf) and met with *very many* other Difficulties; yet with Diligence and Application altogether Incredible, he Surmounted them *All*, and got that moſt Incomparable Edition of the *Bible* Publiſhed in 1657. After the Reſtoration he had the Honour to Preſent it to his *Majeſty*; who made him his Chaplain in Ordinary, and very ſoon after, for his great *Vertues*, *Learning*, *Loyalty*, *Sufferings*, and *indefatigable Induſtry*, Preferred him to the *See* of *Cheſter*: Where he was Received with ſuch a Concourſe of all the Gentry, Clergy and Militia, both of the City and County; and with ſuch Acclamations of Thouſands of the People, as had never been known *there* before: But returning to *London*, he died in that City, immediately upon it, (which was in *Nov.* 1661,) to the great Reluctancy of all Loyal and Learned Perſons.

See Dr. Walton's Preface to his Bible.

Which is alſo taken notice of in his Epitaph; and by himſelf in his Pref. to the 6th Volume, which ſee.

See in Wood what few other things he publiſhed.

SAMUEL FELL, *D. D. Prebend of Wenlaks-Barn.*

Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Vol. I. p. 222.

See *Chriſt-Church* in *Oxford*: For he was the *ſame* Perſon with the Sequeſtred *Dean* of that *Houſe*. He was Collated to this *Prebend* the 29th of *Jan.* 1612.

ROBERT TOMPSON, A.M. *Prebend of Wildland.*

Ibid. p. 227.

To which he was Preſented *Apr.* 29, 1631, by his Majeſty King *Charles* I. who afterwards Preſented him likewiſe to the Church of * *Cepford* in *Eſſex*; where he was Admitted *Jan.* 24, 1638. He died ſome time Before the 22d of *September* 1662.

* Quære if he Suffered ought in that Living.

THOMAS HOARD, B. D. *Prebend of Willeſden.*

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Vol. I. p. 570, ſaith that This Prebendary was Samuel Hoard, the Learned Author of God's Love to Mankind, and Rector of Moreton in Eſſex; but I very much miſtake, if in the Admiſſion of his immediate Succeſſor in 1660, he be not called Thomas by the Chapter-Books of this Church-Quere further. See of that Samuel Hoard, Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 142. He was not Sequeſtred from Moreton, but died poſſeſt of it in 1657.

STEPHEN HALL, B. D. *Lecturerſhip.* See *Ely*-Cathedral.

——— ———, . *Sub-deanery*, and Firſt *Minor-Canonry*.

——— ———, . *Senior Cardinalſhip*, and Second *Minor-Canonry*.

——— ———, . *Minor Cardinalſhip*, and Third *Minor-Canonry*.

JOHN BARNARD, . Fourth *Minor-Canonry*.

——— ———, . Fifth *Minor-Canonry*.

Quære how many of theſe (or whether All of them) were then in Orders.

JOHN FOX, . Sixth *Minor-Canonry*.

JOHN TOWNSEND, . Seventh *Minor-Canonry*.

——— ———, . Eighth *Minor-Canonry*.

——— ———, . Ninth *Minor-Canonry*.

——— ———, . Tenth *Minor-Canonry*.

RALPH MANSBRIDGE, . Eleventh *Minor-Canonry*.

——— ———, . Twelfth *Minor-Canonry*.

The Iſle of MAN.

RICHARD PARR, *D. D. Biſhoprick*, And *Eccleſton*, R. in *Lancaſhire*, worth 200*l. per Annum*. . . . . .

He was Born in *Lancaſhire*, and, as 'tis ſaid, within this Pariſh of *Eccleſton*. He had been Fellow of *Brazen-noſe-College* in *Oxford*, a very Noted and Diligent Tutor there, and had ſome time the *Reſtory* of *Ladbrook* in *Warwickſhire*; but Reſigned it on his being Preferred to *Eccleſton* above-named. He was promoted to this *Biſhoprick* about the Year 1633, with which he kept the Living of *Eccleſton* in *Commendam*, as long as the Times would permit him: For about *Oct.* 1643, the *Houſe* put that Living under † Sequeſtration; and by the Plenitude of their Power, placed one *Edw. Gee* into it. Dr. *Parr* died under the Uſurpation; but in what Year I know not. He was a Perſon Very Induſtrious in the *Miniſtry* before, but more eſpecially after he was *Biſhop*. He hath ſeveral Sermons extant.

Wood. Ath. Faſt. p. 96.

Alſo this Iſland not being given up till after Worceſter-Fight, quære whether he ſuffered any things in the Biſhoprick; which, 'tis poſſible he might not, if he died before that time.

† *I have been otherwiſe informed, that he was Harraſſed and*

Forced to Quit the Reſtory of Eccleſton; but I find by the Parliament Journals, that he was put under a Formal Sentence of Sequeſtration.

SA-

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SAMUEL RUTTER, *Archdeacony of Man.*

I find him *Arch-deacon* here during some part of the Rebellion; and therefore I judge that he Suffer'd in common with others of that Dignity. 'Tis said indeed, that he *Govern'd the Church with great Prudence during the late Wars*; which I understand only of the Period of time preceding the Subjection of that *Island* to the Parliament, after the Battle of *Worcester*. He was Advanced to the *Bishoprick* in 1661, died in 1663, and was a Man of *Exemplary Goodness and Moderation.*

Bp. Sanderson's Serm. at the Tomb of Bishop Rutter, p. 113.

NORWICH.

RICHARD MONTAGUE, D.D. *Bishoprick.*

Although this most Learned Person died in 1641, he had before his *Death* went with Disturbances from the *Party*; and was in particular *accused in Parliament*: But not being Totally dispoſſeſt of his *Revenues* before his Death, I forbear to proceed to the Account of him, and proceed to his moſt Pious and *Suffering Succeſſor*, who was

Fuller Ch. Hist. Cent. 17. l. 11. p. 194.

See the Account of him at large, Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 617.

JOSEPH HALL, D.D. *Bishoprick.* This moſt Pious *Biſhop* was Born at *Aſhey de la Zouch* in *Leiceſterſhire*; became ſucceſſively *Scholar* and *Fellow* of *Emanuel-College* in *Cambridge*, and afterwards *Rhetorick-Lecturer* in that Univerſity. At his firſt ſetting out from thence, he had a Tender made him of the New-erected and Noble School Founded by *Blondel*, at *Tiverton* in *Devonſhire*; which he accepted of; but the ſame Day *quitted* it again for the *Rectory* of *Halſted* in *Suffolk*. After this he Travelled with Sir *Edmond Bacon* to the *Spaw*, and in his Way at *Bruſſels* had a Conference with the Famous Jeſuit *Coſterus*, in the College of that Society. Some time after his Return he was taken into the Service of Prince *Henry*, who made choice of him himſelf on hearing him *Preach*, and had afterwards ſuch a peculiar Eſteem for him, that whilſt his other *Chaplains* took their cuſtomary Turns of *Waiting*, the *Prince* commanded Dr *Hall's* Conſtant Attendance. A little after he had been Entertained in this *Honourable Service*, he was Preferred to the *Rectory* of *Waltham* in *Eſſex* (where he continued 22 Years.) After this again he was made *Prebendary* of *Wolverhampton*, and was the *chief* Inſtrument in Retrieving ſome *Very conſiderable Rights and Emoluments of that Church*, out of ſuch Sacrilegious Hands as had detained them. During ſome part of this time, he attended the *Embaſſy* of the Earl of *Carliſle* into *France*; and was in his Abſence nominated to the *Deanery* of *Worceſter*, by his Majeſty, who, on his Return, appointed him alſo to be one of the *Divines* which ſhould wait on him into *Scotland*. After this, he was ſent to the Synod of *Dort*, with the other *Engliſh* Doctors, and was pinched on to Preach a *Latin* Sermon before that Aſſembly. Being forced to return from thence before the *Synod* broke up, on the Account of his Health, he received ſignal Marks of their Eſteem; and was alſo by the *States* preſented with a Gold Medal. Some time after his Return into *England*, an Offer was made him of the *Biſhoprick* of *Gloueeſter*, which he Refuſed; but afterwards accepted that of *Exeter*; and from thence was Tranſlated to *this See* in 1641. Upon the breaking out of the Troubles (notwithſtanding he never Urged what was then called the *New Impoſitions*, and gave way to Orthodox and Peaceable *Lectures* in ſeveral Parts of his Diocels) he was Impriſoned with the Reſt of the *Proteſting Biſhops*; being Voted to the *Tower* on *Jan.* 30: A ſad *Præludium* to, and *Progneſtick* of, the Horrible Scene which was Open'd ſome years after, on that ſame Day.

Lloyd. Memoirs. p. 411, &c. Specialities in the Life of Joſ. Hall, &c.

Bishop Hall's Hard Meaſ. His Farewell Sermon, by Mr Whitefoot, I have not ſeen.

It was at that time Very Cold and Friſky, and Eight of the clock at Night: To which however the Houſe had no manner of Regard; but without any Mercy, ſent thoſe *Reverend Old Perſons* away to *that* Priſon. After ſome time, he was again *Releas'd* upon 3000 *l. Bail*; when returning to *Norwich*, he was *Harraſs'd*, *Sequeſter'd* and *Abus'd* in the vileſt manner; All his Eſtate *Real* and *Perſonal*, was ſeized; as likewiſe *Half a Years Full Rents*, and ſeveral *Arrears* of Rents, which in compaſſion to his Tenants, he had given them Time to Pay. They came to his Palace likewiſe, and took an *Inventory* of all his Goods, even to a *Dozen of Trenchers*, and would have Inventory'd the very *wearing Clothes* of his Children and Family, had he not got an Order to the contrary, from ſome *them* in Power. Theſe, together with his *Library*, were all expoſed to Publick Sale; but one Mrs. *Goodwyn* redeemed the Houſhold-Goods, paying the Full Price for them which the *Sequeſtrators* had demanded; and then leaving them with the Biſhop till he could Re-pay her. As for his Books, they were Viewed by ſeveral Stationers: but at laſt, one Mr. *Cook*, a Worthy Divine of the Diocels, gave Bond to the *Sequeſtrators* to the Full Value, which they Appraiſed them at; and it was paid out of that poor Pittance of *Fifties* which the Biſhop received. Nor was this all; they kept back his *Synodals* alſo for ſome time, and afterwards all the *Other Profits* of his *Biſhoprick*: They alſo ſeveral times Inſulted him in his Palace at unſeaſonable Hours. Once a *London Trooper*, attended with ſome others, came in the Morning, before the Family were out of their Beds, and Threatned to Break open the Gates; but having got Entrance, he Ranſack'd the whole Houſe, under Pretence of Searching for Arms and Ammunition; Examin'd the Cheſts, Trunks, and Veſſels in the Cellar, for this End: But finding none, was at *that time* content to take away One of the Biſhop's *Two Horſes*, whilſt the Good Old Gentleman told him, *That his Age would not allow him to Travel on foot*. And afterwards underſtanding the Biſhop had ſome way diſpoſed of the *Other Horſe*, he came, and highly Expoſtulated the matter with him. At another time the *Mobb* beſet his Palace, for having Ordained ſome Perſons in his *Own Chapel*, and had the Inſolence to demand his *Appearance* before the *Mayor*. At laſt, they wholly *Turned him out of the Palace*, tho' he earneſtly deſired to tarry there, and offer'd to *Rent it*; but he could not be heard, notwithſtanding the *Sequeſtrators* had it in their Power to Pay themſelves out of his *Fifths*; which was likewiſe ſuggeſted to them. Being thus Diſpoſſeſs'd, *We might* (ſaith he) *have lain in the Street, for ought I know, had not the Providence of God ſo order'd it, that a Neighbour in the Cloſe, one Mr.* Goſlin, *a Widower, was content to void his Houſe for us.* As for the 400 *l. per An.* which was allowed him by the Parliament, there was not the leaſt care taken for the Payment of it: Inſomuch that the Good *Old Biſhop* was neceſſitated, under theſe Circumſtances, to Apply to the *Committee* of *Norwich* to get it paid, or to Order ſome other *Maintenance* for his Family: But all that could be obtained, was, the Lord *Manchester's* Letter to the *Committee*, for that purpoſe; who, in purſuance of it, had taken care for the Payment of the Money: But before one quarter of it became due, an Order comes down from the Superiour *Committee* of Sequeſtrators at *London*, prohibiting the Payment, and leaving him no Hopes of Maintenance, but from the *Fifths*: Nor could he get an Order for them, but with much Trouble, and after a long Delay: And when at laſt, they came to be paid, the Accompts

* *One of the Godly Reformers, which was ſent on this Errand, had been Burnt in the Hand, as a Token of his Honeſty.*

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counts of those *Sequestrators*, who had both his *Temporals* and *Spirituals* in their Hands, were so *Confused*, *Perplexed* and *Imperfect*, that he was forced to take any Thing which they were pleased to call a Fifth Part. I find indeed an *Order* of *Feb.* 15, 1647, for taking off the *Sequestration* (which doubtless was from his *Temporals* only) but I presume it had just the same Effect (that is, *just none at all*) with the *Order* for his *Pension* of four Hundred Pounds *per An.* From his *Heard Measure*, wherein he so justly complains of his *Horrible Oppression*, bears Date *May* 29 following; and he mentions not one Word there of any Thing Restored to him: Instead of it, he gives this farther Instance of their *Outrages*, and most unparallell'd *Injustice*; For, saith he, *They were not ashamed, after they had taken away, and sold all my Goods and personal Estate, to come to me for Assessments and Monthly Payments for that Estate which they had taken; and took Distresses from me upon my most just Denial; and vehemently required me to find the wonted Arms of my Predecessors, when they had left me nothing.* After this he retired to a little Estate (which he Rented if I mistake not) near *Norwich*; where however, under all his *Sufferings* he distributed a Weekly Charity, out of that little which was left him, to a certain Number of Poor Widows; and kept a Weekly Fast with his whole Family, for the safety of his *Majesty's Person*, until they had barbarously *murthered* him before his own *Palace Gate*. I have heard several other Things of his *Sufferings*; as likewise of his *great Patience* in his last Afflicting *Sickness*, his punctually *Foretelling the Night of his Death*, and giving Orders for the *Time of his Funeral*; but they are too long to be related in this Place. I shall only add, that his Death happened in the Year 1656, in the 82d of his Age; and that he was a Person of most *incomparable Meekness*, *Humility and Piety*. These were the *Sufferings*, and such, in short, the *Character* of this *well known* and *celebrated* Prelate. The Account of whom I cannot dismiss without observing how very dangerous it is to give any the least *Countenance* whatsoever, to that *Restless Party*, which will never fail to make such a wicked and perverse Use of it, as they did in the Case of this *Excellent Bishop*, and several *Others* of his *Brethren*: Whom, taking Occasion from some of their Actions, they industriously Represented and Claimed, as *their Own*: and by *that Means* weaken'd the Hands of those who were Friends to the *Establishment*, Spirited and Animated a Turbulent *Faction*, and cajolled the more Ignorant and Unsteady Multitude; until at last they got a *Party* strong enough to pull those very *Bishops* themselves (under their *Own* pretended Umbrage and Authority) as well as the *Rest* of their *Order*, and the whole *Hierarchy*, down to the Ground. Would to God those who now value themselves so much upon their *Moderation*, did but seriously consider of this Matter. For it is altogether insufficient to say, that many of those *moderate* Men (as they love to call themselves) with sincerely well to the *Church* of *England*; and that possibly some of them are ready to *suffer* in *Defence* of the *Constitution*, should there be an Occasion; because that is the very Matter now before us; and Experience in the Case of this most Pious *Bishop*, as likewise in that of Arch-bishop *Usher*, the Bishops *Prideaux*, *Winniffe*, *Brownrigge*, &c. hath taught us how well the *Party* know to make their *Advantage* of any the least *Countenance* and *Encouragement*, and how ready they are to *Improve* it, not only to the *Ruin* of the *Constitution*, and such as with a just and necessary *Zeal* oppose their *Designs*; but of those very *Persons* also, under the *Patronage* of whom they get themselves into *Power*. And therefore their *Own* Interest, as well as that of the *Church*, plainly points out to those Gentlemen, the *Apparent Hazard* of giving such a restless Faction the least *Opportunity* (whether by Palliating their *Opinions*, or pleading for their *Impunity*) to shelter themselves under their *Umbrage* and *Authority*, and leaves them at last no other *Excuse* than that *Non Putassem* which every School-Boy is taught the *Folly* of; *Who would think it!* I conclude the rather rather to subjoin this *Reflection* to the Account of this celebrated Prelate, because his *Extraordinary* and most *Exalted Piety* (together with that of the Arch-bishop *Usher*) was a *Handle* which the *Party* took hold of, in order to carry on their *wicked Purposes*, more than any other whatsoever: Tho' 'tis manifest from several of his *Works*, from his *Discourse of Episcopacy* more especially, and from the *great Sufferings* which he underwent in Defence of *the Hierarchy* and his *Majesty's* Cause; how sincere a Friend he was both to *Monarchical* and *Prelatical Government*.

* Moderation *was like to produce*; He was ashamed to live. He, must *confess*, *of often interceded with the Government for Moderation towards the Faction, but now (1641) he saw such* immoderate *Courses taken by them, that the most* Irreligious *Things were done under* Pretence *of* Religion. *Afterwards, p.* 281. *The same Author tells us*, Bishop Potter *complained, he had lived to see himself* Despised, *by them he had* Countenanced. *He had intended to long for* Liberty of Conscience, *with the King, till he saw neither the* King, *nor* Himself *could* Enjoy *their* Own. *That he feared the* Presence *of* Religion *would Overthrow the* Reality; *and the* Bitterness *of that* Age *would breed* Atheists *in the next. I could nominate* Bishop Morton, &c. *all Reverend, Learned and Holy Men. The King observed, that they who Complained, by a* Politick moderate *Motive, to sign the* Bill *for Beheading the* Earl *of* Strafford, *were so far from recovering the* Rewards *of such* Ingratitudings *with the* People, *that no Men have been more* Harrassed *and* Crushed *than they. He only,* &c. *Eik. Bas. C.* 5. *This I believe, if it were thoroughly Examined, would be found a certain Truth, that all of the* Nobility (*one only excepted*) *who suffered* Death *for the* King *and the* Church, *by the* Sentence *of their Courts of* Judicature, *were such as at first took* Trimming *Resolutions, leaving us a whole to play at* Blindman-Buffet, *till we came to* Cutting *of* Throats, *I can therefore pass a Book not long after, intitled* Lex Talionis, *which made shrewd Discoveries.*

* *As this Humour has been mistaken to* the Publick, *so to* private *Persons among us, who were no way engaged but by* Prayers *and* Tears *for the* Established Government. *This very Excellent Bishop Davenant told Dr.* Ward, *whom he saw what* His *and Others Mens*

JOHN HASSAL, D. D. *Deanery.* He had been *Fellow* of *New-College* in *Oxford*, and afterwards became *Chaplain* to the Queen of *Bohemia*; by whose Recommendation he was made *Prebendary* of this *Church* in the Year 1615. In 1625 he had Leave given him, by the *Convocation*, to be actually created Dr. of *Divinity*; at which time the Chancellor's Letters for that Purpose recommended him, as one that had been *a diligent and faithful Preacher of the Word of God in the* Low Countries, *and had got a singular good Reputation with the* Englisth *in those Parts*. Sir *Horatio Vere* wrote in his Behalf at the same Time; and affured the Univerfity, that he had *Not only gained a singular good Report for his Abilities, but for his Pious and Sweet Converfation also.* In 1628, he became *Dean* of this Church. He Died, and was Buried, at *Creak* in *Norfolk*, during the Usurpation, by which he was reduced to such extream Poverty, that *One of his Daughters*, not many Years since, *was maintain'd by the Charity and Relief of the Parish.*

Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p 812.

ANDREW BING, D. D.* *Arch-deacony* of *Norwich*.

* He is the Laft that appears on the Register of this Church, *to have been* Inftalled *before the Wars*: in this Arch-deaconry, *which is the only Authority I have for placing him here as the* Suffrcer. See York-Cathedral.

ROBERT WHITE, B. D. *Arch-deaconry* of *Norfolk*, And *Eaton*, in *Huntingtonfhire*. . . . .

He was *Inftalled* in this *Arch-deaconry September* 23, 1631, and died under the *Uſurpation*.

THEOPHILUS KENT,* A. M. *Arch-deaconry* of *Sudbury*.

* *I cannot further hints to add a Farther* and if *after* Shaw's Poſtſcript to his No Reformation of the Eſtabliſhed Reformation.

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Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 742. *It I am informed from that Church.

He was *Installed December* 31 *, 1621, and died under the Rebellion. See the Church of *Chichester*, and *Query*.

RICHARD MILESON, A. M. *Archdeacony of Suffolk*, And *Prebend* of *Colewerth*, in the Church of *Chichester*.

Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 878.

He had been *Chaplain* to Bishop *Montague*, and was Installed *Arch-deacon December* 23, 1640. He was forced beyond the Seas by the Rebellion, where he Quitted the *Communion* of the *Church of England* for that of *Rome*; in which he died after the Year 1660; when I find him deprived of his *Prebend* of *Chichester*; but the precise Time I know not.

JOHN SPENDLOW, A. M. *Prebend.* He was Admitted to it in the Year 1616, and had been *Prebendary* here about Thirty Years. 'On his being Ejected, he lived very Poorly, 'having only Two Shillings and Six Pence *per* 'Week allowed him by the *Sequestrators*; for 'which he was forced every Week to wait on 'one *Samuel Cawthorn*, a *Cutler*, a *vile Wretch*, 'but much in the Confidence of that Party; 'whose Pleasure he was forced to attend, and 'often bear his Insolence with a great deal of 'Patience, for this pitiful Allowance, whereby 'to be *kept from Starving, all else that he had being taken from him*; which reduced him to so 'low a Condition, that on the Restoration of the '*Church*, being Arrested for Debts Contracted in 'the Time of his Sequestration, he continued a 'Prisoner, through his Inability to Pay them, almost all his Life after, till the Time of his 'Death, which happen'd *Anno Dom.* 1666.

FOULK ROBERTS, B. D. *Prebend*, And St. *Clement's*, R. in *Norwich*. . . .

He was Originally of the Universtiy of *Cambridge*, and *Installed Prebendary* here in 1616, saith *Wood*; but as I am informed from this Church, in 1615; and so he also had been *Prebendary* about Thirty Years: 'He was a *Worthy*, 'Learned Person, and Published several Books, 'which had the Approbation of good Learning; 'particularly one about *Tithes*. He was Minister of St. *Clement's Norwich*, and constantly 'Preached there every *Sunday* till Sequester'd. He 'was outed of his * *Prebendship*, and all other 'Benefices, and died before the Restoration. One of both those *Names* occurs *Rector* of *Offley* in *Hertfordshire*, in 1606, *Coaun. Ant. p.* 409.

Ath. Vol. I. p. 840. *Where he fixes it not to February, and so possibly this Difference is occasioned by the One's beginning the Year from Christmas, and the other from March 25. Where also for what is Wrote, * Although Wood (Ibid.) seems to affirm the contrary.

NICHOLAS HOWLET, D. D. *Prebend.* He was Installed in the Year 1618, and so had been likewise possessed of this Prebend almost Thirty Years. 'He was outed of all, and died 'before the Restoration; but could better bear 'the *common Calamity* than *Others*, because he 'was a very Wealthy Man, having a good Temporal Estate of his own.

SAMUEL GAREY, B. D. *Prebend.* 'He 'was Installed *Prebendary* in the Year 1620, was 'Outed of all, and died before the *Restoration*, 'and was somewhat Distracted before his Death.

EDMUND PORTER, B. D. *Prebend*, And † *Hevingham*, , in *Norfolk*. . . .

† The same I suppose with Heveringham, R.

'He had been *Chaplain* to the Lord-Keeper '*Coventry*, was installed *Prebendary* of this Church, '*Anno Dom.* 1627. He was a Man of *Parts* and '*Learning*, as appears by the Books Published by 'him; and was a Man of great Dexterity in 'managing the Business of the Church; as was 'also Mr. *Roberts*. He lived till after the *Re*-'*storation*, and died *An.* 1670. Sir *Coarles Porter*, 'who was twice Lord *Chancellor* of *Ireland*, was 'one of his Sons. He had more provoked the 'Party than any of his Brethren; however he was 'permitted to live quietly upon a small Estate he 'had of his own.

EDWARD YOUNG, D. D. *Prebend.*

See *Exeter-College*.

—— ——, : *Minor Canonry.*
—— ——, . *Minor Canonry.*

Or whatever other *Title* those who are appointed for the *Ordinary Service* of the Church, have in this Cathedral; which, I presume, I may safely conjecture, are not less than *Two*.

In the *Valor Beneficiorum* I find a *Chaunter*, *Chancellor*, and *Treasurer* of this Church mentioned; if these *Officers* are still continued, I presume they are chosen out of the Prebendaries.

O X F O R D.

ROBERT SKINNER, D. D. *Bishoprick.* He was Born in the Parish of *Pisford* in *Northamptonshire*, of which his Father was *Rector*: He had his Education at *Trinity-College* in *Oxford*, where he became *Fellow*, a noted Tutor, and had the famous Mr. *Chillingworth*, among others, for his Pupil. He was several Years Preacher at St. *Gregory's* in *London*, and performing Twice every Sunday, was very popular among the Puritans, which Dr. *Laud*, then Bishop of *London*, observing, got him sworn *Chaplain* to his *Majesty*, and endeavoured to refcue him *from* the *Faction*: Afterwards he was made *Rector* of *Launton* in *Oxfordshire*, and had the Living of *Greens-Norton* also conferred on him. In 1636, he was made *Bishop* of *Bristol*, and allowed to keep those Two *Livings* in *Commendam*, as he did the *Former* of them likewise, after he was *Translated* to this *See*, which was in 1641. He was one of the Twelve *Bishops* which made the *Protestation*; for which he was *Imprisoned* in the *Tower* Eighteen Weeks, to his great Charge. After his Release he retired to the *Rectory* of *Launton*, which he was permitted to keep during the whole *Usurpation*, but not without *some sort of Submission* to the *Men of the Times*, as *Wood* seems to intimate; altho' it does not so well agree with what he after saith, that he *Read the* Common-Prayer, *and conferred Orders according to the Church of England*, during that Period, which he outlived; and in 1660, being Restored to his *Bishoprick*, he was one of the *Commissioners* for setting Matters at Rights in the *University* of *Oxford*, after the Confusion which the Parliament-*Visitors* had made there. In 1663, he was Translated to *Worcester*, where he died *June* 14, 1670, in the 80th Year of his Age.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 671.

Ibid. he only Published Two Sermons.

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BARTEN HOLYDAY, D. D. *Archdeaconry* of *Oxon*, *Crowell*, R. And Another *Living* } in *Oxfordshire*.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 169. *Where see his Works.*

He was a *Native* of the City of *Oxford*, Educated in *Christ-Church* there; of which he was a *Student*, and afterwards had *Two* Livings in this *County* bestowed upon him. After that he was made *Chaplain* to his *Majesty*, and obtained the *Arch-deaconry* here mention'd. He continu'd a *Great Loyalist* until the latter End of the *Usurpation*, when he stoop'd so low as to undergo the *Examination* of the *Tryers*, and what is worse, succeeded in the Sequester'd Living of *Chilton* in *Berks*: Tho' indeed the *Pretence* on which his *Predecessor* had been Turned out, was his being *non Compos*. He out-lived the *Usurpation*, surrender'd *Chilton* to the *right Owner*, returned himself to his *Own Preferments*, as I take it, at least to his *Arch-deaconry*; and died at *Eisley* near *Oxon*, in the House belonging to the *Archdeaconry*. He was esteemed an Excellent Poet, and the Flower of all the Youths in his Time; and was likewise a most excellent Preacher; but it seems his Fancy was not Ballanced with a suitable Judgment.

As for the *Dean*, *Canons*, &c of this Cathedral, see them at *Christ-Church*, amongst the Colleges in *Oxford*.

PETERBOROUGH.

JOHN TOWERS, D. D. *Bishoprick.*

Wood, Ath. *Vol. I. p. 812. Lloyd*, Mem. *p. 601. Newc.* Rep. Eccles. *Vol. I. p. 926.*

This Right Reverend *Prelate* was Born in *Norfolk*, became *Fellow* of *Queen's-College*, in the University of *Cambridge*, *Chaplain* to the Earl of *Northampton*, *Prebendary* of *Westminster*, *Rector* of *Castle-Ashby* in the County of *Northampton* (which was conferred upon him by his noble Patron) *Dean* of this Church in 1630, and *March* 8, 1638, was Installed in the *Bishoprick* of it. He was one of the *Protesting Bishops*; and sent with the rest to the *Tower*; but after some Time obtaining his Liberty, he betook himself to his *Majesty* at *Oxford*, where he continued till the Surrender of that Place, and then returned again to *Peterborough*, but found his Revenues all seized upon: Nor was that thought enough; for he was moreover continually Allarm'd with *Threatnings* and *Molestations*, home to the Time of his Death; which happen'd to him, in a very obscure Condition, *Jan.* 10, 1648. He had *undergone*, saith *Lloyd*, *great Afflictions in those Times*, which however he bore patiently.

Clem. Hist. p. 82. He Publish'd some few Sermons.

Ibid.

JOHN COSIN, D. D. *Deanery*, ... *Mastership* of *Peter-House* in *Cambridge*, *Arch-deaconry* of the *East Riding* of *Yorkshire*, ... *Prebend* of the 10*th Stall* in *Durham*, And *Branspeth*, R. in the *Bishoprick* of *Durham*, worth 300 *l. per Ann.*

Wood, Ath. *Vol. I. p. 541. Bates's Life of him, where see his Works.*

This most Learned Person was a Native of the City of *Norwich*: He was bred at *Caius-College* in *Cambridge* (and was *Fellow* there) under the famous Dr. *John Overall*, afterwards *Bishop* of *Norwich*; to whom he was also *Secretary*, and then *Domestick Chaplain* to Arch-bishop *Neile*: After that he became *Prebendary* * of *Durham*, had the *Arch-deaconry* above-named conferred upon him, as also the *Rectory* of *Brancepeth*, was made Master of *Peter-House*, *Chaplain* to his *Majesty* King *Charles* I. and after the happy Restoration, served King *Charles* II. in the same Capacity. Whilst he was *Prebendary* of *Durham*, he kept such a constant Residence and Hospitality, that for the Space of Thirty Six Years together, he had not one Dispensation for Absence. He underwent the *Office* of *Vice-Chancellor* in the Year 1639, and was concerned in sending the Plate of the College to his Majesty. In the Year 1640, he was preferred to this *Deanery*, but was never permitted to Enjoy it; his Troubles beginning with his Advancement to this Dignity: Being soon after the Meeting of the *Rebel-Parliament Resolved unfit to Hold any Ecclesiastical Preferment*, and one of those Clergy-men whom the Party had then begun to fall upon; and by that, and other Means, to discover their Disaffection to his *Majesty's Government*, and the *Constitution*. Accordgly I find him sent for by the House, as a Delinquent, *Nov.* 21, 1640; and he was absolutely the very † first Man of all the Clergy that I find Sequester'd; which was done by a *Vote* of the Whole House, *Jan.* 22, 164$\frac{2}{3}$. I chuse to take the Account of his Prosecution *from Fuller's Church-History*, not only because that Author lived through those Times, and because he was not much inclined, as is well known, to Favour Dr. *Cosin*; but chiefly because it was in Answer to what that *Writer* said of this matter, that Dr. *Cosin* drew up the *Vindication* of *himself*, which I shall by and by subjoyn. 'Dr. *Cosin*,' saith *Fuller*, 'was highly accused for *Superstition*, and 'Unjust Proceedings against one Mr. *Smart*. On this occasion the Dr. is Charged to have set up in the *Church of Durham*, a *Marble Altar* with *Cherubims*, which cost 1000*l.* with all the Appurtenances *thereof*; namely, a *Cope* with the *Trinity*, and *God the Father* in the Figure of an Old Man; another with a *Crucifix*, and the *Image of Christ*, with a Red Beard and Blue Cap. Besides, he was Accused for Lighting 200 *Wax-Candles* about the *Altar* on *Candlemas-day*; for *Forbidding* any *Psalms* to be Sung, *Before* or *After* Sermon; though making an Anthem to be Sung of the *Three Kings of Collen* (by the Names of) *Gasper*, *Balthazar* and *Melchior*; and for Procuring a *Consecrated Knife* only to Cut the Bread at the Communion. Mr. *Smart*, a *Prebendary* of the Church, one of a *Grave Aspect* and *Reverend Presence*, sharply inveighed in a Sermon, against these Innovations, taking for his Text, *I hate all those that hold Superstitious Vanities, but thy Law do I love.* Hereupon he was kept Prisoner Four Months by the High-Commission of *York*, before any Articles were Exhibited against him, and Five Months before any Proctor was allowed him. Hence was he carried to the High-Commission at *Lambeth*, and *after* long Trouble, Remanded to *York*, Fined 500 *l.* Committed to Prison, Ordered to *Recant*, and for the Neglect *thereof*, to be Excommunicated, Degraded and Deprived, his Damage, as brought in, amounting to many Thousand Pounds. But now Mr. *Rous* of the *House of Commons* bringing up the Charge to the *Lords*, against Dr. *Cosin*, Termed Mr. *Smart* the *Protomartyr of England* in these *Latter Days of Persecution*: And Large Reparations were allowed unto him, though he lived not long after to enjoy them. This was the Account which *Fuller* hath Transmitted to Posterity, of Dr. *Cosin's* Prosecution

Godw. Bish. of Peterborough. Vid. 1624.

Orig. 1640.

† *Vindic. Dr.* Peel of Wickham *in* Bucks. *and Mr.* Lathom of Staffordshire *concerning his whole Quarr. may see* Exceptions to this Affirmation.

But see the Articles *against him at large*, Rushw. Collect. *Part* 3. *Vol* I. *p.* 312.

Ch. Hist. *Cent.* 17. *L.* 11. *p.* 173.

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secution which coming to his Knowledge at *Paris*, soon after the Publication of that History; the Dr. sent the Following *Vindication* of himself, in a Letter to one Mr. *Warren*, dated *April 6*, 1658. He begins it with an Account of Mr. *Smart*, to whom as the *Chief* Occasion of his *Impeachment*; and was, as the Dr. characterizes him, an *Old Man of a most Froward, Fierce, and Unpeaceable Spirit*. He had not *Preach'd* at the *Cathedral* of *Durham*, tho' *Prebendary* of it, for *Seven* Years, until he preach'd that *Seditious* *Sermon* for which he was *Queſtion'd*, firſt at *Durham*, afterwards in the *High-Commiſſion-Court* at *London*; from whence he was Remov'd at his own Deſire, to *that* at *York*; where Refuſing, with great Scorn, to *Recant*, he was indeed, for his *Obſtinacy*, *Degraded*, and by Sentence at *Common Law*, ſoon after Diſpoſſeſs'd of his *Prebend* and *Livings*. Whereupon he was ſupplied with 400 *l.* a *Year* by Subſcription, from the *Party*; which was more than *All his Preferments* amounted to. And as to his *Cruel Uſage*, and *Impriſonment*, it was no other than *fair* and *Gentle Treatment*; and that too, at a *ſmall Charge* in the Officer's Houſe at *York*. To which muſt be added, that whilſt he *Heid* and *Enjoyed* his *Preferments* and his *Health* too, he ſeldom preached more than *Once* or *Twice* a year. However, when the *Party* became ſo Prevalent in 1640, he preferred a *Bill of Complaint* to the *Parliament*, againſt no leſs than *Thirty* ſeveral Perſons, of whom Dr. *Coſin* could be but *One*, tho' indeed the *Firſt* in that Complaint. He pretends to have loſt no leſs than 30000 *l.* though it ſeems, he was never worth *One* in all his Life. To this Dr. *Coſin* put in his *Anſwer*, as far as he was concerned himſelf, upon *Oath*; and proved it ſo well, even by *Smart's* own *Witneſſes*, that Mr. *Glover*, one of *Smart's* Lawyers, told him *Openly* at the Bar of the *Houſe of Lords*, that he was aſhamed of him, and could not in Conſcience plead for him any longer. Whereupon the *Houſe of Lords* diſmiſſed the Dr. and never ſent for him more. As to the *Particulars* of the Charge againſt him, the *Communion-Table*, which is mentioned in it, was ſet up by the *Dean* and *Chapter*, Mr. *Smart* himſelf being at that very time *One* of them, before Dr. *Coſin* was *Prebendary* there, or had ever ſeen the Country: And the whole *Appurtenances*, and all the reſt put together, did not coſt above 200 *l.* as appeared by the *Chapter-Accompts*. The *Copes* alſo were brought thither before ever Dr. *Coſin* had any Relation to the *Church*, and whilſt Mr. *Smart* himſelf was not only *Prebendary* there, but allowed his Part of the Charge towards them; as appeared by the *Act-Book*: As for the *Picture of the Trinity* on any of the *Copes* of the *Church*, there was no ſuch thing there in all Dr. *Coſin's* time, nor ever had been as far as could be learned. One of them indeed was Embroidered with the Story of the *Paſſion*; but that which the Dr. *himſelf* wore, was only of *plain white Sattin*. The *Image of Chriſt*, &c. which was ſaid to be upon another of the *Copes*, was nothing but the *Top of Biſhop Hatfield's Tomb*, ſet up 200 Years *before* Dr. *Coſin* was Born; and that too, ſtanding 30 Foot high, Appeared not 10 Inches long; and ſo could hardly be diſcovered, with any Diſtinction, by thoſe who were not *before adviſed* what it was. As to the 200 *Candles*, they were more than had been uſed all over the *Church* in *any day*; and no more were Lighted on *Candlemas-day* at Night, than on any other *Holy-day*, and ſometimes *Leſs* were ſet up that Night, than there had been on *Others*. Nor did the Dr. ever *Forbid* the *Singing of Pſalms*, but uſed to Sing them *Himſelf* at *Morning-Prayers*. And as to the *Anthem* of the *Three Kings of Collen*, when Dr. *Coſin* firſt ſaw it in one of the Old Books of the Church, he cut it out himſelf with a *Penknife*, and made it to be torn in Pieces; nor had it been ever Sung during his Reſidence, nor for 50 or 60 Years before, as far as the Oldeſt Perſons in the Church or Town could Remember. And in the laſt place Dr. *Coſin* was ſo far from being Mr. *Smart's* Proſecutor, that after he was queſtioned in the *High Commiſſion* at *Durham*, he never medled in the matter, have that *Once* he wrote a Letter in his Favour. To this let me add another Inſtance of his *Troubles* and *Oppreſſions*, which will render it yet plainer, if poſſible, to all the World, that his *Adverſaries* could not but be *ſelf-condemned*, and act in direct Oppoſition to their *Knowledge* and *Conſcience*, at that very time when they were *Hunting* him down, and *Hallooing* the Mob upon him. For 'Upon a 'Motion made in the *Houſe of* 'Commons, that he had entic'd a Young Scholar 'to *Popery*, he was committed to the *Serjeant at* 'Arms, to Attend daily till the Houſe ſhould call 'him to a *Hearing*. After 50 Days *Impriſonment*, and Charges of Twenty Shillings *per diem* (beſides being expoſed to the *Scorn* and *Hootings* of the *City Sectaries*, who daily flock'd to the Doors of the *Parliament*, to ſhew their Readineſs to ſerve them) upon Hearing, the ſaid Dr. made it appear, (ſome *Members* alſo bearing him Witneſs) That the Dr. being then *Vice-Chancellor* of the Univerſity, had moſt ſeverely puniſhed the *Party* (whom, upon Examination, he had *found Guilty*) by *Recantation*, and by Expelling him the Univerſity. Yet no Coſt or Damage, by way of Reparation, was allowed to the Dr. by the Houſe of Commons. This is the *Juſtice* of the *Supream Court of Judicature in England*. See *Perſec. undec. p.* 23. It is needleſs to obſerve to the *Reader*, becauſe tis ſo very Obvious, what a Melancholy Reflection it affords, to conſider, That the Ruin of the *Clergy* in thoſe Times, began by an *Impeachment* in *Parliament*; and that though the Lords had, upon a *Full Hearing*, diſmiſſed him, yet the Reſtleſs *Commons* never ceaſed, till they had by other Methods compaſſed, not only His *Ruin*, but that of the *Church* too. As alſo, that the *Deſigns* of the *Party* againſt the *Eccleſiaſtical Eſtabliſhment*, are always Begun in the *Perſons* of the *Clergy*; and that in *thoſe Caſes*, even Innocence it ſelf, though as clear as the Sun, is ſo far from being able to Protect a Clergyman, that on the contrary, the very doing of his Duty in that *Church* and *Station*, to which he is obliged by ſo many *Oaths* and *Subſcriptions*, ſhall be made his *Crime*. To which let me add, that the Cry of *Popery*, and the Security of the *Government*, is never wanting, among the *Other* Pretences given out to the Mobb, though the Peace of the Nation be *manifeſtly* endanger'd, and the Intereſt of *Rome* undeniably promoted, by the very Proſecution which they are *Then* carrying on. In a Word, that whenever the *Faction* prevails, even in the *Great Council* of the Nation, all *Right* and *Juſtice* are *Openly* and *Shamefully* diſcarded, the moſt Inveterate Rancour and Malice ſucceed in the Room of them, and the Welfare of the *Eſtabliſhment* is always the *Pretence*, though the Ruin of it be the known *Deſign*. But leaving theſe *Remarks* to the Improvement of the Reader, I proceed in the Account of this Excellent Dr. *Being*, as is before ſaid, *Turned out* of his Preferments *Dec.* 22, 1640, he lay near 20 Years under the Vote of his *Deprivation*, and

Heylin's Ex. ann. Hiſt. *p.* 283.

* *Ibid. Dr. Coſin ſeemed to be alſo* ſcandalous, *contrary to God's Word, and* Repugnant *to the Laws of the* Kingdom.

See Dr T. Smith's Life of Dr Coſin, in Latin, *p.* 10, 11.

Upon Sight of this Vindication *from Dr Coſin*, Fuller *himſelf was ſo* Honeſt, *as to* Recant (Worth, *in* Durham) *what he had Highly affirmed concerning this matter, upon the bare* Credit *and* Clamours *of the Party.*

Dr. Baſtere alſo in his Life *of this Excellent* Prelate, *aſſures the World, that he was an* Eye-Witneſs *of his Defence; and that he* Acquitted *himſelf before the* Grand Committee *of* Religion, *to the* Shame, *as well as* Amazement, *of his Adverſaries.*

After the Deprivation *was* Voted *in* Parlia ment, *his* Name *appears very often in the* Journals *of the* Houſe. *And I find by them, that he was from that time forward, continually* Harraſſed *and* Perplexed *with* Purſevants, Meſſengers, Impriſonments, *&c. until they had* quite Ruined *him out of the* Kingdom.

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about 17 Years under *Actual Diſpoſſeſſion* of all his Places, and *Baniſhment* alſo, being forced ſo *Early* to Fly into *France*, and having been *Plunder'd* of all that he had, *before* he went thither. Whilſt he continu'd under this *Exile* at *Charenton* near *Paris*, he kept up the *Engliſh* Church-Diſcipline and Worſhip, by the *Common-Prayer*; he Reduced ſome that were gone quite over to *Popery*, and Confirmed ſeveral more in the *Proteſtant Religion*; who by their Converſe with *Romaniſts*, had become *Wavering* and Inclinable to entertain Favourable Opinions of the Popiſh *Tenents*: And had alſo ſeveral Encounters with divers *Jeſuits* and *Romiſh Prieſts* (once more particularly with the Prior of the *Engliſh Benedictines* at *Paris*) in which he acquitted himſelf with ſo much Learning and ſound Reaſoning, that he utterly defeated the Suſpicions of his Enemies, and much Exceeded the very Expectations of his Friends. Nor were there wanting very great *Offers* of *Preferments*, would he in the leaſt have been Tempted with them, to alter his Religion: So very ſteady and unmoved did he continue in the Profeſſion of the *Proteſtant Perſuaſion*, notwithſtanding the vile and wicked Calumnies and Clamours of the Party againſt him, his being barbaroufly ſtripp'd of ſo many very conſiderable Preferments, Peeled and Plundered of all the Moveables he had, and at laſt driven, like a Vagabond, into Foreign Countries, for being a *Papiſt*. After theſe, and all his *Other* Troubles, it pleaſed God that he lived to ſee the *King* and *Church* Reſtored, was the *Firſt* Perſon that read *Common-Prayer* in *Peterborough-Cathedral*, after that *Happy Day*, was, in the latter End of the ſame Year, deſervedly Advanced to the *Biſhoprick* of *Durham*, and died Poſſeſſed of it in 1674, in the Seventy Eighth Year of his Age. Whilſt he continued in the *Univerſity* of *Cambridge*, he was reputed a Man *Eminent for Learning, Prudence, Judgment* and *Piety*: His *Magnificence, Hoſpitality, Patience* under *Sufferings*, moſt *Chriſtian Exits*, and more eſpecially his great *Charity*, are largely accounted for by Dr. *Boſtere* the Writer of his Life: Out of whom I ſhall here add ſome Particulars of the Laſt. He made an Addition of Sixteen Pounds *per Ann.* to the *Vicaridge* of St. *Andrew's Aukelund*; he erected a *Chapel* likewiſe in the *Caſtle* of *Aukeland*, and left Legacies for the Repair and Furniture of Two *Chapels* more, at the Time of his Death. He Founded Five *Scholerſhips* in *Peter-Houſe*, Three in *Caius-College* in *Cambridge*, and gave Eight Pounds *per Annum* to the Stock of each College. He gave Legacies to Two Schools at *Durham*, and to the Private Library there. He left Money to the Poor, and to the Priſoners of all the Places where he had Relation, either by Birth or Preferment; as alſo to ſeveral of the Country Poor. He ordered Money for the Redemption of Chriſtian Slaves, and left a Legacy towards the Repairing of St. *Paul's* Cathedral. Very many other were the *Bequeſts* which he made at the time of his *Death*; Inſomuch that it was computed, he had ſpent (including theſe *Legacies*) 2000 *l.* for every Year that he ſate Biſhop of *Durham*, in Pious and Charitable *Uſes*: So that he juſtly purchaſed the Character of the moſt *Munificent Biſhop* (notwithſtanding he had Sixty Seven Predeceſſors) that ever ſate in that *See*.

Gunt. Hiſt. of Peterborough, p. 139.

Querel Cantab. p. 7.

Vit. 100 l.

JOHN QUARLES, . *Arch-deacony* of *Northampton*.

Wood, Ath. Vol II. p. 243.

The only Authority that I have for placing him here, as the *Sufferer*, is, that he was Poſſeſſed of this *Dignity* in the Year 1640, and was living after the Reſtoration.

——, . *Arch-deacony* of *Peterborough*.

ROBERT SIBTHORP, D. D. *Prebend*, And *Burton-Latimers* R. in *Northampton-ſhire*, ... } Brackley V. ſaith Lloyd Mem. p. 278.

He had been of *Lincoln-College* in *Oxon*; but leaving the *Univerſity* without any *Degree*, he became *Rector* of *Water-Stretford* in *Bucks*, *Vicar* of *Brackley* in *Northamptonſhire*, D. D. in 1624, and at laſt had the *Two Preferments* above-named, beſtowed upon him. He was alſo made *Chaplain* to his *Majeſty*, for *ſtiffly aſſerting his Cauſe and Prerogative, and promoting the Loan of Money, without the Knowledge and Aſſiſtance of the Parliament*. To that Purpoſe he had Preach'd a Sermon at the *Aſſizes* at *Northampton*, about 1627; for which he was call'd in Queſtion by the Parliament, and (for ought I can judge, deſervedly) cenſured by them. When the Rebellion broke out, the Party to be ſure, would not be unmindful of ſuch a Man as this was; and accordingly I find they began betimes with him, and Diſpoſſeſſed him of his Preferments ſo very early, that, if I miſtake not, he made way for a * Second Perſon to *ſuffer* in this *Prebend*. During the *Uſurpation* he underwent great *Calamities*, and once particularly was *Forced to fly for his Life in the Habit of his Cook*. He was likewiſe *Plunder'd of all that he had*. But he Out-liv'd the *Troubles*, was *Reſtored* to his *Rectory* (and *Prebend*, ſaith *Wood*, as is before obſerved) and died in the Year 1662. *Wood* ſaith, that he had been a *Fierce Perſecutor of the Puritans* in the Neighbourhood of *Water-Stretford*, and that he *was a Perſon of little Learning and few Parts*, and only made it his *Buſineſs by Forwardneſs and Flattery, to gain Preferment*. But *Lloyd* ſeems to give another turn to his Character, makes him a Man of *Worth* and *Piety*, and tells us, that Biſhop *Towers*, in his Letter to the *Arch-biſhop* of *Canterbury*, *wiſhed* Sibthorp *as heartily in the Deanery, as himſelf in the Palace*.

Wood, Ath. Vol II. p. 180.

Lloyd, Mem. p. 278, &c.

* Wood ſaith, *that he was* Reſtored *in* 1660, *to this* Prebend? *Let him reconcile that, with an Account which I have received of the* Sequeſtred Prebendaries *in this Church, I cannot tell; for I do not find his Name among them. So that poſſibly long* Sequeſtred *in the very beginning of the* Troubles, *to make room for his* Prebend (*for I cannot think the Biſhop would take any notice of his unlawful* Ejection *by the Parliament*) *and made way for one of thoſe after-named. Ent Quere.*

Ibid.

See in Wood what he Publiſhed.

SYMON GUNTON, A. M. *Firſt Prebend*.

Of whom I know nothing more, ſave that he was Educated in *Cambridge*, and was the learned Author of the *Hiſtory of this Cathedral*.

ROBERT WILLIAMSON, D. D. *Second Prebend*.

He had been *Fellow* of *Magdalen College* in *Oxford*.

Gunt. Hiſt. of Peterb.

WILLIAM ZOUCH, A. M. *Third Prebend*.

He was an *Oxford* Man.

Ibid.

JOHN POCKLINGTON, D. D. *Fourth Prebend*.

See *Windſor*. He was depriv'd of this and his *Other* Preferments, in the Beginning of the *Troubles*, and ſo made room for a *Succeſſor* and Second *Sufferer*; who was

Wood, Ath. Vol II. p. 160.

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WILLIAM TOWERS, B. D. *Fourth Prebend,* And *Barnack*, R. in *Northamptonshire*, . .

Wood, Ibid.

He was Son to Dr. *Towers*, the *Suffering Bishop* of this Church; had been *Student* of *Corpus-Church* in *Oxon*, was collated to this *Prebend* about the latter End of 1642, and about Two Years after had the *Living* conferred on him. But he received no Profits from either of them; because he was forced at first to betake himself to the Garrison of *Oxford*, for the Security of his Person; and afterwards, being dispossessed of them both, to subsist himself on mean Places and Employments; one of which was the *Curacy* of *Upton* near *Northampton*. He was however countenanced by the Lord *Newport*; and surviving the *Usurpation*, he was Re-possessed of his Preferments, had the *Living* of *Fitburton* near *Lincoln* added to them, died in 1666, and left behind him the Character of a *Loyal and Religious Person*.

See in Wood what he wrote.

WILLIAM HAILES, A. M. *Fifth Prebend,* And *Glaston*, R. in *Rutlandshire*, worth about 120 *l. per Ann.* . . . .

He was a Reverend and Worthy Person, and served the Cure Two Years after his Sequestration; for which the *Men of the Times* would not allow him One Farthing. 'At length he was 'forced to Retire with his Wife and Six Chil-'dren. His Books and Houshold Goods being 'seized on by several Parties of Horse, were a-'gain Three Times bought by his Wife and 'Friends: The last Party of Horse entred into 'their Inventory the Pot hanging over the Fire; 'upon which the good Gentlewoman asked them, 'whether they intended *To enter the Beef and 'Pudding boyling in it for the Children's Dinner?* 'They said no; for *They intended to eat that 'when their Business was over.* Then the said, *'Pray Gentlemen, be pleased to enter my Children 'among the Rest of the Goods*; no, said they, 'we 'intend to *leave them to you in lieu of your Fifths.* 'And they were as good as their Words; for 'tho' there were several successive Intruders, none 'of them paid her the Fifths according to the 'Ordinance of Parliament, excepting Mr. *Thomas 'Phillips*, who took great care constantly to pay 'them, and wherever Providence disposed of them, 'he would find them out; and upon the King's 'being Proclaimed, before his Return, sent to 'Mr. *Hailes*, and invited him to come and take 'Possession of his Living. I the rather mention 'the latter Part of this Relation, for the great Ra-'rity of it; and should gladly have told the Story, 'if Mr. *Phillips* had in Reality been (what the A-'bridgment would make him) an *Ejected Minister*; 'but from This Account, 'tis plain he was not so; 'and what is more, he also died in the actual 'Service of a considerable Cure at *Elton*.

ROBERT SUMNER, A. M. *Sixth Prebend.*

Comm. Ibid.

He was also *Rector* of *Northbrugh*. *Quere* if he lost this *Rectory* also.

——— ———, . *Minor-Canonry.*
——— ———, . *Minor-Canonry.*
——— ———, . *Minor-Canonry.*
——— ———, . *Minor-Canonry.*
——— ———, . *Minor-Canonry.*
——— ———, . *Minor-Canonry.*

This Church consists of a *Bishop*, *Dean*, *Six Prebendaries*, Eight *Petty-Canons*, Four *Students* in Divinity, one *Epistler*, one *Gospeller*, a *Sub-dean*, *Sub-Treasurer*, and *Chaunter*. If such of these Officers, &c. (as are not before-mention'd in the Account of this Church) be not chosen out of the *Prebendaries* and *Minor-Canons*, then there must be Nine Persons more added to this List.

Gunt. Hist. p. 116.

ROCHESTER.

JOHN WARNER, D. D. *Bishoprick.*

He was Born in the Parish of St. *Clement's Danes*, faith *Lloyd*; but *Wood* is positive that he was Elected *Demie* of *Magdalen-College* in *Oxon*, as a Native of the County of *Surry*. In 1605, he became *Fellow* of that House; afterwards *Rector of St. Dionyse Back-church, London, Chaplain* to his Majesty, *Prebendary* of *Canterbury* (to which Cathedral he gave a most curious and beautiful Font) Governor of *Sion-College*, *Dean* of *Lichfield*; and in 1637, was Promoted to this *See*. When the Seeds of *Rebellion* and *Anarchy* began to ripen, in 1641, 'He shewed himself a most zealous Af-'fertor of *Episcopacy* in the House of Lords, speak-'ing for the Function as long as he had any 'Voice left, and very Pertinently and Valiantly 'defended the Antiquity and Justice of Bishops 'Votes in the House of Parliament. Afterwards 'he did not only *suffer* with his Brethren, by 'having the Lands of his See taken away, but 'by Compounding for his Temporal Estate, 'which was considerable. However by thus parting with *some* of his Estate to save the *rest*, he was inabled to assist his *suffering Brethren*; and was accordingly a great Support to the *Sequestred Clergy* and their *Families*, as well as to other indigent Persons, often using this homely Expression, faith *Lloyd*, *That he did eat the Cragg Ends of the Neck of Mutton himself, that he might leave the Poor the Shoulders.* He was one of those *Bishops* that lived to see the *King* and *Church* Restored, and died in 1666, in the Eighty Sixth Year of his Age. He was noted for a good School-Divine, and one well read in the Fathers; but he was more especially eminent for his great Charity; as a most noble Monument of which, he left his Personal Estate for the erecting an *Hospital* near this Cathedral-Church, for the Maintenance of Twenty Poor Widows of Orthodox and Loyal Clergy-men, to each of which he allotted Twenty Pounds *per An.* and appointed them a *Chaplain*, with a *Stipend* of Fifty Pounds Yearly. He gave a Thousand Pounds to Augment the Library of *Magdalen-College*, and Five Hundred Pounds to that of *Rochester*, for the same Use; One Thousand Pounds for the Repair of *Rochester*-Cathedral; One Thousand and Fifty Pounds for that of *St. Paul*, and Two Thousand Pounds to purchase Impropriations for the smalleft *Vicaridges* in the Diocefs of *Rochester*. He likewise Founded the Four *Scotch Exhibitions* in *Balliol-College*, and gave several other Charitable Legacies.

Lloyd, Memoirs, p. 602. *Wood*, Ath. *Vol.* III. p. 258.

* *But first had the Living of St. Michael Crooked-Lane, which he Refigned.* *Newc.* Rep. Eccles. Vol. I. p. 321, *where also see more of his Charities.*

See also Fuller's Church Hift. *L.* 11. *Cent.* 17. *p.* 183.

818, *faith Lloyd, by mistake.*

THOMAS TURNER, D. D. *Deanery.* See *Canterbury*-Cathedral.

* Canterbury, *saith Mr Newc.* Rep. Eccles. Vol. I. *p.* 332.

ELIZEUS BURGESS, . *Archdeaconry of Rochester.*

What few Things he wrote, see in Wood.

Wood, Ath. Vol. I. *p.* 192. Vol. II. *p.* 827.

See the Church of *Ely*, and *Quære*.

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Mere. Ruft. p. 222.

—— LARKEN, . *Prebend.* I find him so about the Middle of *August* 1642; which is the only Authority I have for his being a *Sufferer*. Nor do I know any thing more of him, save that endeavouring to prevent the Rebels from Destroying the Rails about the Altar of the Cathedral, they *Discharged a Piſtol or Carbine at him, but, by God's Providence, miſs him.*

—— —— , . *Prebend.*
—— —— , . *Prebend.*
—— —— , . *Prebend.*
—— —— , . *Prebend.*
—— —— , . *Prebend.*
—— —— , . *Minor-Canonry.*
—— —— , . *Minor-Canonry.*

Or what other Title is given to Thoſe of this Cathedral that perform the *Daily Service of it*; who, I preſume, cannot be Leſs than Two.

The *Old Books* of this Church are Loſt; but the *Blank-Prebends* might have been Filled up out of the *Inſtruments of Collation* of their immediate *Succeſſors* after the Reſtoration (if the *Predeceſſor* is mentioned in them as uſual) had I been able to obtain that Favour: Which, I can aſſure the Reader, I did not miſs of for want of *Asking*.

SALISBURY.

Vivad. Ath. Vol. II. p. 176. Fuller's Anſ. to Bart. Grov. Reflg. p. 136, 141. See alſo Pud. Ch. Hiſt. Cent. 17. L. 11. p. 176.

JOHN DAVENANT, D.D. *Biſhoprick.* Though this Right Reverend *Prelate* died in the Year 1641; yet he had a *Taſte* of the *Miſeries* and *Sufferings* which were then coming in Fuller Meaſure upon the Church. But his *Succeſſor* indeed drank much *Deeper* of that *Bitter Cup*; who was

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 176.

BRYAN DUPPA, D. D: *Biſhoprick.* He was Born at *Greenwich* in *Kent*; but his Father was, as *Wood* conjectures, *Vicar of Lemſham* in that County; at which Place *Lloyd* ſaith, this Excellent Prelate was Born: Although the firſt-mention'd Author thinks it was Another Brother of the *ſame* Chriſtian Name (who died young) that was Born and Chriſten'd there. He was Elected *Student* of *Chriſt-Church* in *Oxford*, from *Weſtminſter*-School in the Year 1605; and ſome Years after was choſen *Fellow* of *All-Souls-College* in that Univerſity: Afterwards he was unanimouſly choſen *Proctor*, and as unanimouſly Approved in the Execution of that Office; being not only a moſt Excellent Scholar, but a Man of a very *Genteel Perſonage* and *Behaviour*. After that he became *Chaplain* to the Earl of *Dorſet*, then to the Prince *Palatine*, as alſo to his Majeſty, and *Tutor* to the Two Princes *Charles* and *James*. About the Year 1626, he was made *Dean* of *Chriſt-Church*; and whilſt in that Station, executed the Office of *Vice-Chancellor* with great Prudence. About the ſame time he became *Chancellor* of this Church, and obtained the Rich Living of *Petworth* in *Suſſex*; was ſoon after Promoted to the See of *Chicheſter*, and thence Tranſlated to this See. Upon the Breaking out of the *Rebellion*, he Suffered in common with the Reſt of his *Order*: And being Stripp'd of his *Large Revenues*, Retired firſt to the *King* at *Oxford*, and afterwards continu'd to Attend him in the *Iſle of Wight*, and elſewhere, until the time of his moſt *Barbarous Murther*. Whilſt he thus waited upon his *Majeſty*, he was intruſted by him with Matters of the greateſt Moment and Concern; particularly with ſupplying the *Vacant Biſhopricks*; and was continu'd in the *ſame Truſt* under King *Charles* II. during the *Uſurpation*. After his Royal Maſter was Beheaded, he went to *Richmond* in *Surry*, where he ſpent moſt of his Time in Great Devotion and Solitude, until the Year 1660; when he was Tranſlated to *Winchester*, to the great Joy and Satisfaction of very many of the *Nobility, Gentry* and *Clergy*. About the ſame time he was likewiſe made *Lord Almoner*; but lived a very little while to enjoy theſe Honours: For he died *March* 26, 1662. He was a Perſon of great Prudence and Piety, of Excellent Parts, and of a Generous Spirit, a moſt Exquiſite Preacher, and every way qualified for his *Great Function*. The *Comeline*ſs of his Perſon and *Graceful*neſs of his Deportment, were very Peculiar. And as they Render'd him fit for, ſo they very much Recommended him to the *Court*. His Majeſty did him the Honour to *Viſit him* more than once, in his *Laſt Sickneſs*; and on his Bended Knees Receiv'd his *Bleſſing* at his Beds-ſide. He Died, as he Lived, Honour'd and Belov'd of all that knew him; and with ſuch a *Clear* and *Eminent* Character, that he left not the leaſt Spot on his *Life* or *Function*, even amongſt thoſe who were moſt *ready* to *Blacken* and *Revile* each of them; being a Great Example of *Vertue* and *Godlineſs*.

He after-wards Erected a Noble Alms-houſe there.

And ſucceeded in this See by Dr. Humphrey Henchman.

As I think in ſome of the Letters and Papers.

What ſome Things in Wood, were moſtly Devotional.

Which ſee in Wood.

He gave 1000 l. to St. Paul's.

RICHARD BAYLY, D. D. *Deanery.* See St. *John's College* in *Oxford*.

HUMPHRY HENCHMAN, D. D. *Chaunterſhip, Canonry-Reſident.* . . . . . And *Prebend of Teynton Reg. cum Talmpton.*

Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 312.

He was a Native of the City of *London*, became *Fellow* of *Clare-Hall* in *Cambridge*, was promoted to the *Chaunrry*, *Jan.* 20, 1622, on the *Death* of *Henry Cotton*; to the *Prebend*, *Jan.* 5, 1638, on the *Death* of *Sam. Proctor*, and had ſome time the Prebend of *South-Grantham* in this Church, which he Reſigned, and was ſucceeded in it by *Alexander Hyde*, the ſame Day that he was Admitted to the *Prebend* of *Teynton*. He was very inſtrumental in Forwarding his Majeſty's Eſcape to *France*, after the Unhappy Battle at *Worceſter*; was much in the Eſteem of that Prince, Promoted by him to the See of this Church in 1660, upon the Tranſlation of Dr. *Duppa* to *Wincheſter*, afterwards Removed to *London*, and made *Lord Almoner*. He Died in 1675, and gave 767 Pounds to St. *Paul's*.

As alſo that of Vaſeburg; which he Voided, and was Succeeded May 8, 1639, by Edm. Gough. He was ſucceeded into the Chaunctry and Prebend, Nov. 17, 1660, by Thomas Hyde.

WILLIAM CHILLINGWORTH, **A.M. Chancellorſhip.*

** He was not Inſtituted into the Rectory to be Created D. D. with other Loyaliſts, at Oxford, in 1642; but ſome not to take that Degree: Nor was he Diſpoſſeſſed.*

The Miracle of his Age for *Reaſoning*, and the celebrated Author of *The Religion of Proteſtants a ſafe Way, &c.* He had his Birth, as well as Education, in *Oxford*; had the Renowned Dr. *Laud* for his *Godfather*, the famous *Edward Sylveſter* for his *Schoolmaſter*, and was ſucceſſively *Scholar* and *Fellow* of *Trinity-College* in that University. Falling into the Acquaintance of *Fiſher* the Jeſuit, he was ſeduced by that crafty Miſſionary to the Religion of *Rome*, and preſently upon it Retire to the *Jeſuits College* at *St. Omer*. But about the Year 1631, he Returned again to the *Church of England*, and Teſtified the Sincerity of his Converſion, firſt by a *Recantation*, and afterwards by the Immortal Book above-mentioned; for which he was Rewarded with this Dignity, *July* the 20th 1638, on the Promotion of Dr. *Duppa* to

To the Promotion of this See in 1639, and to the Latter in 1641.

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to the *Bishoprick* of *Chichester*. When the *Civil Wars* broke out, he suffered much for the King's Cause, and was forced to go from Place to Place for Succour, as Opportunity served. I find him some time in Durance in the Tower, for Words against the *Parliament*. But at length breaking himself to *Arundel-Castle* in *Sussex*, he served as an Engineer in that Garrison; and was taken Prisoner, when it was Surrender'd to the Parliament; but had the Favour of being sent to *Chichester* (and not marched to *London* with the rest of the Prisoners, by reason of his Indisposition) at the Instance of Dr. *Cosyn*ell. However, 'As soon as his Person was known, which would have drawn Reverence from any Noble Enemy, the *Clergy* that attended that Army, *Prosecuted* him with all the *Inhumanity* imaginable; so that by their *Barbarous Usage* he died within a few days, to the Grief of all that knew him, and of many who knew him not, but by his Book, and Reputation which he had with Learned Men. His Death hapned on the 20th of *January*, 164$\frac{4}{5}$, in the Bishop's House at *Chichester*; which was the Place of his *Confinement*. He Requested to be *Buried* by the *Common-Prayer*, but that Favour was utterly denied him. Instead of it, a certain Minister of the Times stood at the Grave ready to receive the *Corps*, with Mr. *Chillingworth's Book* against the *Papists* in his Hand; and after having made a *Ridiculous Speech* to the Company, as well concerning the *Author* as his *Book*, he threw it into the Grave, and said, *Get thee gone, thou Cursed Book, which hast seduced so many precious Souls: Get thee gone, thou corrupt rotten Book, Earth to Earth, Dust to Dust: Get thee gone into the Place of Rottenness, that thou mayst Rot with thy Author, and see Corruption.* After which he went into the Cathedral-Church, and there Preached a Sermon on these Words, *Let the Dead bury their Dead.* Mr. *Chillingworth* was a most Noted Philosopher and Orator, and so good a Poet, that Sir *John Suckling* allotted him a Place in his *Session*. He was also an Excellent Mathematician, and served the King at several of his Garrisons; particularly at *Gloucester*, and *Arundel-Castle* before-mentioned. But at *Arguments* and *Disputations* he Excelled in to Eminent a Degree, that it used to be said in the *University*, *If the Great Turk or Devil were to be converted, Chillingworth* and my Lord *Falkland* were *able to do it*. It must not be concealed, that on his Return from the *Romish Religion*, he had a Tincture of *Socinianism*; but as he was a Man of Integrity, to his Afterwards accepting of *Preferment* in the Church of *England*, and Subscribing to the *Articles* of it, is an undeniable Evidence of his having Quitted those Principles. At his Death, he left 400 *l.* to the City of *Oxford*, for Charitable Uses. I have nothing more to add of him, but that his Death happening so soon, that there was a *second* Sufferer in the *Chancellorship*, *viz.*

Clarend. Hist. Pt. II. p. 423.

See Fuller's Worth. in Oxfordshire

Mr. Chillingworth was also Author of Wrightson's Hospit. in Leicestershire; and had not been Formally Sequester'd of it at the time of his Death. But whether the Executors of his were detained or kept back from him any time, I cannot say, and for Mr. Meredith of Peter's Coll.

JOHN EARLE, D. D. *Chancellorship*, And
* *Bishopsdon*, R. in *Wilts*. . . .

* If I do not mistake Wood. Vol. II p. 251.

This most *Reverend*, *Learned*, and *Pious* Person was Born in the City of *York*, became *Fellow* of *Merton-College* in *Oxford*, *Proctor* of that University, *Chaplain* to *Philip* Earl of *Pembroke* (who Presented him to the *Rectory* of *Bishopsdon* before-named) *Tutor* to Prince *Charles*, and *Feb.* 10, 1643, was Promoted to this Dignity. He was also Elected one of the *Assembly of Divines*, but refused to Sit among them; and instead of it, Suffered, and was Deprived of all he had, for Adhering to King *Charles* I. was in Exile with his Royal Son; during some part of that time, was made his Chaplain and Clerk of the Closet; and when his Majesty came to possess his Throne, was *Preferred* to the *Deanery of Westminster*, thence to the *Bishoprick of Worcester*; and in 1663, on the Promotion of Dr. *Henchman* to the *Bishoprick of London*, was Translated to the See of this Church; in possession of which he Died in the Year 1665, at *University-College* in *Oxford*, whither he had Followed the Court, which Retired from *London* on account of the *Plague*. He had been in his Younger Years an Excellent Orator and Poet, and in his more Advanced ones, was an Admirable Preacher and Disputant. He was also very *much a Gentleman, a Contemner of the World; Religious, and most worthy the Office of a Bishop; a Person of the sweetest and most obliging Nature that lived* in the Age; and one, than whom None since the Death of Mr. *Hooker*, had been bless'd with more *innocent Wisdom*, more *sanctified Learning*, or a more *pious*, *peaceable*, *and Primitive Temper*. To which Accords this Part of his *Epitaph*,

Rich. Drake Bod. Chancellorship continued upon same Foot by Dr. Alex. Hyde; as will be after said.

He was succeeded the same Year by

What he wrote, see in Wood.

Nec meruit unquam, nec quod majus est, habuit inimicum.
Qui potuit in Aula vivere, & Mundum spernere.

EDWARD DAVENANT, A.M. *Treasurership*, And
Gillingham, V. in *Dorsetshire*. . . .

He was a *Cantabrigian*, had some time the *Prebend* of *Ilfracombe* in this Church; to which he was Collated in 1623; and that of *Chute* and *Chesingbury*, which he Vacated, and was Succeeded in it *Nov.* 19, 1634, by *John Rogers*. He was made *Treasurer* the last mentioned Day and Year, on the Death of *John Lee*, and held some time also the *Arch-deaconry* of *Berkshire*; which he Resigned, and was Succeeded *Nov.* 20, 1634, by *John Rives*. He had at the Time of his Sequestration, or at least under his Troubles, *Twelve* Children, *viz.* Seven Sons and Five Daughters. His Successor at *Gillingham* was one *Theo. Andrews*, who had been Organist at *Warminster*. Mr. *Davenant* lived to the Restoration; became D.D. as I suppose (because in some Informations which I received, I find that Title given him) continued possess'd of the *Treasury* till the *time of his Death*, which hapned in the Year 1679; and was Succeeded —— 22, 167$\frac{9}{80}$, by Dr. *Tho. James*, Warden of *All-Souls*, *ex Prerog. Gib. Archiep.*

Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 835.

See a Note at Nicholas Andrews in this Church.

THOMAS MARLER, B. D. *Archdeaconry of Sarum.*

* I only guess that he was a Sufferer, from the *Time of his Death*; which was about the Middle of 1643. However that may be, 'tis certain his Successor was a Sufferer, *viz.*

Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 830.

WILLIAM BUCKNER, *Arch-deaconry* of *Sarum*.

He was Admitted to this Arch-deaconry, *Aug.* 7, 1633, and died, as I conjecture, about the Year 1657. For *Jan.* 24, that Year, *Anth. Hawles* was Collated to the Arch-deaconry, as I find by the Register of this Church, *per mortem Will. Buckner*.

Bid. p. 810. Vol. II. p. 812.

How he came to be Collated under the Confessions, quære.

THOMAS LEACH, *Arch-deaconry* of *Wilts*. And
Prebend of *Bitton*. . . . .

Lloyd, Mem. p. 604, &c.

He

Wood, Ath. Vol.II p.219.

He obtained this *Arch-deaconry November* 15, 1614, on the Death of *Walter Bennet*; died under the *Usurpation*, was succeeded in the *Arch-deaconry*, *September* 13, 1660, by *William Creed*, and in the *Prebend*, *July* 25, the same Year, by *Anthony Hawles*.

JOHN RYVES, L. L. B. *Arch-deaconry* of *Berks*, And *Prebend* of *Gillingham-Major*. . . .

Wood, Ath. Vol.I p 833.

He was of *New-College* in *Oxford*, and had been *Prebendary* of *Winchester*; was collated to the *Prebend* of this Church *March* 1, 1625, and to the *Arch-deaconry November* 20, 1634, on the Resignation of *Edward Davenant*, and died Poſſeſſed of both theſe Preferments, *Aug.* 19, 1665. In the *Arch-deaconry* ſucceeded *Peter Mews*, and in the *Prebend*, *Charles Pickering*, both *Aug.* 30, that Year.

ALEXANDER HYDE, L.L.D. *Sub-deanery*, *Prebend* of *South-Grantham*, . . . And *Wyley*, R. in *Wilts*, worth 200*l. per Ann.* . . . . . .

Wood, Ath. Vol.II. p.668

He had a Wife and Six Children.

He was Son to Sir *Laurence Hyde* of *Salisbury*, Knight; was Born within the Pariſh of *St. Mary's* in that City, became *Fellow* of *New-College* in *Oxford*, had the *Sub-deanery May* 19, 1637, on the Death of *Giles Thornborough*, and the *Prebend Jan.* 5, 1638, *per Ceſſ. Hum. Henchman*. Soon after the Reſtoration, he was, by the Intereſt of his Kinſman, then *Lord Chancellor*, Promoted to the *Deanery* of *Winchester*; and on the Death of Dr. *Earle*, in 1665, to the *Epiſcopal Chair* of this Church, in Poſſeſſion of which he died *Aug.* 22, 1662: He was the Fourth of Eleven Sons, ſome of which were *Knighted*, others *Sufferers* for his Majeſty, and moſt (if not all) of them, eminent in their ſeveral Profeſſions.

He Reſigned the Sub-deanery, and was ſucceeded by Richard Hyde, *Aug.* 1. 1661. *On his* Promotion to this Biſhoprick, Thomas Lambert *held this* Prebend, Feb. 1, 1665; *and on his Death Dr.* Seth Ward *ſucceeded in the* See *of* Saliſbury, *as I ſhall have occaſion to ſay in another Place.*

WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT, A. M. *Sub-Chauntership.*

See the Church of Chicheſter, and Quere.

He died *November* 29, 1643; but whether he had then ſuffered in this Preferment, or not, is more than I * can expreſly affirm; tho' to me it ſeems probable that he had; not only becauſe ſeveral of the Cathedrals were in *Confuſion* long before that Time; but becauſe he was a great Loyaliſt, and had been Impriſoned at *Oxford*, with ſeveral others, by the Lord *Say*, in *September* 1642. The 13th of the following Month he had the *Sub-Chauntership* beſtowed upon him by Dr. *Duppa*, on the Death of *Henry Steward* (who it may be, had alſo ſuffered ſomething by that Time, *Quere*.) He was Born in *Glouceſterſhire*, Educated at *Weſtminſter*-School, became *Student* of *Chriſt-Church* in *Oxford*, † *Proctor*, and *Metaphyſick* Lecturer in that *Univerſity*, and was eſteemed the *Wonder of his Age*, a moſt *Florid and Seraphical Preacher*, another *Tully* and *Virgil*; was particularly ſkilled in the Greek Tongue, and one of the beſt *Metaphyſicians* that ever the Univerſity had; a rare Example of *Practical Piety and Heroick Worth*; a Perſon of ſo much *Candor* and *Sweetneſs*, that he was Beloved and Admired of every one, and often enquired for both by the King and Queen (then at *Oxford*) in his Sickneſs: In a Word, he was one in whom *Arts*, *Learning* and *Language*, made up the true Complement of Perfection. He was ſucceeded in the *Sub-chauntry*, by

Wood, Ath. Vol.II p.146. where for what is Embelliſhed.

† *to which Office he died.*

ROBERT JOYNER, *Sub-Chauntership*, And *Chew-Magna*, V. in *Somerſet*, valued at 300*l.* a Year. . . . . .

He had the Former of theſe *December* 29, 1643. As to his *Sufferings* in the *Vicaridge*, he was barbaroufly 'dragg'd out of his Houſe, by the Hands 'of an Hypocritical and Fanatical Crew, and hurried away to Priſon; where he continued in a very 'mean Condition, till the Time of his Death. His 'Goods in the mean Time ſeized on by, and divided 'among the *Sequeſtraters*; his Family being a 'Son, and a Daughter, and a Wife great with 'Child, baniſhed into an obſcure *Houſe belonging* to the Vicaridge; *where they were fed with Swines Food, even with the Husks of Corn, or Tail-Corn, by the Sequeſtrators*; Or if any of his Neighbours or Pariſhioners, had a mind to ſend them any Support in their miſerable Condition, they were forced to do it privately and by ſtealth, for fear of being *Plundered and Abuſed themſelves*. The true Cauſes of his *Sufferings*, were his *Loyalty*, *Learning*, *Orthodox Preaching*, and *Rich Benefice*; but the pretended Ones were *Scandal* and *Inſufficiency*. I have heard likewiſe, that one of his chief Accuſations in particular, was *Drunkenneſs*; whereas he was remarkably *Abſtemious*, and 'tis well known, that when he viſited his Neighbours, he frequently drank Milk and Water. One of his chief *Adverſaries* was one *Peter Lock*, a *Tanner*; of which *Reforming Saint*, there goes this Story, 'That having ſold a piece of 'Leather to a *Cobler* juſt by, and this *Cobler* being 'Sick, and like to Die; out of pure Charity, to 'be ſure, he went to Pray by the ſick Man: and 'having out of a Pretence, made a long Prayer, he 'ſtole away the poor Man's *Leather* from under 'his Bed, and very devoutely retired. Of this Fellow, and moſt of the reſt of Mr. *Joyner's* chief Adverſaries, whom I could name, 'it was after-'wards obſerved, that the Diſpleature of Providence was manifeſted againſt them, by various 'remarkable *Judgments*; ſome of them coming 'to *untimely Ends*, others having *Monſtrous*, *Deformed Children*; others ſuffering great and judiciary Miſfortunes in their Goods, &c. Mr. *Joyner's* Succeſſor was one *Stubbs*, who had been a Preacher in *Briſtol*, and was by the Factious Part of his Pariſh, brought over to it as a *Lecturer*; until they had at length amongſt them, made a-ſhift to turn out the poor Vicar, and ſubſtitute this Fellow in his room. He uſed to hold forth for ſeveral Hours together; but as powerful a *Preacher* as they eſteem'd him, he was frequently obliged in the middle of his Sermon to cry out, *Awake Sinners*, after he had firſt Droned them aſleep with his *Cant*. The preciſe Time of Mr. *Joyner's* Death I cannot learn; but he had the *Repute among all honeſt and well diſpoſed Men, of a very Sober, Learned and good Man, of a Laborious, Edifying Preacher, Charitable, Kind, and Inoffenſive in his Converſation*. There was one *Robert Joyner* of *Pembroke*-College in *Oxford*, created B. D. in that Univerſity an. 1642, at a Time when ſeveral *Scotiſh Loyaliſts* were created there in the ſeveral Faculties. If he was not the ſame Perſon with this Mr. *Joyner* of *Chew*, he ſhould be ſet down in a diſtinct Article: for 'tis probable he had been Sequeſtred ſome where or other.

September 6, 1660, John Stephens *ſucceeded in the* Sub-Chaunter's-Place.

**Called* Dumbers. *I have been further informed*, That they employed Kuffianno to go and pull him headlong out of his Houſe; *and that After they had* barbaroufly dragg'd him out, others were and ſeized on his Cows, and a goodſtock elſe he had then on his Glebe, ſold all, and converted the Money to their own vile Uſes: And he and his Family came afterwards to moſt extream Poverty and Want.

Ent. in the Death of Mr. Joyner, Rector Chew Magna.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II p 560

See what is was under the Usurpation.

Wood, Ath. Vol.II p.766

MATTHEW

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MATTHEW NICHOLAS, D. D. *Canonry-Resid.* And *Prebend of Gillingham-Minor.* . . . .

See the *Church* of *Bristol. Jan.* 7, 1661, *John Houghton* was Admitted to this *Prebend, per mort. Mat. Nicholas:* Which is the only Authority I have for the Doctor's being the *Sufferer* in it.

JOHN BARNSTON, D. D. *Canonry-Resid.* He was Born in *Cooshire*, had been *Fellow* of *Brazen-Nose-College* in *Oxford*; where he Founded a Hebrew-Lecture, and Endowed it with Six Pounds a Year. He was sometime *Chaplain* to the Lord Chancellor *Egerton*, and died in 1645; being then Outed of his Spiritualties. It seems not improbable, that he might also have one or other of the *Prebends* of this *Church*, and *suffer* in that also. *Quære.*

Wood, Ant. *L.* 2 *p.* 215. Ath. *Vol.* I. *p* 821.

About 1642. *saith* Fuller, Worth. in Cheshire. *But that is plainly a Mistake. See where an Instance of his* Piety *and* Charity.

THOMAS MASON, B. D. *Canonry-Resid.* And *Prebend of South-Alton.* . . . . .

I am not informed of the Christian Name of this *Residentiary*; but take it for granted, that he was the same Person with *Thomas Mason* the *Prebendary* of *South-Alton.* He obtained that *Prebend Aug.* 25, 1624, and vacated it by Death, before *September* 17, 1660, when he was succeeded in it by *Thomas Lockey.*

One Thomas Mason, B.D. *was admitted to the* Rectory of Lithengton, *in* Midd. October 16, 1616. *Smart Newc.* Rep. Eccles. Vol. I. *p.* 689.

EDWARD THORNBOROUGH, D. D. *Canonry-Resid.* And *Prebend of Preston.* . . . . . .

See *Worcester*-Cathedral. *October* 6, 1643, *Thomas Triplet* had this *Prebend*, as I muſt say by and by, *per mort. Edw. Thornborough*: So that if Dr. *Thornborough* ſuffered in it before his Death (as ſeems very probable; but *Quære*) there were Two Sufferers in it. See *Thomas Triplet* in this Church.

* WILLIAM OSBORN, D. D. *Canonry-Resid.* And *Prebend of Chardstock.* . . . . .

* *If the* Canon-Resid. *was the* ſame *Perſon with the* Prebend (*as I conjecture he was*) *this was his* Chriſtian *Name.*

He had the *Prebend* beſtowed on him *December* 18, 1613. The ſame Day and Month, 1660, *William Pain* was collated to it. I have ſome Reaſon to think, that Dr. *Osborn* lived to the Reſtoration.

RICHARD STUART, . *Prebend* of *North-Alton.*

I take him to be the *ſame* Perſon with Dr. *Richard Stuart*, the ſuffering Dean of St. *Paul*'s; which Church ſee. *Aug.* 22, 1660, *Francis Horton* obtained this *Prebend, per mort. Richard Stuart*: Which is my only Authority for making him the *Sufferer* in it.

JOHN CARSE, . *Prebend* of *Bedminſter* and *Ratcliff.*

He had this *Prebend May* 19, 1637, on the Death of *Giles Thornborough*; and is the laſt that appears before the Wars, in an Extract which I have, of Part of the *Regiſter* of this Church. This is all the Authority I have for making him the *Sufferer* in it. *September* 9, 1660, *Francis Horton* obtained this *Prebend*; but it is not ſaid how Vacated. The ſame Day *Richard Drake* had the *Prebend* of *North-Alton*, which I preſume *Horton* had then Reſigned.

Which if the former be ſo, Regiſter are imperfect, and the Date of Stuart's *Death, &c. is conſequently ſufficient to* the Reader *in the Caſe as it is underſtood the ſame, of all the reſt whom I ſhall mention in theſe Churches.*

GILBERT HYND, . *Prebend* of *Bemiſter Prima.*

July 21, 1660, *Thomas Lockey* had this *Prebend*, *per mort. Gilbert Hynd*; ſo that he muſt not only have been the *Sufferer* in it, but have died under the *Uſurpation.*

THOMAS LUSHINGTON, D. D. *Prebend of Bemiſter Secunda,* And *Burnham-Weſtgate*, R. in *Norfolk.* . .

Wood. Ath. *Vol.* II *p* 171.

He was Born at *Sandwich* in *Kent*, and Educated partly at *Pembroke*, and partly at *Lincoln-College* in *Oxford. June* 23, 1631, he obtained this *Prebend*, on the Promotion of Dr. *Corbet* to the *Biſhoprick* of *Oxford*; who having a great Eſteem for him, made him his *Chaplain*, got him Preferred to ſerve his Majeſty alſo in the ſame Capacity, and conferred on him the *Rectory* above-named. When the grand Rebellion broke out, he was forced to live obſcurely in ſeveral Places, and Publiſh'd Books to get a Maintenance; but on the Return of his Majeſty in 1660, he was Reſtored to his Preferments, and had the Tender made him of a *Deanery*, if I miſtake not; but being Old and Infirm, he refuſed it; and died the Year after, Aged Seventy Two. He was indeed a learned Man, but I wiſh I could honeſtly omit him; for his Tranſlating the *Socinian* Comment on the *Hebrews*, plainly ſhews, that he was infected with that *Hereſie*; and his *Sermon* on the *Reſurrection* (lately Re-printed with a Collection of other Prophane Pieces, under the Title of the *Phœnix*) ſhews him, I doubt, to be ſomething worſe. *June* 11, 1661, *William Hobbs* obtained the *Prebend, per mort. Thomas Luſhington.*

Beniſ omiſ. has exactus, innocui Vitam tolerantia, & conſtantia. *Ath. Oxon. reprint. in. L.* 2. *p.* 111. *Socini Works* in Wood.

My *Extract* mentions the *Prebend* of *Biſwbery* in this Church, but takes no notice of any Incumbents on it.

ROGER CLARKE, A. M. *Prebend* of *Biſhopſton*, And *Aſhmore*, R. in *Dorſetſhire.* . . .

That he was a *ſuffering Prebendary* of this Church, I am aſſured; but that *Biſhopſton* was his *Prebend*, is only Conjecture. My *Extract* of the Regiſter is Defective in accounting for the Incumbents on Three of the *Prebends* before the Wars; *viz. Thu.* that of *Darnford*, and that of *Stratton.* No Collation appears on the Regiſter, as I conjecture, to the *Second* of theſe, after the Reſtoration, until the latter End of 1662; nor to the laſt, until 1663: So that 'tis not improbable, the *Sufferers* in them might be Reſtored, and ſeverally live till Thoſe Years. But the *Prebend* of *Biſhopſton* was filled *Aug.* 4, 1660, with *Henry Kinnaſton* (though 'tis not ſaid how Vacated) and

Sarabb. Roger Clark *in the* Appendix, *whoſe Son he was.*

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Mr. *Clark* dying before the Reſtoration, it ſeems moſt Probable that *This* was his *Prebend*. However *quære*. See alſo a Note at Dr. *Chaffin* in this Church.

He was Educated in the Univerſity of *Oxford*; was a Man of Great Worth, Repute and Piety; and Married a Gentlewoman of a very good Family, with whom he had a conſiderable Fortune. When the *Rebellion* broke out, he adhered Immovably to his *Majeſty's* Cauſe, and betook himſelf to the Army under my Lord *Hopton*; for which he was *Plunder'd of all that he had*, the Soldiers *Tearing abroad the very Beds, and Scattering the Feathers out of the Ticking*: Which, tho' Villanous in a peculiar manner was however the leaſt part of thoſe *Monſtrous Barbarities* that they Exerciſed on this miſerable Family: For 'they took the 'Two *Young Sons*, being *Twins*, 'the *Elder* named *Roger*, and 'the *Other*, *Richard*, and laid 'them *ſtark-naked* in a *Dripping-'Pan* before the Fire, with a 'Deſign to *Roaſt* them: But a 'certain Woman, whoſe Name 'was —— *Pope*, came and ſnat-'ched them from the Violence of the Fire, and 'carried them away in her Apron. The Mother 'was ſtript of all *Cloathing*, except her *Shift* and 'Petticoat. Mr. *Clark* himſelf having been before Diſpoſſeſſed by the *Committee*, for *Refuſing* the *Covenant*, and Forced to *Fly*, they ſet 100 *l.* upon his *Head*, as a Reward to any one that ſhould Apprehend him: But it ſeems, he got ſafe, with his Wife and Younger Son, into *Herefordſhire*; where they were all privately Succour'd, and Maintained by the *Charity* of a good Lady, who was Aunt to my Lord *Hopton*. But during his Abode in thoſe Parts, he was *Twice Impriſoned* for having either Said or Done ſomething in Favour of *Penruddock's* and *Booth's Riſing*; the one time he was confined in *Cheſſlow-Caſtle*, and the other in that of *Monmouth*. He died Two Years before the Reſtoration.

I ſhould ſcarce have ventured to Relate this Horrible Outrage, *had I not received the Account of it from the unqueſtionable Hands of the Reverend Mr. Archdeacon Hill, who wrote it from the Mouth of the Younger Son Richard, after named. Both which are, and I preſume, ſtill in (if Active)* Rector of Pendlewood in Somerſetſhire.

JOHN ROGERS. . *Prebend of* *Chute* and *Chefingbury*.

He had this *Prebend*, *Nov.* 19, 1634; on a Vacancy made by *Edward Dawnant*; and is the *laſt* that Occurs in my *Extracts*, before the *Rebellion*. *Sept.* 8, 1660. *Jeſ. Tucker* obtained it, on the Death of *Rogers*, as I believe.

JOHN CHAPPELL, . *Prebend of* *Combe* and *Harnham*.

He came to this *Prebend*, *Sept.* 2, 1614, Survived the *Uſurpation*, as I find, and was Reſtored to his *Prebend*: For *Aug.* 19, 1672, *Seth Ward* obtained it *per mortem Johan. Chappell*.

THOMAS CHAFFIN, D. D. *Prebend* of *Darnford*, *Fouent*, R. And *Mecne*, R. } in *Wilſhire*.

Where this Reverend Perſon was Born, or in what Univerſity he had his Education, I am not Informed; but bearing the *Name* of an Ancient Family in the Neighbouring County of *Dorſet*, it ſeems probable to me that he might be *Related* to it; eſpecially conſidering that he was, as I find, a Man of ſo much Note in his Country, as to be in the *Commiſſion of Peace*. One Dr *Chaffin* was ſoon after the breaking out of the *Rebellion*, ſent for by the *Houſe of Commons* as a Delinquent. I take him to have been the ſame Perſon with this Dr. *Chaffin*. But be that as it will, 'tis certain this Worthy Dr. was 'by the *Oliverian* Soldiers dragged out of his Houſe, and barbaroufly *Abuſed* by one of the Soldiers; who kick'd him in the Privy-Members, and *afterwards* forced him to Mount on a poor *Galled Horſe's Back*, without Saddle; and ſo in that diſgraceful manner they carried him to *Fiſherton-Priſon*, where he continued ſome *few Weeks*; but finding him to grow Weaker, they ſent him home; where after a *few days*, he died with the Anguiſh of the *aforeſaid Grief*: Plundering his Houſe and Stable of all his Goods and Horſes; leaving his *Relict* and *Family* in a Forlorn and Mean Condition. 'Tis ſaid, that his Death hapned about the Year 1648. But for the Reaſons mentioned at large in the *Margin*, *quære* whether it might not be ſome Years ſooner.

I am aſſured that he had Preferment in this Church, but what it was, the Gentleman could not inform me. The Dignities, &c. I muſt all fail, and his Name not obſervable occurring in any of them, 'tis plain he can have been no other than a Prebendary. But then I am at much a loſs what Prebend to aſſign him. The Incumbents of Three of the Prebends before the Wars, are, as I have already ſaid, Unaccounted for in my Extracts. To Biſhopſton, which is One of them, I have aſſigned Mr. Roger Clark (whom for) through the Death of this Dr. before the Wars, given him, as I conjecture, an Equal Title with Mr. Clark, to the Prebend. March 11, 1668, Edmund Sly had This Prebend; and That was, as I conjecture, the Firſt Admiſſion to it, after the Reſtoration. And if ſo, I ſhould think it muſt have been Filled ſooner, had it been Vacated under the Rebellion, by the Death of Dr. Chaffin. The Other Prebend, viz. that of Stratton, doth not in the Extract appear Filled after the Reſtoration, till 1662; which makes it ſtill leſs probable that he was the Sufferer on that Prebend: And, as for the Truth of it, it ſeems moſt likely (grounded on his Death happed in the Beginning of the Wars, of which quære) that either Woodford and Willeford, or Yatminſter ſecunda (to the Former of which Tho. Gorges was Admitted Dec. 1, 1643; and to the Latter, John Wall on Nov. 1644) might be the Prebend of which he was Poſſeſſed. Other Perſons are indeed mentioned in my Extracts, by the Death of whom thoſe Prebends became Void, but then that Part of the Entry is croſs'd out, I ſuppoſe whether as being falſe, or deemed needleſs to be inſerted, becauſe both Gorges and Wall otherwiſe appear Sufferers (which was the End of my Enquiries) or whether that the Extractor did not think of Two Sufferers in the ſame Preferment. I know not. However if Dr. Chaffin had not Suffered in either of the Prebends laſt mentioned, 'tis probable the Prebendary in them, whoever they were, had been Sufferers. But if either the One or the Other of them was his Prebend, then This of Darnford muſt remain a Blank, till the Suffering Incumbent can be diſcovered.

EDWARD ONSLOW, . *Prebend of* *Forthington* and *Writhlington*.

He got this *Prebend March* 26, 1641; but it is not ſaid how it became Vacant. He out-lived the *Uſurpation*; was Reſtored, and died ſome time before *June* 24, 1667; when *Tho. Wyatt* was preferred to the *Prebend*, *per mortem Ed. Onſlow*.

JOHN STILL, A. M. *Prebend of* *North-Grantham*.

He had ſome time the Prebend of Yatminſter Prima on this Church, which he Reſigned upon the ſame time of his Admiſſion to this Prebend.

He came to it *July* 13, 1613, Lived to be Reſtored, and Died, as I gueſs, in 1662; becauſe *May* 29, that Year, *Will. Groves* ſucceeded to the *Prebend*, *per mortem Johan. Still*. I take him to have been the ſame Perſon with *John Still*, the *Prebendary* of *Wells*; which Church ſee.

JOHN COOTH, . *Prebend of* *Grimſton* and *Yatminſter*.

I believe he was the ſame Perſon with the *Prebendary* of *Euſton in Cudano* in the Church of *Wells*. *Nov.* 28, 1660, *John Price* ſucceeded in this *Prebend per mortem Johan. Cooth*. *See this Church.*

JOHN TOWNSON, D. D. *Prebend of* *Highworth*.

He had this *Prebend*, *Oct.* 16, 1633, on the Death of *Robert Townſon*; was Re-poſſeſſed of it after the Reſtoration, and died not till about *Aug.* 6, 1687; when *Edm. Scarborough* ſucceeded in it *per mortem Johannis Townſon*. So that he muſt have been Fifty Years a *Prebendary* of this *Church*. *See one of Both theſe Names in the County of Wilts, and Quere.*

JAMES

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JAMES WHITE, . *Prebend of Husborn and Burbach.*

During the Usurpation he was reduced to such Poverty and Necessities, that at the time of his Death he left his Family in a miserable Condition; and they were constrained to sue for *Relief* from the *Corporation for Ministers Widows, &c.* which they accordingly Received.

(Which was some time before Nov. 12, 1661; when Sam. Scrope succeeded in that Prebend, per mortem Jac. White. *So that, as he was, no doubt, Restored to his Prebend, so he enjoyed it but a very short time after.*

NICHOLAS ANDREWS, . *Prebend of Ufracombe.*

He died, as I guess, under the Usurpation; because *Aug.* 20, 1660, *Jer. Stephens* had this *Prebend, per mortem Nich. Andrews.* And this is the only Authority I have for his being the *Sufferer* in it. I believe he was the *same* Person with the *Sequestred Rector of Guildford, &c.* in *Surry*; whom see, and *quære.*

(Died, Ath. Vol. II. p. 290. *Search, that* Edw. Davenant Resigned this Prebend to Jer. Stephens; *but my* Extract, *in Exprest in the* Entry *here mentioned, tho' I confess, I suspect some Mistake in it; because* Jer. Stephens *is Twice set down without the Intervention of any other Person. The first time,* Aug. 20, 1660, *and then is immediately subjoyned,* Jer. Stephens, Sept. 13, 1662. *And therefore I quære. See Jer.* Stephens *in the Church of* Lincoln.

RICHARD CHANDLER, . *Prebend of Lyme and Halstock.*

He obtained it *May* 8, 1634, *per Lit. Mand. Archiep. Cant.* and died, as I presume, under the *Usurpation*: For *Sept.* 13, 1660, *Will. Creed* was promoted to the *Prebend, per mortem Rich. Chandler.*

(Or Browne. ROBERT BOWRE, . *Prebend of Maj. Par. Altaris.*

He got this *Prebend, Sept.* 21, 1613, Out-liv'd the *Rebellion*, was Restored on the Return of his *Majesty*; and Vacating it by Death, was succeeded by *Richard Kent, June* 1, 1664.

HERBERT CROFTS, . *Prebend of Min. Par. Altaris.*

He was succeeded in this *Prebend, Aug.* 1, 1639, *per Resig. Will. Townson*; and was himself succeeded * by *Robert Raynsford, Apr.* 3, 1644. The *Rebellion* was so far advanced by that time, that possibly he had Suffered something in this *Prebend* before he Vacated it. *Quære.* But that his Successor was a Sufferer, seems undeniable, *viz.* as is now said,

* Per mort. Herb. Crofts, *saith my* Extract *of the* Register. *But as I make no question that this was the same Person with the* Suffering Dean *of* Hereford, *who was advanced to that* Dignity *in* 1644: *So this is doubtless a Mistake of the* Extract, *and it should have been either* Per Resig. *or per* Cess. Herb. Crofts. *And possibly the* Extract *hath inverted the* Entries, *and* Herbert Crofts *came in, not per* Resig. *but per* Mort. Will. Townson, *as* Robert Raynsford *did per* Resig. (*or per* Cess.) *and not per* Mortem, Herb. Crofts.

ROBERT RAYNSFORD, . *Prebend of Min. Par. Altaris.*

When he obtained this *Prebend*, I have just now mentioned. *Aug.* 19, 1661, *Richard Clayton* was promoted to it, *per mort. ult. Incumb.* Who, as it seems probable to me, was this Mr. *Raynsford*: And if so, I presume he just Survived the *Usurpation*, was Restored, and Vacated his *Prebend* by Death soon after.

THOMAS FULLER, D. D. *Prebend of Netherbury in Ecclesia,*
And
The *Lecture* at the *Savoy*. . . . . .

He was Born at *Old-Windsor* in *Northampton-shire*, and was Son to the *Minister* of that Place. He was Educated, partly at *Queen's*, and partly at *Sidney-College* in *Cambridge*; had this *Prebend, July* 18, 1631, was some time Chaplain to the Lord *Hopton*, to the Lord *Berkley*, to the young Princess *Henrietta*, and to his Majesty King *Charles* I. was some time also *Minister* of St. *Bennet's* in *Cambridge*, of *Broad-Windsor* in *Dorsetshire*, *Waltham* in *Essex*, *Cranford* in *Middlesex*; had the Lectures of St. *Bride's* and St. *Clement's* in *London*, and that of the *Savoy* again, some time before the Restoration. He was Driven from the *Savoy* in the Beginning of the Rebellion, for Refusing the *Covenant*, Forced to Fly for his Safety, and was in the Sieges of *Basing-House* and *Exeter*. Outliving the *Usurpation*, he was Re-possessed of his *Prebend*, became *Chaplain in Extraordinary* to his Majesty, Died in 1661 (in the 53d Year of his Age) and was succeeded in this *Prebend, Aug.* 17, that Year, by *Tho. Henchman*. He was Author of the *Church-History*, &c. and of several other Things.

Life prefix'd, where for his Works.

Lond. Mem. p. 529

Perse. Urd. p. 45.

Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 476. Vol. II. p 295.

See also his Ch. Hist. B. 11. Cent 17. p. 206, 207

One Tho. Fuller, D. D. *was some time* Rector of Hatfield in Hertfordshire.

Chauncy Ant. p. 312.

THOMAS ELY, . *Prebend of Netherbury in Terra.*

He is the *Last* that appears in my *Extract*, *before* the Wars; and came to the *Prebend, Aug.* 6, 1604, *per mortem Johann. Chambers.* If there be not an Omission either in the *Register* or *Extract*, and he lived to *suffer* under the Rebellion (of which *quære*) he must have been at least 40 Years *Prebendary* of this Church, and must probably have Died under the Confusions. *Oct.* 19, 1660, *John Prinulx* had this *Prebend*; but it is not said *How Vacated.*

JOHN PEARSON, A. M. *Prebend of Netherhaven.*

He was the Son of *Robert Pearson* (by *Elizabeth*, one of the Daughters of Bishop *Vaughan*) Rector of *Creeke* and *Snoring* in *Norfolk*; Born at the first-mentioned Place in the Year 1612, Educated at *Eaton*-School, and from thence Elected to *King's-College* in *Cambridge* in 1630. *Dec.* 30, 1639, he had this *Prebend* on the Death of *John Vincent*, became afterwards Chaplain to the Lord *Goring* at *Exeter*; and during some time of the *Usurpation*, as I guess, was Preacher at St. *Clement's East-Cheap*. *Aug.* 17, 1660, he was by the Bishop of *London* Collated to the Rectory of St. *Christopher's* (*Neuc.* Rep. Eccles. *Vol. I. p.* 325.) in the same Year, being then D. D. he was made *Master* of *Jesus-College* in *Cambridge*, and *Archdeacon* of *Surry*. Before the End of the following Year he was † *Prebendary* of *Ely*, *Margaret-Professor*, and *Master* of *Trinity-College* in *Cambridge*; and Then, or some time after, Chaplain also to his Majesty. In 1672, he was most deservedly Advanced to the See of *Chester*, and Died in the Year 1686. He gave 250 l. to St. *Paul's* Cathedral. Instead of all *Elogiums* and *Characters*, let it be said, That he was the *Expositor* of the *Apostles Creed*. Besides which, he also Published some other most Learned Pieces.

Great Mist. Evil.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 675.

Wood saith, he was Admitted into that College in 1631.

He is not find him in Scr. Newcourt's Report of the Rectors of this Church.

Quære whether he is in any way Successor of Smith *the Time, to hold that Place.*

† Aug. 19, 1662, Ralph Sanderson *had his Prebend per Resig.* Jo Pearson.

See something of him after the List *of the* Fellows *of* King's College *in* Cambridge, *out of* Lloyd's Memoirs, *p.* 514.

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THOMAS TRIPLET, A.M. *Prebend* of *Preston*, *Prebend* of *Fenton* in the Church of *York*, ... ; *Whitbourn*, R. And * *Washington*, R. } in *Durham*.

*This Living admits of some Doubt. Quære.

He succeeded Dr. *Edward Thornborough* in the *Prebend* of this Church, and so makes a *second* Sufferer in it, if Dr. *Thornborough* had suffered in it, as I judge he had, by the Time of his Death. There are indeed Two Dates in my *Extract*, relating to his Succession; the one of *October* 6, 1643, *per mort. Edw. Thornb.* (in which Year 'tis sure Dr. *Thornborough* died) the other added in another Hand, and is of *September* 17, 1660; possibly the former of these was the Time of his *Collation*, and the other that of his *Admission*; which, it may be, the Confusions had before prevented.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. *p.* 821. *See something more of him Vol. I. p.* 581, 582.

He was Born in, or near, the City of *Oxford*, and became *Student* of *Christ-Church* there. Being deprived of his Preferments, he betook himself to *Ireland*, and taught a School at *Dublin*; afterwards he returned into *England*, and undertook the same Employment at *Hoyes* in *Middlesex*. *Jan.* 20, 1661, he was made *Prebendary* of *Westminster* (*Newc.* Repert. Eccles. *Vol.* I. *p.* 921.) and died in the Year 1670. He was always esteem'd a great Wit, a good *Grecian* and Poet, and hath several Copies of Verses Extant. In 1660, one *Thomas Triplet* was Admitted to a *Prebend* of *Durham*. *Quære*. My Extract of Part of the Register of *Salisbury*, saith, That *Jeremeel Terrant* was Admitted to the *Prebend* of *Preston*, *Aug.* 20, 1662, *per mort. E. Triplet*. But it must undoubtedly be *per Cess.* or *Resig.* unless *Wood* be grossly mistaken in the Time of his Death; which I can hardly believe.

Wood saith, that he also obtained the Prebend of York after the Restoration, but that is certainly a Mistake.

SAMUEL MARSH, D.D. *Prebend* of *Roscombe*, And *Patney*, R. in *Wiltshire*. . . . . }

Wood, Ath. Vol. I. *p.* 888.

He obtained this *Prebend June* 9, 1636; and was the same Year created D. D. at *Oxford*. He was dispossessed of his *Rectory* by a Troop of *Horse*, and *J. Massey* was thrust into his room, by the same Authority; where he continued till 1662, and was Father to the late *Turn-coat* of that Name, who was made *Dean* of *Christ-Church* by King *James*. Dr. *Marsh* died under the Usurpation; and *June* 21, 1660, *John Shellick* had this *Prebend per mort. Sam. Marsh, jun.* But why that Note of Distinction is added to his Name, I know not. *Quære*: For it seems unquestionable to me, that the *Sufferer* in this *Prebend* was the *same* Person with the Sequestred *Rector* of *Patney*; nor can I imagine, that in 1660, his Father, or any one with relation to whom he could be called *Junior*, was Living; nor can I perceive the least Grounds to assert, that a Son, or Nephew, *&c.* of his, might after his Death, whether under the *Confusions*, or after the *Restoration*, be collated to this *Prebend*, and die himself before *June* 21, 1660.

RICHARD ZOUCH, L.L.D. *Prebend* of *Shipton*.

Reg. Prof. Jur. Civ. Vac. per mort. Geo. Prosser. Present. Univ. Oxon Vigore Donat. Regiæ, 28 *Feb.* 1632. He was permitted to have this *Prebend*, notwithstanding he was a Lay-man; which had been formerly no uncommon Practice; and I find some other Foot-steps of it, home to the Time of the Rebellion. He complied with the Visitation of *Oxford*, and by that means continu'd in his *Professorship*; for which Reason, as also because he was not one of the Clergy, I forbear to prosecute the Account of him. The Reader may see it at large in *Wood*. *June* 5, 1661, *Gyles Sweit* had the *Prebend*, *per mort. Richard Zouch*.

Ath Vol. II. *p.* 166.

CHRISTOPHER PRIOR, D.D. *Prebend* of *Slape*, *Prebend* of *Barton-Davy* in the Church of *Wells*, ... And *Collingbourn*, in *Wiltshire*. . . . }

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. *p.* 715. *See something more of him in* Wiltshire.

He had been of *Baliol-College* in *Oxford*, was Admitted to the former of these *Prebends* in *December* 1641; the Year Following was created D.D. at *Oxford*, amongst many other Loyalists; in *September* 1643, he was Admitted to the other *Prebend*, and the latter End of the same Year became Principal of *New-Inn-Hall*, in the room of *Christopher Rogers*, who had fled to the Parliament; but was forced to give up that Headship to him again, when that *University* fell into the Hands of those Rebels. As to the *Sufferings* of this Worthy Dr. I know very little of them, besides that once, to avoid being Apprehended, he was forced to leap down from a high Wall, which occasioned a Rupture, that he carried with (if at least that did not help to carry) him, to his *Grave*. He died in the Year 1659; being esteemed a good *Grecian*, and well Furnished with other Parts of Learning; which would probably have recommended him to a higher Station in the Church, had he lived to the Restoration. His chiefest Perfecutor and Succeffor at *Collingbourn*, was the well-known *Adonyram Byfield*, Scribe to the Assembly.

Vit. 24. Per mort. Will. Goodwyn.

Wood, Ant. L. I. *p.* 166.

July 25, 1660. Thomas Henchman succeeded in the Prebend of this Church.

THOMAS HYDE, D. D. *Prebend* of *Stratford*.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. *p.* 728.

He was of the Family of the *Hydes* in *Wiltshire*, was some time of *Baliol-College*, afterwards of St. *Edmund's-Hall* in *Oxford*, and had this *Prebend Nov.* 21, 1639, on the Resignation of *Charles Robinson*. He out-lived the *Usurpation*, had both the *Prebend* of *Teynton-Regis cum Talmpton*, and the *Chauntry*, each on the Promotion of Dr. *Henchman* to the See of this Church, *November* 17, 1660. The 29th of the same Month, *Aylmer Lynch* had the *Prebend* of *Stratford*; which I find Dr. *Hyde* had then quitted. He died in the Year 1666, was succeeded in the *Chauntry*, *September* 24, that Year, by *John South*, as he had been the Tenth foregoing, in the *Prebend* of *Teynton*, by *Gabriel Thistlethwait*. One Dr. *Thomas Hyde* was Sequestred from *Milleston* in *Wilts*. See him there, and *Quere*.

GEORGE CUTHBERT, . *Prebend* of *Stratton*.

See the Cathedral of *Wells*. I am informed that he had Preferment, either in this Church, or That of *Winchester*; but having a perfect List of the *Sufferers* in the last named Cathedral, and not finding his Name among them, 'tis plain his Preferment must have lain in this Church; and all the *Dignities*, *&c.* being filled with other Persons, he must have been only a *Prebendary*. But then what *Prebend* to assign him, I cannot certainly tell, for the same Reasons which I have already mention'd at Mr. *Roger Clark* and Dr. *Chaffin*,

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Chaffin in this Church; whom fee. If *Stratton* was his *Prebend*, he feems to have been at leaft a different Perfon from that *George Cuthbert* who is mentioned at *Lichfield*; becaufe the *Prebendary* of that Church died, as I conjecture, under the *Ufurpation*: whereas this Gentleman (if he was indeed *Prebendary* of this Church, and *Stratton* was his *Prebend*) feems to have out-lived the Confufions, to have been Reftored with his Majefty, and not to have vacated the *Prebend* till 1665: For *February* 3, that Year, *James Gardiner* had it (it is not faid how Vacated) on the Prefentation of his Majefty in the Vacancy of the See; and *this*, if I conjecture right, was the firft Time that it was filled after the Reftoration: Altho' 'tis poffible, the Gentleman who fent me the Information, might be miftaken in the Cathedral, and inftead of *Winchefter* or *Salisbury*, perchance it was the Church of *Lichfield* (where Occurs one of both his Names, as is juft now faid) in which he was Preferred; and if fo, this *Prebend* muft be left as a *Blank*, until the *Sufferer* in it can be difcovered. *Quere* of the Whole.

JOHN GANDY, A.M. *Prebend* of *Tarleton*, And *South-Brent*, V. in *Devonfhire*, then worth 300 *l. per Ann.*

Fuller's Worthies of Devon. p. 333.

He was Born in the City of *Exeter*, became *Fellow* of *Oriel-College* in *Oxford*, and *Domeftick Chaplain* to Dr. *Davenant*, Bifhop of *Salisbury*; who beftowed upon him this *Prebend*, to which he was Admitted *September* 23, 1637, on the Death of *William Sticks*. In the Year 1642, it was put under Sequeftration, and the Profits of it were given to one *Brixen*, a Minifter of *Cirencefter*; *who was, no doubt, one of the Parliament-Hirelings to preach up Rebellion*. Mr. *Gandy* was at that Time Refident upon his Living in *Devon*, where his Loyalty foon render'd him obnoxious to the Rage and Plunderings of thofe Parts alfo; and accordingly about the Year 1644, he was taken up as he was going to Church, and carried Prifoner to *Dartmouth*, about Eleven or Twelve Miles diftant; whither he went in his *Habit*, with the *Bible in his Hand*, as they had feized him; and was there kept under Confinement, till he purchafed his Liberty at the Price of One Hundred Pounds. When he was brought Prifoner thither, he asked for a Bed; whereupon the Serving-Maid, with a great deal of Scorn and Infolence, gave him this (or fome fuch) Anfwer; *That he fhould have a Rope*: To which the good old Gentleman mildly Replied, *I have known what a good Bed is before now*. His Houfe was alfo feveral Times Alarm'd and Ranfacked by the Parliament-Soldiers. Once more particularly, whilft they were committing their Outrages, Mrs. *Gandy* told them, fhe believed *fome of them* might *have Wives of their own*, and therefore entreated them to conſider her *Condition* (being then great with Child) and not *Terrifie her*, as they did. At which one of the Fellows told her, fhe look'd rather like a *Tyrant*, than like one that would be *Affrighted*; and withal, pulling a Rope out of his Pocket, faid, *I will hang up thy Husband with this at his Gate*. About the Year 1645, he was totally Difpoffeffed of the *Living*, and his Family thrown out of Door, by a Party of *Horfe*, which came to his Houfe (in his Abfence at *London*) *and dragg'd his Wife, who then kept Poffeffion for her Husband, out of it by force; and when fhe would catch at the Scapes of the Doors, to ſtay her ſelf, or any other Thing, they would barbarouſly knock off her Hands; until at length they forcibly threw her out into the Streets, with ſeveral little Children: ſhe had, there to Beg, or Starve, which they would.* There are ſome Circumſtances which much enhance the Barbarity of this Action. One is, that Mrs. *Gandy* was then lately out of Child-bed, and had the young Child at her Breaſt. Another is, That the *Intruder* was then himſelf in Perſon, and a Spectator of the whole Tranſaction; his Name was *Flinger*: he was a *German*, who had fled from his own Country upon the account of Religion, forſooth! And coming to *Exeter* in a very poor Condition, had been Relieved by Mr. *Gandy*'s Father. And what compleats the Villany, is, that the Soldier who was moſt forward in turning the Family out of Doors, had been Releaſed from Priſon, where he had lain ſome time for Debt, by Mrs. *Gandy*. After he was thus Diſpoſſeſſed, he was forced to ſell the choiceſt of his Books to ſupport himſelf in *London*. Nor were the *Fifths*, as I take it, paid above Twice or Thrice, during the whole Time. But towards the latter End of the *Uſurpation*, he was permitted to hold the *Rectory* of *Broxford* in the County of *Devon*; where he continued till the Reſtoration: At which Time, being Re-poſſeſſed of his Preferments, and made D. D. he returned to his Living of *Brent*, and died there in 1672. He was a *good Divine*, an *excellent Chriſtian*, a Man of great *Integrity*, *Candor*, *Humility* and *Charity*. The laſt of which Virtues was abundantly evidenced in the following Inſtance: Some time after the *Reſtoration*, hearing that *Major W.* who had been one of his chief Perſecutors, was impriſoned, he made him a Viſit. The *Major* (expecting that he ſhould have Expoſtulated with him about his hard Uſage, and taken his Revenge) prevented Mr. *Gandy*'s ſpeaking firſt, by ſaying to him, Dr. *I now lie at your Mercy*. And, reply'd the good Old Gentleman, *I am reſolved to be revenged on you*; and calling for a Bottle of Wine, after he had cordially drank to him, ſaid, *Now I have Satisfaction*. As indeed he had, namely, the great Satisfaction of imitating the moſt excellent Example, and obeying one of the moſt Divine Precepts of his *Bleſſed Maſter*.

Aged 71, this Year, Robert Frampton had the Prebend, per mort. J. Gandy.

THOMAS CLERK, *jun.* of *Ufculm*. *Prebend*

He obtained this *Prebend*, *September* 18, 1634, on the *Reſignation* of *Thomas Clerk*, *ſen.* He liv'd to be Reſtored, and Enjoyed the *Prebend* many Years after; as appears by the Succeſſion in it; for *May* 19, 1683. *John Hinton* had the *Prebend* of *Ufculm*, *per mort. Tho. Clerk*.

See the Sequeſtred Rector of Mangotsfield, Abbots in Wales, and a Nonconformiſt, and Quere.

FRANCIS MATKIN, *Prebend* of *Warminſter*.

September 15, 1660, *Richard Hyde* had this *Prebend per mort. Fran. Matkin*, which I preſume the *Reader* will judge is ſufficient ground to think, that Mr. *Matkin* was the *Sufferer* in it, and died, probably before, or very ſoon after, the Reſtoration.

BARTHOLOMEW SHEPLEY, *Prebend* of * *Wimterbourn Earles*.

* In a Liſt which I have ſeen of the Prebends of this Church, ſet forth a Prebend at Wimterbourn. There is no ſuch Prebend mentioned in my Extracts. Q. whether there may not have been ſuch Prebend, or a different Name of the ſame?

He got this *Prebend Sep.* 19, 1640, on the Death of *Henry Seaward*. The next that appears on my *Extracts*, is *John Gregory*, who had it *Novemb.* 28, 1643; but 'tis not ſaid how it became Vacant. The Rebellion was by that time ſo far advanced, that I judge it ſufficient Grounds for a *Quere*, whether Mr. *Shepley* might not have ſuffered ſomewhat in the *Prebend* before he Voided it, whether by, *Death*, *Ceſſion*, or howſoever elſe it was. In the mean time the Caſe of his Succeſſor is undeniable; who was, as is juſt now ſaid,

Some few any other of the Prebends: Or otherwiſe, what may be that Omiſſion, if at leaſt ſo be it.

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JOHN GREGORY, A. M. *Prebend of Winterbourn-Earles.*

See the Church of *Chichester*. The time of his Obtaining this *Prebend* is already mentioned. *Aug.* 28, 1660, *Hugh Naish* was Promoted to it. The *Extract* takes no notice how it was Vacated; but Mr. *Gregory* died under the *Usurpation*, as I have elsewhere said.

THOMAS GORGES, . *Prebend of Woodford* and *Wilsford.*

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 922. He had been *Fellow* of *All-Souls-College* in *Oxford*, was Collated to this *Prebend*, * *Apr.* 23, 1643; which being so far up in the *Rebellion*, *quære* whether his *Succesſor*, whoever he was, might not have ſuffered ſomething before he Vacated it. As for *Gorges* himſelf, 'tis certain that he *afterwards ſuffered much for the Royal Cauſe*; but was Reſtored to his *Prebend* in 1660, was made *Archdeacon* of *Winchester*, Doctor of Divinity in 1661, *Oct.* 16, the ſame Year, *Prebendary* of *Weſtminſter* (*Newc.* Rep. Eccl. *Vol.* I. *p.* 921.) and Died in 1667. He was ſucceeded in the *Prebend* of this Church by Dr. *William Lloyd*, *Dec.* 16, in the laſt mentioned Year.

* *A ſecond Date of May* 12, 1643, *added by Another Hand in my Extract; the meaning of which I know not.*

HENRY GOOD, . *Prebend of Yatminſter Prima.*

He came to this Prebend *July* 13, 1613, on the Reſignation of *John Still*; and is the Laſt Perſon that appears on my *Extract*, *before* the Wars. *Aug.* 16, 1660, *Henry Carpenter* had the *Prebend*; but 'tis not ſaid How it became Vacant; though moſt probably it was by the Death of *Good*; who, I preſume, never lived to ſee the Reſtoration. See one *Good* in *Hampſhire*, and another in *Wiltſhire*, and *quære.*

JOHN WALL, D. D. *Prebend of Yatminſter Secunda.*

He obtained this *Prebend*, *Nov.* 5, 1644; which being ſo far up in the *Rebellion*, his Predeceſſor, whoever he might be, was probably a Sufferer in it likewiſe. See the latter Part of a Note at Dr. *Chaſſin* in this Church. *Oct.* 24, 1666, one *Tho. Hyde* had this *Prebend*, *per mort. J. Wall.* This Dr. *Wall* was the ſame Perſon with the *Canon of Chriſt-Church*, who was deprived of his *Canonry* by the *Viſitors*; but ſoon after, by a mean Submiſſion, he made his Peace, and enjoyed his *Canonry* through the whole Courſe of the Uſurpation. The Reader will find him accounted for at large by *Wood*, in the Second Volume of his *Athenæ*, p. 259.

EDWARD GOUGH, . *Prebend of Yatesbury,*

Which he obtained *May* 8, 1640, on the Ceſſion of *Humph. Henchman*. He is the Laſt Incumbent on this *Prebend*, as far as appears by my *Extract*, *Before* the Breaking out of the *Rebellion*. The *Immediate* Succeſſor is *Daniel Whitby*, who had the *Prebend*, *Oct.* 22, 1668. It appears not how it became Vacant; but if the *Entries* and *Extract* are perfect, 'tis plain that *Gough* ſurvived the *Uſurpation*, was Reſtored to his *Prebend*, and Vacated it either by *Death* (which I ſhould think moſt probable) or *Otherwiſe*, in the laſt-mentioned Year.

ANDREW CARTER
WILLIAM LONDON
JAMES CLARKE
GEORGE LOW
WILLIAM WENSLOW
THOMAS RAYMOND
} *Vicars-Choral*, All in *Full Orders.*

Theſe *Gentlemen* were in Poſſeſſion *Sept.* 29, 1645, when it appears they made up an Account. Mr. *Raymond* died ſome time in the *Confuſions*; but the *Other Five* lived to be Reſtored.

WELLS.

WILLIAM PIERS, D. D. *Biſhopprick.* *Wood*, Ath. Vol. II. *p.* 671.

He was Born in the City of *Oxford*, became Student of *Chriſt-Church*, and Preached at firſt in and near that Univerſity. Afterwards he was made *Chaplain* to Dr. *King*, Biſhop of *London*, had the *Vicaridge of Northall*, *Middleſex*, and the *Rectory* of St. *Chriſtopher's* near the *Old Exchange*; as alſo the *Prebend* of *Wildland* in the Church of St. *Paul* (or Another Preb. there) conferred upon him. He had been alſo *Divinity-Lecturer* in the laſt-mentioned Church, obtained a *Canonry* of *Chriſt-Church*, and ſoon *after* it was promoted to the * *Deanery* of *Cheſter*. Some time after which undergoing the Office of *Vice-Chancellor* in the Univerſity of *Oxford*; and ſhewing a great Diſlike to thoſe who were then called *Anti-Arminians*, he gained the Favour of Arch-biſhop *Laud*; and by that means, the *Deanery* and *Biſhoprick* of *Peterborough*; and at laſt a Tranſlation to this *See*, in the Year 1632. Whilſt he ſate here, he kept a very ſevere Hand over the *Puritans*, and *Rigidly exalted Obedience to the Canons and Orders of the Church*; which, when the *Rebellion* began, rendred him in a peculiar manner, obnoxious to the Rage of the *Party*, both *within* doors and *without*: The *Latter* of which, when the Sence of the *Former* was diſcovered (as ſoon was upon their *Meeting*) perceiving how Acceptable ſuch a *Proceeding* would be to them, make Loud Clamours, and, if I miſtake not, Preſent a Petition to the *Houſe* againſt him; who immediately take him in hand, and about *Dec.* 1640, deſire the *Lords* to take Security for his Forth-coming, *to anſwer divers heinous Crimes, tending to the Corruption and Subverſion of Religion in his Diocеſs.* After this they Refer the Matter of his *Accuſation*, &c. to a Committee, which was therefore called the *Biſhop of* Bath *and* Wells's *Committee*, continued in being a great while, and had ſeveral things relating to the *Clergy*, Referred to them, as *Complaints* and *Petitions* againſt them Increaſed and were Encouraged. And from that time forward the *Houſe* ſeemed to have ſingled out this *Biſhop* (together with Dr. *Wren*, Biſhop of *Ely*, Dr. *Coſin*, Dean of *Peterborough*, and Dr. *Layfield*, Archdeacon of *Eſſex*, &c.) from among the reſt of the *Clergy*, for the Utmoſt Proſecution; in order to Increaſe the Clamour of the People, by rendring them *Monſtrous* and *Odious*, as well as to Wreck their Malice and Spleen upon them. And accordingly this Reverend Prelate felt the Effects of it as Early, and to as great a Degree, as any of them; being continually for ſome time *Harraſſed* and *Perplexed* by the *Houſe*. After this he became one of the *Proteſting Biſhops*, and was, with the Reſt, *Impriſoned* for that moſt Juſt and Neceſſary *Remonſtrance*. When he was at length *Deprived* of his *Spiritualties*, he lived *Retiredly*, (ſometimes at *Cudeſden* near *Oxford*) on a conſiderable Eſtate of his own, which they had been ſo merciful to leave him; though one of the *Party*, in order forſooth! to make the World believe

* *Saith* Wood, *but by it is certain by a miſtake. See* Leigh's *Ant. of Cheſhire*, *p.* 169.

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Vol. I. p. 227.

See Heylin's *Life of Archbiſhop Laud.*

Or it may be, he had compounded for it, and ſo Redeemed it out of their Hands

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lieve that it was a *Judgment of God* upon him for Suppreſſing *Lecturers*, &c. in his *Diocеſs*, hath affirmed, that he came to Beggary, That he had not Bread for Him and His to put in their Mouths, and that he ſued for a poor Lecturer's, or Curate's Place. He lived to be Reſtored to his *Biſhoprick* in 1660, and Died at *Walthamſtow* in *Eſſex*, in 1670. *He was eſteemed a Man of Parts, knowing in Divinity and the Laws; was very vigilant and active for the good, both of the Eccleſiaſtical and Civil Eſtate:* And the *High Crimes* of which he was Accuſed, were no other than *Suppreſſing Factious Lecturers, Ordering the Communion-Tables in the Churches of his Diocеſs to be Railed in*, and things of the like nature.

What is the Reaſon that for the moſt part the Poſterity of a Man's Eſtate will after meet with, of ſome Judgment or other, who knocked out a Man's Brains (for inſtance) for ſome Piece of a Sequeſtr.'d Clergyman's) and then themſelves periſh.

His horrible Death was a Judgment of God on her *for* telling a Lye.

He had Two Sermons extant, which he Preached whilſt he was under Reſtraint *in the* Tower.

WALTER RALEIGH, D.D. *Deanery,*
Prebend of Currie, ... }
Chedzoy, R. }
And } in *Somerſet.*
Streat cum Walton, }

Account of him before Reliq. Raleighanæ.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 49.

This *Very Learned and Excellent Perſon* was Second Son of Sir *Carew* (Elder Brother to the Famous Sir *Walter*) *Raleigh*, and Born at *Downton in Wilts*. He had his Education at *Magdalen College* in *Oxford*; and taking Orders, became *Chaplain* to the Earl of *Pembroke*, *Prebendary* of *Wells*, had the *Two Livings* above-named conferred upon him, became at laſt *Chaplain* to his Majeſty, and was Promoted to this *Deanery* in 1641. Upon the Breaking out of the *Rebellion*, he was, for no other Cauſes than *Loyalty to his Prince*, and *Zeal for the Church*, Perſecuted in the moſt Outragious and Barbarous manner imaginable; being Sequeſtred, and Hurried from one Priſon to another; and ſtill there *Immured* where ſeveral Priſoners died of the *Plague*; and at laſt ſhut up in his *Own Houſe* at *Wells*, which they had turned into a *Jayl*: And after he had eſcap'd the Peſtilence in many Places, was *Villainouſly Murthered* by him, who was appointed to be his *Keeper*. Some of the Particulars are theſe: 'It being the Doctor's Month to wait upon the *King*, 'as his Chaplain, the Committee of *Somerſet* raiſed the *Rabble*, and Commiſſioned the Soldiers 'to Plunder his Parſonage-Houſe of *Chedzoy*; in 'his Abſence ſeized upon All his Eſtate *Spiritual* 'and *Temporal*, Drove away the Cattle and Horſes they found upon his Ground, and Barbarouſly turned his Family out of Doors. His poor 'Lady (who was unaccuſtomed to *ſuch Severities*) was forced to lie Two Nights in the Corn-Fields; it being a *Capital Crime* for any of the 'Pariſhioners to afford them Lodgings. After this, ſhe made the beſt of her way to *Downton* 'in *Wilts*, the Seat of Sir *Carew Raleigh*, the Doctor's Father, and here her Husband returning from Waiting, met her. The King's *Party* 'meeting with ſome Succeſſes in the Weſt, the 'Doctor had an Opportunity to Return to his 'Family, and Re-ſettle at *Chedzoy*; but the Rebels ſoon getting the upper-hand, by the *Defeat* 'of my Lord *Goreing*, he was forc'd to *Bridg-water* (a Place Garriſon'd for the *King*) for 'Refuge. Here he continued, with other Loyal 'Gentlemen, till that Town was ſurrendred to *Fairfax* and *Cromwell*; at which time he was 'taken Priſoner, and after much Barbarous Uſage, he was ſet upon a poor contemptible Horſe, 'with his Legs tied under the Belly of it, and ſo ſent in Triumph to his Parſonage-Houſe in *Chedzoy*, to Expoſe him as a Malefactor to his Pariſhioners. The Doctor's Houſe was then the Head-Quarters of *Fairfax* and *Cromwell*, 'and he being very violently Sick, by reaſon of his Former Uſage, obtained the Favour of 'them to continue Priſoner in his own Houſe: 'But as ſoon as theſe two *Generals* were marched, *Hen. Jones* (who gaped for his Rectory of *Chedzoy*, and afterwards ſucceeded him in the ſame) 'Enter'd *Violently* into the Houſe, took the Doctor out of his Bed, and *carried him away Priſoner with all his Goods*. His Wife and Children were Turned out to the Wide World, and muſt infallibly have *periſhed*, had not Colonel *Aſh* procured them the Income of ſome *ſmall Tenements*, that were purchaſed by the Doctor in *Chedzoy*. After this, Dr. *Raleigh* was ſent a 'Priſoner to *Ilcheſter*, the County-Jayl, thence to to *Banwell-Houſe*, and from thence to the Houſe 'belonging to the *Deanery* in *Wells*; Where he was committed to the *Cuſtody* of one *David Barrett*, a Shoemaker, and at that time a Conſtable of the City; who Treated him far beneath his *Quality* and *Function*, and at laſt *Murthered* him in the following manner: Whilſt the Committee of *Somerſet* were ſitting at *Wells*, the Dr. took an Occaſion of Preferring a *Requeſt* to them for *Liberty* to go to his Wife and Children, in order to ſettle ſome Affairs which nearly concerned them; and at the ſame time a Gentleman of 1000 *l. per Annum*, offered to be bound for his Return at the Time they ſhould appoint him: But this Common Favour being *Inhumanly* denied him, the Excellent Dr. ſeem'd mov'd and concerned at it; and reply'd, That it was hard *He* ſhould not be permitted to Go, who asked Leave; whilſt *Others* who asked no Leave, had that Liberty allowed them for a Week or Fortnight together. This Saying of the Doctor's proved an Intimation to the Committee, that *Barrett* the Jaylor took the Liberty of letting ſome of the Priſoners abroad without their Privacy; upon which they were very Angry, and Threatned to *Turn him out* if ever he ſhould grant ſuch a Liberty to any Priſoner for the future. Which ſo incenſed *Barrett*, that coming the next Morning into the Doctor's Chamber, who hapned to be then writing to his Wife, he preſently laid his *Hand upon the Letter* to ſee it; but the Doctor utterly Refuſed to *permit him*, unleſs he had an *Order* from the Committee for that purpoſe; and ſo *wreſted the Paper out of his Hands*; which being done, the Fellow ſhut back, drew his Sword, ran it immediately into the Good Man's Belly home to his Back-Bone; and gave him ſuch an *incurable* Wound, that he Tumbled out of his Chair dead; but being brought to Life again by ſome Help and Aſſiſtance, he lingred on about Six Weeks, and then *died of his Wound*. Thus was the Blood of this Great and Good Man ſhed as the Blood of a Dog! Nor was this all: For though his Wife Proſecuted the *Vile Murtherer* two Aſſizes together, he could not get him brought to a *Trial*; but ſhe falling ſick, before the *Third time* came, and not able to attend it, then the Fellow appeared, and WAS ACQUITTED! And what is yet more, the *Committee* ſo much favoured the execrable Murder, that they ſent out their Warrants to Apprehend the Doctor's Eldeſt Son, Mr. *George Raleigh*; becauſe he carried on the Proſecutions againſt *Barrett*; inſomuch that Mr. *Raleigh* was forced to fly for his Security; and then *Barrett* was *Releaſed*, and *Reſtored* again by the *Committee*, to his Place. To which let me add this one Thing more, That the *Committee* likewiſe Apprehended, Impriſoned, and kept in Cuſtody (till the very Hour of his Death) one Mr. *Standiſh*, a *Clergy-Vicar* of this Church, becauſe he had given the Doctor *Chriſtian Burial*; that is, in other Words, had *Buried him by the Common-Prayer*. The Day of Dr. *Raleigh's Death* was *October* 10, 1646. *He was*

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a Perſon not only of genteel Behaviour, but of great Wit and Elocution; a good Orator, and a Maſter of ſtrong Reaſon; which won him the Familiarity and Friendſhip of thoſe great Men, who were the Envy of the laſt Age, and Wonder of this; viz. Lucius, Lord Falkland, *Dr.* Henry Hammond, *and Mr.* William Chillingworth; *the laſt of which was wont to ſay, that Dr.* Raleigh *was the beſt Diſputant that ever he met withal.* What he became of the reſt of his Family, I know not; but I am informed, that his Son *Henry* was, after his Father's Murder, taken and maintained by Mr. *Mallet* of *Enmore*; and doth now, or did lately, ride in the Duke of *Northumberland's* Guards. As for *Barrett*, the *Miſcreant* who Murder'd Dr. *Raleigh*, I am informed by a very ancient Gentleman of *Wells*, that he was a *Renegado Welchman*, and not worth one Groat when he came to *Wells*; but that by Plundering, and ſuch like Practices of thoſe Times, he had got an Eſtate of about Sixteen Pounds *per Ann.* (which to obſerve that by the way, is now crumbled into nothing again) and that having married a Woman in *Wells*, there was another from *Wales*, who had Two Children by him, came after him, and ſued him for her Husband. Such was this *Reforming Saint* (exactly agreeable to the Principles of the Times) whom neither *Murder* nor *Adultery* could Blemiſh; but he muſt be ſtill continu'd in the Favour and Service of the *Committee*, as *One of the Godly*. I have been further inform'd at *Wells*, that the Sifter of this Fellow's Wife, had her *Mouth drawn back into her Neck, in a moſt frightful and diſmal manner*; and Expired in that Poſture, crying out on her Death-Bed, that *her Brother-in-Law had made her damn her Soul by falſe Swearing*; becauſe ſhe had upon her Oath depoſed, that Dr. *Raleigh* ſtruck *Barrett* firſt.

What he Wrote, ſee in Wood.

SEBASTIAN SMITH, D. D. *Chanter-ſhip*,
Canonry-Reſid. . . . . . }
Prebend of Warmiſter, ... }
And
North-Curry, . in this *County*. . . . }

* I take Dr. Smith (for I have not his Chriſtian Name) the Sequeſtred *Miniſter* of North-Curry, *to have been the ſame Perſon with this Dr.* Sebaſtian Smith, *but* Quere.

Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 792, and 901. *See a Note at Mr.* Owen *in* Somerſetſhire.

He was Originally of *Chriſt-Church* in *Oxford*, had been *Prebendary of Peterborough*, was Admitted to this *Chauntry* the Ninth of *March* 1634, became afterwards *Canon* of *Chriſt-Church*; but when he died, I know not.

JOHN YONG, D. D. *Chancellorſhip*,
Canonry-Reſid. . . . . . }
And
Prebend of Dulcingcote. . . . . }

See *Winchester*-Cathedral; and *Quere* if he be the *ſame* Perſon with the ſuffering *Dean* there.

ROBERT CREYGHTON, D. D. *Treaſureſhip*,
Canonry-Reſid. . . . . . }
Prebend of Taunton, ... }
A *Living* ſomewhere in this *County*,
And
The *Deanery* of * St. *Buryan's*, in *Cornwall*. . . . . }

* *See Mr.* Adams *in* Devon, *and Dr.* Wicks *in* Cornwall, *unleſs he quitted this* Deanry *without* Sequeſtration; *of which* Quære.

He was Born in the North of *Scotland*, of a very Ancient Family; was Elected from *Weſtminſter*-School to *Trinity*-*College* in *Cambridge*, of which Univerſity he was afterwards *Orator* and *Greek-Profeſſor*. He was Admitted to the *Treaſureſhip* in 1632, and to the *Deanery* of St. *Buryan's* about Five Years after. In the beginning of the Rebellion he ſuffered very much, as well as afterwards, for the Royal Cauſe; and was forced to retire, firſt to his Majeſty at *Oxford*, afterwards in the Habit of a poor Day-Labourer, into *Cornwall*, where he got on Shipboard, followed his Majeſty King *Charles* II. into Exile, and continued *Chaplain* to him during that Time. Whilſt he was thus Abroad with his Majeſty, he had the *Deanery* of this Church granted to him (it having become Vacant by the *Death* of Dr. *Raleigh*, as is before related) which he lived to enjoy; and in 1670, was Promoted to the Epiſcopal Chair of this *Diocеſe*; in Poſſeſſion of which he died, *November* 21, 1672, about the Seventy Ninth Year of his Age. He was a very Learned Man, and always took the Liberty to Reprehend the Vices of the Times freely, when he Preached before the Court.

Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 662, &c.

He was alſo Chaplain to *Sir Maurice* K. *Charles* I.

What he Publiſh'd, ſee in Wood.

GERARD WOOD, D. D. *Arch-deaconry of Wells*,
Canonry-Reſid. . . . . . }
And
Prebend of Huiſh and *Brent*. . . . }

He was Poſſeſſed of all theſe in the latter End of 1643; by which Time the Rebellion was ſo far Advanced, that it is very probable he had ſuffered ſomething in theſe Preferments. I gueſs he died ſoon after; and was then ſucceeded in this *Arch-deaconry* (and poſſibly in his *Canonry* too) by

He had been Fellow of King's-College in Cambridge, to which he was Elected from Eaton-*School*, in 1595; *and had a* Rectory *ſomewhere in* Dorſetſhire; *but whether at the Breaking out of the* Rebellion, *or afterwards is not to be* Queried.

WILLIAM WATTS, D. D. *Arch-deaconry of Wells*,
Canonry Reſid. . . . . . }
Prebend of Henſteidge, ... }
And
St. *Alban's* in *Woodſtreet*, R. in *London*. . . . . }

He was Born ſomewhere near *Lyn* in *Norfolk*, had his Education at *Corpus Chriſti* in *Cambridge*, and having Travelled into ſeveral Countries, became Maſter of divers Languages. At his Return he was made *Chaplain* to King *Charles* I. had the Living of St. *Alban's* conferred upon him, and in the Year 1640, was made *Chaplain* to the Earl of *Arundel*, at that time General in the *Scotch* Expedition. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion, he was Sequeſtred from St. * *Alban's*, and *Plunder'd, his Wife and Children turned out of Doors, and himſelf forced to fly for his Security*. After this he retired, firſt to his Majeſty, and afterwards ſerved under Prince *Rupert* for was, as I have otherwiſe been inform'd, his *Chaplain*, with whom he was preſent in all the Battles that he fought; not excepting thoſe Times, when that Prince made his moſt deſperate Attempts. Being preferr'd to this *Arch-deaconry* and *Canonry* about the time that his Majeſty's Cauſe was in its Deceſenſion, he could not then enjoy the Profits of either; nor did he live to the Reſtoration to receive them *afterwards*: But attending Prince *Rupert* when he was Blocked up at *Kingſale* in *Ireland*, he died there of a *Diſtemper*, which, it ſeems, admitted of no Cure. He was a moſt Admirable *Critick* and *Divine*, is ſeveral times

Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 831.

Lloyd, Mem. p. 303.

Perſon Und. p. 41.

* *In* 1642. *and ever ſince* 1660. *and* 1661. *down to his Death.*

I find his Books order'd to be Sold in the latter End of 1643. *into the Cuſtody of Mr.* Gregory *who was, as I ſuppoſe, a Sequeſtrator of either of their own.*

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times Honourably mentioned by the Learned *Voſſius*, with the Title of *Doctiſſimus*, and *Clariſſimus Wattſus*; and had an eſpecial Hand in Sir *Henry Spelman's Gloſſary*. What other Learned Works he was concerned in, or Publiſhed, ſee in *Wood*.

Wood. Ath. Vol. II. p. 911.

WILL. DAVIS, A.M. *Arch-deac. of Bath.* He was admitted to this *Arch-deaconry* in 1643.

WILLIAM PIERS, A. M. *Arch-deaconry of* Taunton, And *Kingsbury*, R. in *Somerſetſhire*. . .

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 911. In the beginning of the Wars, he was poſſeſſed of the Rectory of Buckland-St. Mary's *in this County. Quere whether he did not loſe* That *Living alſo.*

He was the Son of *Dr. William Piers* the *Suffering Biſhop* of this Church (and that Relation *Wood* ſeems to make his only Merit) who conferred on him the *Arch-deaconry of Bath*, and the *Prebend of Cudworth cum Knowle*, in this Church: Some Time after he reſigned his *Prebend of Cudworth*, having that of *Wiſtchurch* conferred on him; which I preſume he likewiſe Reſigned before the Rebellion came to its height; becauſe I find another Perſon poſſeſſed of it in 1643. In which Year he alſo Reſigned the *Arch-deaconry of Bath*, and had other Preferments conferred on him; One of them was this *Arch-deaconry of Taunton*, which I find him Poſſeſſed of in this Year * 1643. During the *Rebellion*, as he was Sequeſtred of all his Preferments, ſo his Suffrings were otherwiſe more than common; being forced out of meer Neceſſity for a Subſiſtence (as I have been informed from a Reverend Perſon who had it from his own Mouth) to marry an Ordinary Woman with a very ſmall Eſtate, and to turn Farmer, or rather Day-Labourer upon it; the Value of it being ſo little, that he was forc'd to Thraſh in the Barn for his Lively-hood, and to go to Market himſelf to ſell Cheeſe; and hath been often ſeen at *Wincheſter*, ſitting in the Market there, with a Cheeſe upon his Knees I have been further informed, That he uſed to go about the Country with a little Paultry Horſe, and ſell *Tobacco*. And this is ſure, that he was *Frequently conſtrained to go to* Taunton-*Market, with an Horſe laded with Apples, and ſell them, in order to raiſe Money to buy neceſſary Proviſion. And to preſerve himſelf from Starving, was often forced to go, at leaſt a Mile, to get a Pitcher of Whey*; till he was at laſt received into the Country Man's Houſe, whoſe Daughter he married. And I have heard a Daughter of the Reverend Mr. *Tarlton*, the Sequeſtred Miniſter of *Wincheſter*, ſay, That this Mr. *Arch-deacon Piers*, her own *Father*, and other Sequeſtred Clergy-men, were reduced to ſuch Neceſſities, that ſhe hath ſeen them ſit together eating Bread and Salt, and drinking Water, neither of them having a Penny to buy Beer. Mr. *Piers* was likewiſe once Impriſoned, for being Godfather to a Child of Mr. *Tarlton's*, becauſe it was named *Charles*; at which Time alſo Mr. *Tarlton* himſelf was called in Queſtion for the ſame Thing; and for his Chriſtening this his own Child according to the Orders of the Church of *England*. Mr. *Piers* ſurvived the Reſtoration; in 1661, became D. D. of *Chriſt-Church* in *Oxon* (in which Houſe therefore 'tis probable he had his Education alſo) was removed to a better *Prebend* in this Church; and had likewiſe the *Rectory of Chriſtian-Maiford* in *Wilts* conferred upon him; which he enjoyed many Years; not dying till *April* 1682. I had almoſt omitted to let the Reader know one peculiar Circumſtance of his *Sufferings*, which was, That once whilſt he was Impriſoned in the Common Jayl at *Ilcheſter*, he was forced to hang out a Glove, and beg the Charity of the Town for Subſiſtence; ſo 'tis very poſſible that he might be in the moſt literal Senſe, what *Wood* ſaith of him, a Man *of leſſer Merit than Suffering*; and yet be a deſerving Perſon, becauſe his *Sufferings* were of the ſuperlative Degree. However, I am wholly ignorant of his Character, any otherwiſe than as it is thus hinted at by that Author.

Some other Information which I have receiv'd, ſay, That he was married to the Farmer's Daughter, before his Sequeſtration, but I am ſatisfied that is a Miſtake.

Wood. Ath. Vol. II. p 672.

THOMAS BAYLY, A. M. * *Sub-deanery.* He was Son of Dr. *Lewis Bayly*, ſome time Biſhop of *Bangor*; was Educated in *Cambridge*, and Promoted to this *Sub-deanery* by his Majeſty, in the Year 1638. When the Wars brake out, he Retired, with other Loyaliſts, to the King at *Oxford*; after that he attended the Marquis of *Worceſter* at *Ragland-Caſtle*, where he ſerved as a *Commiſſion-Officer*. At length he Travelled into *France*, and other Countries; and then Returning into *England* about the Year 1649, publiſhed the *Conference* between King *Charles* I. and the afore-named *Marquis*. Beſides which he Printed ſeveral other things; and in one of them reflecting upon the *Men of theſe Times*, he was fought for, and *Impriſoned* in *Newgate*; whence he at laſt made his Eſcape, got into *Holland*, and there *Openly* profeſs'd himſelf a *Roman-Catholick*: From thence he went into *Flanders*, and at laſt into *Italy*; † where he died in a *Poor Obſcure Condition*; having, as 'tis ſaid, ſerved at *Bononia* in the Station of a *Common Soldier*, and Breathing his laſt in an *Hoſpital*. His whole *Eſtate of Spirituals* and *Temporals* were (as he uſed to affirm himſelf) 1000 *l. per Annum*.

* *And probably ſeveral other Preferments, the Names of which I cannot Recover.*

Wood. Ath. Vol. I. p. 456.

Lloyd. Mem. p. 176.

Which ſee in Wood. ibid.

† *And not in* Wales, *as* Lloyd *ſaith.*

——————, . * *Præpoſitura.*

* *In the* Valor Beneficiorum *I find ſuch a* Dignity, *or* Office (*or whatever elſe it may be called*) *immediately ſubjoyned to the* Sub-deanery. *Whether it be yet continued to this* Church, *and whether it was then poſſeſſed by any of the* Dignitaries, *or* Prebendaries, *here otherwiſe mentioned, quere.*

——————, . *Sub-chaunterſhip.*

In the *Valor Beneficiorum* this *Office* is immediately ſubjoyn'd to *That* laſt-mentioned.

HUGH ROBINSON, D. D. *Canonry-Reſid.*

See *Gloucester-Cathedral.*

THOMAS WALKER, D. D. *Canonry-Reſid.* And *Prebend of Hitton*. . . . . .

See *Univerſity-College* in *Oxford.*

PAUL GOODWYN, D. D. *Canonry-Reſid.*

See the County of *Somerſet*, and *quare.*

ROGER WOOD, A. M. *Canonry-Reſid.*

CHISTOPHER PRIOR, D. D. *Prebend of Barton-Davy.*

See *Salisbury-Cathedral.*

JAMES DUGDALE, D. D. *Prebend of VVeſt-Harp-Tree, Shepton-Beauchamp*, R. And *Evercreech*, V. } in *Somerſet.*

This Worthy Perſon was Educated at *Magdalen-Hall* in *Oxford*; and during ſome Part of the Wars, Fled to his Majeſty there; where he had the Degree of D. D. conferred upon him.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p 728.

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He had been some time *Chaplain* to the Marquis of *Hertford*, and afterwards to the Duke of *Somerset*. ' In the Beginning of the Wars, attending on the Lady *Hopton*, Wife to my Lord *Hopton*, as Spiritual Assistant on her Death-Bed, he was thence Taken Prisoner, and carried to *London*, and kept close Ten Weeks in the *Compter* in the *Poultry*, without ever seeing the Sun; being proclaim'd among the Rout, as a Jesuit; without *Any Allowance*, but out of his own Substance, got out by the Intercession of the Dutchess of *Somerset* (as being her *Chaplain*) upon Order to abide at her House till further Order. After which time, under Protection of the Earl of *Essex*, he came down into the *Country*, to take care of his Family. After this, *Harp-Tree*, *Shepton-Beauchamp*, and *Evercreech*, were all Sequestred, with all the *Goods*; and he was sustained only upon his *Eldest Daughter's* Estate in *Evercreech*, by Name, Mrs. *Margaret Dugdale*; till upon Petition to the *Committee*, in lieu of the *Fifths* out of *Shepton-Beauchamp*, the Vicaridge of *Evercreech* (being about 50 *l.* per *Annum*) was Allowed his Family; not to Preach in it himself, but to † Maintain such others as they could get to Supply it: And in this State he so continued till the Restoration, and so Lay hid, and Kept in Disguise all that time; several times *Plundered*, and several Times *Redeemed*. At a certain time, being at *Evercreech*, he was Seized by a Party of the *Committee-Troop*, of about Twenty Horse, to be *Imprisoned* by the *Committee*; but being Lame in one Arm, and unable to bear such Usage, *Bail* of Body for Body was offer'd by his Son Mr. *James Dugdale*, and other Ordinary *Bail* or Engagement by Word, for the Doctor's Appearance, was offer'd by Sir *Edward Berkley*, but Refused, saying, *They would rie him to the Horse-Tail, and draw him away.* To prevent which, the Women of the Place beat them off with Stones, and so Rescu'd him. But when they could not find him at home, they Terrified his Children, that their *Father would be hang'd and damn'd. Sequestred twice* of the Goods at *Evercreech*, before they procured *Evercreech* in lieu of the *Fifths*. In that time an Estate of about 20 *l.* a year fell to him by the Death of his Mother, for his Life; which was immediately *Sequestred*, and for which he Compounded at *Goldsmiths Hall*, and after Sold it for 140 *l.* for a Subsistence to his Impoverish'd Family; who were forced to go into Debt for their very Cloaths. He lived till a Year after the Restoration; but the Charges of the Ruins were such, that he Received but little Profits. He was made *Sub-Dean*, and *Canon* of *Wells*; but died before any Income, 300 *l.* in Debt: Yet all the time of the Wars, he maintained his Son in the King's Service, without any Pay from the King. This *Relation* comes from a Daughter of Dr. *Dugdale*: and therefore I have chosen to give it the Reader *Verbatim*, as it was Transmitted to me. I shall only add from another Hand, that during the Usurpation he was continually *Harrassed* and *Dogged*, and *lived, in a manner, in Holes.*

† *By that time the Curate, Tasks, and other Impositions were paid, it could not reasonably be supposed to amount to 20 l. per annum.*

* *Or* Mosley JOHN *MORLEY, *Prebend* of *Timberscombe*, *Watton-Courtney* by *Dunster*, R. And *North-Petherton*, V. . . . . } in *Somersetshire.*

He was likewise *Plundered*, his Sons were *Imprisoned*, and he was forced to *Compound for his Temporals*, at 80 *l.* He lived to be Restored, and died at *North-Petherton*, *Feb.* 27, 1661, leaving behind him the Character of a *Pious and Good Man.*

RICHARD BUSBY, A. M. *Prebend* of *Cudsworth* and *Knowle.* *Wood, A. L. Vol. II. p. 921.*

I take him to have been the Famous *Master* of *Westminster-School*; and if so, he can scarce be called a *Sufferer*, seeing the Loss of this *Prebend* was sufficiently made up to him by † other things, which he was allowed to *Have* and *Keep*. ' He was Born at *Lutton* in *Lincolnshire*, *Sept.* 22, 1606. He was of *Christ-Church* in *Oxford*, made *Chief-Master* of *Westminster-School*, *Dec.* 23, 1640, and Installed *Prebendary* of the Collegiate-Church of *Westminster*, *July* 5, 1660. He had the *Treasurership* of the Cathedral-Church of *Wells* conferred on him *Aug.* 11, following, and was created D. D. *Oct.* 19, in the same Year: Which said Preferments he enjoyed till his Death, *Apr.* 3, 1695. He was Buried in the *Collegiate-Church* of *Westminster*, to whose Memory a very fine *Monument* is there Erected. *Newc. Repert. Eccles. p. 921.*

† *Of which his Students Place in Christ Church, and the Mastership of Westminst. School were Two. See also the Appendix to the Suppl. of the Gr. Hist. Dict. and his Epitaph at large, there.*

WILLIAM BISS, . (*Prebend* of (*Milverton Prima.)*

He had also the *Living* of *East-Quantockshead* in this County, in which he was Preferred (by the Interest of a Great Man of the Times) from *Sequestration*, but not from *Plunder* and *Disturbances*; for these he several times underwent.

JONAS COOK, A. M. *Prebend* of *Milverton Secunda.*

THOMAS HOLT, . *Prebend* of *Compton-Dundon*, *Lamiat*, R. . . And *Weston-Zoyland*, } in *Somersetsh.*

He was Dispossessed of the *Left* of these *Livings* by the House of Commons, *March* 21, 1642; and afterwards, with his *Wife* and *several Children, Turned out of his Estate into the High-way, to seek their Bread where they could find it*; which by God's Providence, was at the House of Mr. (afterwards Sir *I.*) *Newton*, in *Gloucestershire*. In the *Rectory* of *Lamiat* succeeded at that time one *Snead*, an *Army-Trumpeter*, who paid no *Fifths*. Mr. *Holt*, towards the Latter End of the *Usurpation*, Returned to *Lamiat*, and *scifled in and out there by stealth*, until the Restoration. After which he became D. D. *Chancellor*, and *Canon-Resid.* of this *Church*: But when he Died I know not; nor any thing more of him, save that once *under his Troubles*, he was forced to *Fly in the Habit of a Miller* into *Cornwal*, and wander'd from Place to Place for some time after.

——— ———, . *Prebend* of *Dinder.*

HENRY ANKERILL, D. D. *Prebend* of *Compton-E.* And *Mells*, R. in *Somersetshire.*

I find one of both these Names (and I take him to be the *same* Person) who is said to be *Parson of Wells* (mistaken, as I presume, for *Mells*) sent for as a *Delinquent* by the *House* in 1640, soon after the Meeting of that *Unlucky Parliament*. Some time after he Fled to his Majesty at *Ox-*

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Oxford; where he was made D. D. in the Year 1643. He was admitted to this *Degree* as of *Wadham-College*; and ſo probably had received his Education there.

NOAH WEBB, A.M. *Prebend* of *Aiſhill.*

JOHN BARLOW, A. M. *Prebend* of *Wyvelſcombe.*

He was admitted to this *Prebend* in the Year 1620. There was a Writer of both theſe Names; but whether he was the *ſame* Perſon or no, is uncertain. See *Wood*, Ath. *Vol.* I. *p.* 496.

STEPHEN BERRIER, A M. *Prebend* of *Tatton.*

LAMBERT OSBALSTON, A. M. *Prebend* of *Ilton.*

See *Weſtminſter*-Church,

CHRISTOPHER TISDALE, A. M. *Prebend* of *Buckland-Dinham.*

See the Church of *Chicheſter*, and *quære.*

CHARLES BRAY, B. D. *Prebend* of *Hazlebiere.*

GEORGE CUTHBERT, A. M. *Prebend* of *White-Luckington*, *Prebend* of *Stratton* in *Salisbury Church*, And *Stocklinch-Ottersey*, R. in *Somerſetſhire.*

JOHN COOTH, A. M. *Prebend* of *Eaſton in Cordano*, *Prebend* of *Grimſton* and *Yatminſter* in the *Church* of *Salisbury*, *Shepton-Mallet*, R. Both in *Somerſet.* And and worth *Corton*, R. . . 200 *l. per Ann.*

He lived to the Reſtoration, and Returned to the Latter of theſe *Livings*; but Reſigned his Right in the Former, to one Mr. *Allen*, who had been Sequeſtred from *Bratton* in this County.

GERRARD VERRIER, A. M. *Prebend* of *Whitchurch.*

ROBERT EARLE, A. M. *Prebend* of St. *Decuman.*

See in *Wiltſhire*, and *quære.*

HENRY HAMPSON, A. M. *Prebend* of *Shalford.*

JOHN CLEMENT, A. M. *Prebend* of *Combe Prima.*

EDWARD ABRAHAM, . *Prebend* of *Combe Secunda.*

JAMES PIERS, A. M. *Prebend* of *Combe Tertia.*

He was Collated to it *June* 18, 1645.

†RALPH MANWARREN, A. M. *Prebend* of *Combe Quarta.*

† *One of both theſe Names was Admitted Vicar of St. Leonard's Shoreditch in* 1580. Quart. Mem. Rep. Fuller. *Vol.* I. *p.* 647.

JOHN STILL, A.M. *Prebend* of *Combe Quinta*, And *Prebend* of *North-Grantham* in the *Church* of *Sarum.*

I preſume he was Son of Dr. *John Still*, ſome time Biſhop of this Dioceſs; who, *Wood* ſaith, left behind him ſeveral Children. Ath. *Vol.* I. *p.* 608. *See the Ch. of Salisbury.*

——— ———, . *Prebend* of *Combe Sexta.*

THOMAS WICKHAM, L. L. B. *Prebend* of *Combe Septima.*

CHARLES GIBBS, . *Prebend* of *Combe Octava.*

There was one of *Both his Names* Sequeſtred from the *Reſtory* of *Gamlinghay* in *Cambridgeſhire.* Whether he was the ſame Perſon with this *Prebendary*, *quære.*

ROBERT AISH, A. M. *Prebend* of *Combe Nona.*

He was alſo the School-Maſter at *Wells*; but whether he loſt *That Office* likewiſe, *quære.*

ROBERT LUKE, . *Prebend* of (*Combe Decima.*)

He was Collated to one of the *Combes*, which was not Numbred in the *Inſtrument of Collation*; and ſo I cannot be poſitive whether *This* or either of the *other* Blank *Combes* was his Prebend.

ROBERT CHAPLAIN, . *Prebend* of *Combe Undecima.*

There was one *Chaplain* (but I cannot learn his Chriſtian Name) who towards the latter End of the War, got Poſſeſſion of the little *Reſtory* of *Aſhbury* in the County of *Devon*; but he was ſoon driven thence again for his Loyalty. It ſeems not improbable, that he might be the *ſame* Perſon with this *Prebendary*; But *quære.*

WILLIAM GALE, . *Prebend* of *Combe Duodecima.*

* THOMAS TUCKER, B. D. *Prebend* of *Combe Decima tertia.* * *Some of both theſe Names at* Briſtol, *and quære.*

THOMAS TURNER, D. D. *Prebend* of *Combe Decima quarta.*

See *Canterbury-Cathedral*, and *quære* if he was the ſame Perſon.

——— ———, . *Prebend* of *Combe Decima Quinta.*

——— ———, . *Prebend* of *Wedmore Prima.*

ALEX-

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ALEXANDER HUISH, B. D. *Prebend of Wedmore Secunda, Beckington*, R. And *Hornbloton*, R. } in *Somersetshire.*

Lloyd, Mem. p. 516. *Wood*, Ath. Vol. II. p. 396.

He was a Native of the City of *Wells*, entred first at *Magdalen-Hall* in *Oxford*, taken thence by the Founder's of *Waltham-College*, made one of her Original Scholars, and was the first Person that took the Degree of *Bachelour* in that *College*.

Rush. Collec. Part 3. Vol. I. p. 197.

In 1640, I find him sent for into Custody as a Delinquent, by the Commons; and afterwards he became a further Sharer in the common *Calamities*, for the Royal and Episcopal Cause; being for some Time driven from Place to Place, but not formally Dispossessed of *Beckington*, until about the Year 1650; at which Time he was succeeded by one *John After*. He was also Imprisoned at *Chadfield* near ' *Bradford*, *Com' Wilts*; ' where he suffered much from the Insolence of the ' Soldiers, and for want of Necessaries; and to ' enhance his Misery, he was shut up Three ' Days in a *Dungeon*, without any Provision to ' subsist by, but what was by stealth conveyed ' to him; but by the Blessing of God, he was at ' last set at Liberty, by an Exchange of Prisoners. After which retiring to *London*, he out-lived the Usurpation, was restored to his Preferments, and collated to the *Prebend of Writelackington* in this Church. Having done extraordinary Benefit for the common Good, he died in the Year 1668, in a good old Age. He was a *Person very well read in the Fathers, a noted Critick, a good Linguist, a solid and sober Divine*; and assisted in the *Polyglot*; being one of the Four Correctors of it at the Press.

If find him also under Composition *for his* Temporals, *at* 116 li.

See what he Wrote *in* Wood.

HUMPHRY SYDENHAM, A. M. *Prebend of Wedmore Tertia, Ash-Brittle*, R. *Pocklington*, R. And *Odcombe*, R. } in *Somersetshire.*

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 72.

He was of the Ancient Family of the *Sydenhams* in this County; which justly glories at present in that great Ornament of it, the Honourable Sir *Philip Sydenham* of *Brympton*, Baronet. He was first of *Exeter-College*; was thence nominated to a *Fellowship* of *Wadham*, by the Foundress; and the first Person that became A. M. in that College: Afterwards he obtained the above-named Preferments, and had been, as I am informed, *Chaplain* to Arch-bishop *Laud*; 'tis certain that he was so to the Lord *Howard of Escrick*. In the Time of the Rebellion he lost all his Spiritualities; was Plunder'd, and became a great *Sufferer* for the *Royal Cause*. In the 'Living of *Pocklington* he was succeeded by one *Mayne*, an obscure Person. He died at *Dulverton* in this County, about the Year 1650, and lies Buried there, as *Wood* rightly conjectures; tho' he had Erected a Monument for himself at *Pocklington*. He was a *Person of a quaint and curious Stile, better at Practical than School Divinity; and was so Eloquent and Fluent a Preacher, that he was commonly called Silver-Tongue* Sydenham; and was not only a Learned, but Worthy, Sober and Careful Pastor over his Parishes, as the Learned Sir *Philip Sydenham*, whom I must always mention with Honour, has been pleased to inform me.

Wood makes a doubt whether he left more than Two of those Livings, *and adds*, Mem. p. 604. *Saith who?* That he was in danger of being turned out, *at one of* &c. *But I am assured from other Hands, that he left all Three.*

What he Published is in Wood.

———, . *Prebend of Wedmore Quarta.* } The Prebend of Wadthrow in this Church is was then Possessed by Arth: at Mattock, Gent. who lived and died a Lay-man, and so is not to be reckoned in this List.

STANDISH, . *Clergy-Vicar's-Place.*

He was Imprisoned also (and died under his *Confinement*) by the *Committe* of *Somerset*, for Burying Dr. *Raleigh*, the *Murther'd Dean*, by the *Common-Prayer*.

———, . *Clergy-Vicar's-Place.*

———, . *Clergy-Vicar's-Place.*

———, . *Clergy-Vicar's-Place.*

Their Number in this Church is not fix'd. I am informed they are sometimes Five, at other Times Three only; I have taken the middle Number betwixt those Two, and suppose them to be Four at the Time when the *Rovagers* began upon the *Cathedrals*.

WINCHESTER.

WALTER CURLE, D. D. *Bishoprick.*

He was Born at * *Hatfield* in *Hertfordshire*; became *Fellow* of *Peter-House* in *Cambridge*, was prefented to a *Parochial* Cure, (which he discharged in all the Duties of an Excellent Pastor) by the Lord *Cecil*; afterwards became *Chaplain* to his Majesty, *Dean* of *Litchfield*, and successively *Bishop* of *Rochester*, *Wells*, and *Winchester*. When the Rebellion Prevailed, he became a great *Sufferer* for *Monarchy* and *Episcopacy*; was in the City of *Winchester* when it was besieged by the Parliament-Forces; and upon the Surrender of that Place, retired to *Subberton* in *Hampshire*, where he died in † 1647. He had a Temporal Estate, which was also put under Sequestration; nor was he allowed to Compound for it; because he would not take the Covenant. He was a Man of very great Charity to the Poor, and expended large Sums in the Repairs of Churches. I think he hath only one Sermon Extant.

* The Lloyd saith Stratford. *Wood*, Ath. Vol. I. p. 786. *Lloyd*, Mem. p. 597.

His Noble Palace at Bishops-Waltham was Ruined by the Wars, and is to this Day level with the Ground.

† Lloyd saith before. Un-der. &c. p. 29

JOHN YOUNG, D. D. *Deanery*, . . . And *Overwallop*, R. in *Hampshire*. . . . } *Heylin's* Life of Laud, p. 395.

He was a *Scotchman*, and, as I have been informed, *Fellow* of *Sydney-College* in *Cambridge*; in which (unless that Information be a Mistake) those of the *Scots Nation* are, it seems, admitted to Preferment. He became *Dean* of this Church in 1616; was Plunder'd in the Time of the Rebellion, at *Overwallop*; and succeeded there by a *Tinker*. See the Church of *Wells*, and *Quære*.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 668. Lift of the Clergy Sequestred in Hamps. p. 5.

EDWARD BURBY, D. D. *Archdeaconry* of *Winton*, *Prebend* and *Vice-Dean-ship*, . . . And * *Wanston*, . in *Hampshire*. . . . . } *Wood*, Ath. Vol. I. p. 588. Vol. II. p. 713.

* I am not certain, but take the Se-questred Minister of this Living, to have been the same Person with this Archdeacon.

GEORGE

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GEORGE HACKWELL, D. D. *Archdeaconry* of *Surrey.*

See *Exeter-College* in *Oxford.*

THOMAS GAWEN, A. M. *Prebend,* . .
* *Exton,* R.
And
† *Stoke Ely* R. } in *Hampshire.*

* Ath. Wood mistake.

† Wood doth not absolutely call this Living after the Restoration; *but I conceive it is a mistake, because he is reckoned as the Sequestred Minister of it, in the printed* List *of the* Clergy *Sequestred in this County.*

He was Son to a Clergy-man of *Bristol*, but Born at *Marshfield* in *Gloucestershire*; became *Fellow* of *New-College* in *Oxon*; and afterwards Travelling to *Rome*, was at his Return made *Chaplain* to Dr. *Curle*, then *Bishop* of his *Diocese*. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion he went again to *Rome*, in the Company of a young Gentleman; and in his Return, at *Paris*, was discovered to have imbibed some of the *Romish* Principles. In the Year 1660, he was restored to his Preferments, and had likewise the Living of *Farnham* in this County bestowed upon him; but it being after found that he was a *Romanist*, he was forced to quit all, and betake himself to the Service of the *Queen Mother*: After which he took a Third Journey to *Rome*; and coming back again to *England*, died at *Westminster*, *March* 8, 1683. He was in great Esteem for his Learning, as also for *Greek* and *Latin Poetry*; and having much improved himself by his Travels, was a Person of admirable Breeding, and had his Company much courted and desired.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 372.

See in Wood what he writes.

Let it be observed here, once for all, that Wood's Characters of the Romanists, *coming wholly from Persons of the same* Persuasion, *some* Allowance *ought to be made for them.*

EDWARD STANLEY, D. D. *Prebend,*
Prebend of Exeter in the Church of *Chichester*, ...
Hinton-Amner, R.
And
* *Moston*, R. . . . } in *Hampshire.*

Stoke is to be the same Person who is to be clear'd of these Preferments.

* Or Mottesfount, *as I conjecture.*

He was of a good Family in the City of *Chichester*, was Born there, became *Fellow* of *New-College* in *Oxford*, Master of *Winchester*-School, and had the *Preferments* above-named bestowed on him. He lived to Preach the first Sermon in *Winchester*-Cathedral, after the return of the *Dean* and *Chapter*; which was *Aug.* 19, 1660. This Sermon, with Two or Three others, he afterwards Published, and died in 1662; leaving behind him the Character of a *Learned, Godly, and Orthodox Minister of God's Word.*

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 510.

JOSEPH GOULSON, D. D. *Prebend,*
And
Waltham, . in *Hampshire*. . . . .

I find him *Prebendary* here in *June* 1643; in which Year he was created D. D. at *Oxon*, among other Loyalists; but was Originally of the *University* of *Cambridge*. I do not find his Name in a List of those *Prebendaries* of this Church, who were the Incumbents in the Year 1645; so that possibly he had Relinged before that Time; but by his being created D. D. at *Oxon*, in that Juncture, there seems to be some ground for a Conjecture, that he had fled thither to his Majesty (as very many then did) and consequently had suffered something in his *Prebend* before he quitted it; if so, he will make a *Duplicate* here: But I leave this as a Matter of *Quære*. However 'tis certain, that he (or one of his Name) *suffer'd* in the Living of *Waltham*. He out-lived the Restoration, became *Dean* of *Chichester*, and died about the Year 1674.

LAURENCE HINTON, D. D. *Prebend,*
And
Chilbolton, R. in *Hampshire*, . . .

He had been of *Merton-College* in *Oxon*; which is all that I know more of him, save that he was Imprisoned, and died at *Chilbolton* in 1650.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 216. *Fast of the* Clergy Sequestred in Hampshire.

WILLIAM LEWIS, D. D. *Prebend,*
Masterſhip of the *Hospital* of St. *Cross*,
And
* *East-Woodham*, . in this *County*. }

* *Stoke* Dr. Lewis, who was Sequestred *from this Living, to have been the same Person with this Prebendary.* &c.

He was Born in the County of *Merioneth*, first to *Hart-Hall*, and thence Elected to a *Fellowship* of *Oriel-College* in *Oxon*. Whilst he was there, and one of the *Jun. Masters*, he was by a Party of his own Country-men, Advanced to the *Provoſtſhip* of that College; but being, it seems, too Young for that Office, and indulging himself in some Things very unbecoming of it, he was in a manner forced to Resign it, and went beyond the Seas, having gotten some Post in his Majesty's Service. At his Return he was taken into the Service of the Duke of *Buckingham*, and being to attend him in his Expedition for the Relief of *Rochel*, the King Recommended him to the University of *Oxford*, for his Doctor's Degree; in his Letters for which Purpose his Majesty tells them, that he had *Experienced his Diligence and Ability of some Affairs of Weight, wherein he had, in Foreign Parts, imployed him*; and being to *use his Person in some further Service*, thought it fit that *he should be graced with the Degree of Doctor*, &c. After his Return from that unhappy * Expedition, he had the *Prebend of Winchester*, and the *Masterſhip* above-named conferred on him; of both which (and what else he Possessed) he was Dispossessed by the Rebellion: Under which he suffered much for the *Royal Cause* (nor was the Loss of his Sons who went over to the Church of *Rome*, to be accounted as the least of those *Sufferings*) and was *Forced to fly beyond the Seas*. Into the *Masterſhip* of the *Hospital* of St. *Cross* (which is a Clergy-Preferment) the *Parliament* thrust *John L'Isle*, the infamous *President* of the *High Court of Justice*; who after Resigned it; and then it was conferred upon *Cook* the *Solicitor-General*. In 1660, Dr. *Lewis* was Restored both to that and his other Preferments, and died after the former in the Year 1667.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 357, &c.

* *Of infelicible Note as to Account.*

The Estate of the Lord Williams Lawyer in Merionethshire, was decreed forfeited for Treason, *&c. and all if* November 18, 1652. Sarah Cotsell.

Part 2. p. 216. *I take him to have been the same Person with this* Prebendary, *who was a* Native *of that County. If not, he ought to be entred in a different Article; for 'tis probable, from his being D. D. that he had been Possessed of some* Preferments, *and was being declared a Traytor, (makes it not less probable, that he must have been turned out of it. Whether Llanwyny were the Name of the* Estate, *or of a* Parish, *or neither, he left that Query.*

FRANCIS ALEXANDER, L. L. D. *Prebend,*
Houghton,
And
Crawley, R. } in *Hampshire.*

Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 600. *I take him to be the same* Dr. Alexander who was Sequestred *from both of his Livings, and I apprehend him to be the same Person with this* Prebendary.

He was Admitted to his Doctor's Degree in the Year 1610, as of *New-College* in *Oxford*; where, 'tis therefore probable, he had his Education. He was also Blunder'd in those Times.

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JOHN HARRIS, D. D. *Prebend.* He was alſo the *Warden* of St. *Mary's College* near *Winchester*; but ſuffered nothing in that Capacity; having by his great Prudence, as I have been informed, preſerved at once his *Own*, and the *Fellows* Rights there, together with his *Loyalty* and a *good Conſcience*. He was Born at *Hardwick* in *Buckinghamſhire*, became *Fellow* of *New-College* in *Oxford* in 1606, and at length *Greek Lecturer* of that *Univerſity*, in the Year 1619. He died at *Winchester* in the Year 1658; and was ſuch an Excellent Preacher, that Sir *Henry Savile* eſteemed him *Second* only to his own St. *Chryſoſtom*. What he Wrote, ſee in *Wood*, Antiq. Wood, Ant. L. 2. p. 59. 149.

EDWARD MEETKIRK, D. D. *Prebend.* He had been of *Chriſt-Church* in *Oxford*, and *Hebrew-Profeſſor* of that *Univerſity*. Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 811.

JOHN OLIVER, D. D. *Prebend.* He was the *ſame* Perſon who was alſo the *ſuffering Preſident* of *Magdalen-College* in *Oxford*: Whom ſee there.

SEBASTIAN SMITH, D. D. *Prebend.* See one of *both his Names*, and of *this Degree*, in the Church of *Wells*, and *quære* if he be the *ſame* Perſon.

JOHN CROOK, L. L. B. *Prebend.* He had been *Fellow* of *New-College* in *Oxford*; was likewiſe *Fellow* of its *Siſter College* near *Winchester*, and *Maſter* of the *Hoſpital* of St. *Mary Magdalen* near that City: But whether he loſt the *Laſt* of theſe Preferments, or not, I am not informed.

Or Halſwell, as I ſuppoſe, and D. D.

HUGH HASWELL, A. M. *Prebend*, And *Cheriton*, in *Hampſhire*.

There was one *Hugh Halſwell* of *All-Souls*, created D. D. at *Oxford*, among ſeveral other *Loyal Sufferers*, *Jan.* 16, 1642. I take him to be the *ſame* Perſon with this *Prebendary*. If not, he was doubtleſs a *Sufferer*, and ought to be inſerted in a *diſtinct Article*. Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 713.

It was the ſame Mr. Taylor, of whom more, anon, both as to his Living and his Charity.

WILLIAM TAYLOR, *Chaunterſhip* of St. *Mary Calender*, And St. *Lawrence*, *Ry*.

He was alſo *Plundered*.

ROBERT COPPING, *Minor-Canonry*.

RICHARD AYLEWARD, *Minor-Canonry*.

See a Note at Mr. *Adworth* in *Hampſhire*.

WILLIAM CLUN, *Minor-Canonry*.

EDWARD COTTON, *Minor-Canonry*.

Quære if he was the *ſame* Perſon who loſt St. *Thomas*, as I gueſs he was.

——— ———, *Minor-Canonry*.

Unleſs this *Sixth* Place was *Then* Vacant.

I muſt add concerning the *Dignitaries*, &c. of this Church, in general, that they were *moſt* of them *Plundered*, and *many* of them *Impriſoned*, &c.

WORCESTER.

JOHN PRIDEAUX, D. D. *Biſhoprick.* This moſt Learned Perſon was Born at *Stowford*, an obſcure Village in the Pariſh of *Harford*, in the County of *Devon*; became ſucceſſively *Fellow* and *Rector* of *Exeter-College* in *Oxford*; as alſo *Chaplain* to Prince *Henry*; and *afterwards* ſerved his Royal Father and Brother, King *James* and King *Charles* I. in the ſame Station. He was alſo the *King's Profeſſor of Divinity* in *Oxford*; Adorned that *Chair* with his Learned *Lectures* and *Diſputations*, for 27 Years together; and underwent the Office of *Vice-Chancellor* in that Univerſity, no leſs than Five times. During his Government of the College, the Fame of his *Learning* had brought it into ſuch Repute, that it became the Reſidence of more Great and Learned Men, eſpecially *Foreigners*, than any College in that Univerſity had *ever before* been. Among whom were *Combachius*, *Amama*, *Arcſius*, *Callendrinus*, *Zeiglerus*, and very many other Foreigners, to omit thoſe of our own Nation. In the Year 1641, he was promoted to this *Biſhoprick*; but the Troubles were at that time ſo far Advanced, that *he received little or no Profit from it, to his great Impoveriſhment*: For adhering ſtedfaſtly to his Majeſty's Cauſe, and *Pronouncing all thoſe of his Dioceſs who took up Arms againſt him, Excommunicate*; it is no Wonder that he not only ſuffered *in common* with the reſt, but even *Beyond* moſt of his Order; Being *Plundered*, and reduced to ſuch *Great Straights*, that he was Forced to *Sell his Excellent Library* to Subſiſt *himſelf* and his *Family*: And, as Dr. *Gauden*, on that occaſion, obſerves of him, he became almoſt in a Literal Senſe, *Liberum Helluo*; turning his Books *by a miraculous Faith and Patience, into Bread for himſelf and his Children*. Of which there goes this Memorable Story, That 'Towards the latter 'End of his Life, a Friend coming to ſee him, 'and ſaluting him in the common Form of *How 'doth your Lordſhip do?* Never *Better* in my 'Life, ſaid he, only I have *too great a Stomach*; 'for I have eaten that little *Plate* which the Sequeſtrators left me, I have eaten a great *Library* 'of Excellent Books, I have eaten a great deal of 'Linen, much of my *Braſs*, ſome of my *Pewter*, and now I am come to eat *Iron*, and what 'will come next I know not. By this means he was at laſt brought to ſuch *Extream Poverty*, that he would have attended the *Conferences* at the *Iſle of Wight*, as it is reported, had he not wanted wherewith to accomodate himſelf for the Journy. In this mean Condition he died, in *July* 1650, at the Houſe of his Son-in-law Dr. *Henry Sutton*, at *Bredon* in *Worceſterſhire*; leaving his Children no *Legacy*, but *Pious Poverty, God's Bleſſing, and a Father's Prayers*. Notwithſtanding which, he was attended at his Funeral by ſuch a Train of Perſons of all Ranks and Qualities, as if he had been a *Prince*. He had been in his Time, a Prodigy of *Induſtry*; inſomuch that 'tis ſaid, ſeveral Perſons of his College, who with an *unequal Conſtitution of Body*, attempted to Imitate him, perfectly Deſtroy'd themſelves by *Hard Study*. His Learning was ſo very Eminent, that the *Divinity-School* was ſcarce ever filled with ſuch a *Conſtant* and *Numerous* Auditory, as in his time: Being by ſome ſtiled *Columna Fidei orthodoxæ*, *Malleus Hereſeωn*, *Patrum Pater*, *Ingens Scholæ & Academiæ Oraculum*; and by others, it was ſaid, That in him the *Heroical Wits of* Jewell, Rainolds *and* Hooker. Wood, Ath. Vol II. p. 68, &c. See ſomething more of his Birth, &c. in Prin. Wor. of Devon. Wood, Ant. L. 2. p. 99. There is ſomething of his Sufferings in the Pref. to his Poſthumous Works, as I am informed, but I have not yet ſeen that Piece. Fuller, Church Hiſt. L. 11. Cent. 17. p. 232. Lloyd, ubi ſupra.

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Hooker, *as united into one, seemed to triumph anew.* He was moreover an Humble Man, of plain and downright Behaviour, and careless of Money, unless it was to bestow upon the Poor; to whom he was very Charitable, until, as *Lloyd* observes of him, he became *One of them himself.* I have this only to add of him, That his *Moderation* likewise was much celebrated among the *Party*; insomuch that he was by the *Lords* * appointed one of the *Sub-Committee* for Correcting what was amiss in Church matters, and settling *Peace*; and was together with Dr. *Winniffe*, Dr. *Brownrigg*, Dr. *King*, Dr. *Westfield*, and others of the Number of those *Bishops*, whom his Majesty had Promoted to please the *Party*. Which, if duly heeded, would suggest to the Great Patrons of Moderation in our Times (who are *again lifting the Party into the Saddle*) the instructive Lesson which *Mordecai* taught *Esther*, † *Think not with thy self that thou shalt escape, &c.*

† Fifth, 4, 13. *See the Catalogue of his* Learned Works *in* Wood.

CHRISTOPHER POTTER, D. D. *Deanery.*

He was Born within the Barony of *Kendall* in *Westmorland*; and was Nephew to Dr. *Barnaby Potter*, some time Bishop of *Carlisle*; whose Consecration-Sermon he preached, and succeeded him in the *Provostship* of *Queen's-College* in *Oxford*; after having been successively *Clerk*, *Taberder*, *Chaplain*, and *Fellow* of that House. He was at first a Zealous, and much Frequented *Puritanical Lecturer* at *Abingdon*; was taken off from those Courses by Arch-bishop *Laud*, by the same Interest (as I guess) made *Chaplain in Ordinary* to his Majesty, and and at last promoted to this *Deanery*. In the Year 1640, he underwent the Office of *Vice-Chancellor*, and at that time met with *some Disturbance* from the Long Parliament; but their Hand was lain much heavier upon him *afterwards*: For upon the Breaking out of the *Rebellion*, he sent all his Plate to the King, and declared that he would rather, like *Diogenes*, drink in the Hollow of his Hand, than that his Majesty should Want: For which reason it is no wonder that he *afterwards* suffered much for the King's Cause. In consideration of which, he was upon the Death of Dr. *Balcanqual*, nominated to the *Deanery* of † *Durham*; but either the Disturbances of the Times, or his own Death, which happened soon after, or Both, prevented his being *Installed*. However, he continued in the Possession of his *Provostship*, and died in his College, *March* 4, 1643, in the 56th Year of his Age: Being, as his *Epitaph* well observes, by the Goodness of God, delivered from *Beggary*, *Banishment*, *Imprisonment* and such like Misery, which would certainly have attended him, had his Life been drawn out to a greater Length. He was a Person esteemed by all that knew him, to be *Learned* and *Religious*; Exemplary in his *Behaviour* and *Discourse*, Courteous in his *Carriage*, and of a *Sweet* and *Obliging Nature*, and *Comely Presence*. But he was more especially remarkable for his *Charity* to the Poor: For tho' he had a Wife and many Children, and expected daily to be *Sequestred*, yet he continued his usual Liberality to them; having on hearing Dr. *Hammond's* Sermon concerning Charity, at St. *Paul's*, experimented (and bore Testimony on Trial, to) the Truth of that Doctor's *Assertion*, That Charity to the Poor, was the way to grow Rich. As for his Works, it must be known, that an *Answer* of his to a Book written by *Knot* the Jesuit, produced that *Reply* from *Knot*, which occasioned Mr. *Chillingworth's* Incomparable Book, The *Religion of Protestants*, &c. What else Dr. *Potter* wrote, see in *Wood*. I have only this to add of him, that tho' I was obliged to mention him at *Durham*, because he had a Nomination to the *Deanery* there, yet I have chosen to give the Account of him at *This* Church, which was the *Scene* of his *Sufferings*: And that his *Death* happened just timely enough to have Successors nominated (and consequently intitled to an Equitable Right) in *Both* Deaneries; who were accordingly *Afterwards* the Sufferers in them. The Person who succeeded in *This* Deanery, was

RICHARD HOLDSWORTH, D. D. *Deanery*,

Masterſhip of *Emanuel-College* in *Cambridge*,
Margaret-Profeſſorſhip of *Divinity* in that *Univerſity*,
Arch-deaconry of *Huntington* in the *Church* of *Lincoln*,
Divinity-Readers Place at *Greſham-College*,
St. *Peter's-Poor*, R. in *London*, . .
And
Another *Living* (the Name of which I cannot learn) given him by the Earl of *Rutland*. .

He was the Son of a Worthy Divine of *both* his Names, and Born at *Newcaſtle upon Tyne* (where his Father was *Miniſter*) in the Year 1590. He was Bred at St. *John's College* in *Cambridge*; of which he was *Scholar*, *Fellow*, and at laſt Elected † *Maſter*; but whether he was after Forced to Quit that Maſterſhip for that Rectory, I know not. He had been ſome time Chaplain to Sir *Henry Hobart*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common-Pleas; and had a *Living* given him in the Weſt-Riding of *Yorkſhire*, which he Exchanged for the *Rectory* of St. *Peter's-Poor*. Where he became a moſt Noted Preacher, and was much Followed, more eſpecially by the *Puritans*. And indeed he ſeems to have been the moſt Celebrated Preacher of his Time. Once, as he was Preaching at *Mercers-Chapel*, on the Acclamation made to *Herod*, the Auditory ſeveral times *Hummed* him in ſuch a manner, that he could not be *Heard*; inſomuch that he was forced to call out to them more than once, *I pray remember the Text.* Nor muſt it be omitted, that at another time, when he ſaw them throng in great Multitudes to Hear him Preach, he diſmiſſed them with the *Prayers and an Homily*; endeavouring to periwade the Giddy People of thoſe Times, not to have Mens Perſons in Admiration, and to Prefer the Publick Offices of the Church to the Private Performances of any the Beſt Man whatſoever. Whilſt he continued diſcharging the Offices of a moſt Faithful Paſtor, at his Rectory of St. *Peter's-Poor*, the *Great Sickneſs* happned in 1625; which, however, could not drive him from his Paſtoral Charge: And during his Reſidence there likewiſe, he was † choſen *Divinity Reader* at *Greſham-College*; afterwards he was Elected to the *Maſterſhip* of St. *John's College* in *Cambridge*, as is before ſaid; but Quitting it, he was choſen *Maſter* of *Emanuel-College* in that Univerſity; and was (ſaid Old Dr. *Chadderton*, who had Reſigned that *Maſterſhip* ſome time before, but was ſtill living in the College) *The only* Maſter *that ever he ſaw in that Houſe*; ſo excellently well did he diſcharge that Government, as he did afterwards the Office of * *Vice-Chancellor*, which he ſeveral times underwent with Univerſal Approbation; particularly in the Beginning of the Troubles; at which time he was not ſuffered to continue out his Year, but forced to leave the Univerſity, and Retire, firſt into

Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 308. *Newc.* Rep. *Eccleſ.* Vol. I. p. 556. *Lloyd*, Mem. p. 437, &c.

His Life by Dr. Preſton, Prefixt to his Lectures.

Left at the Head of Queen's College.

Perſec. Und. p. 8.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 144.

Lloyd, Mem. p. 344.

* *See that Church.*

Lloyd, ibid.

He had been alſo Preb. *of* Lincoln: *Whether he was ſo at the time of his Sufferings*, quere.

† *In* 1615.

* *About* 1630: *and about three Years after* End *the Vice-Chancellorſhip of* Huntington, *then confer'd on him.*

He was alſo nominated one of the Aſſembly *of* Divines. *Scots Coll.* p. 43.

* *Viz. in the Years* 1640, 1641, 1642.

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into the Country, thence to *London*, where he lay concealed for some Time; and endeavouring to Retire from thence again, was seized and brought before the *Parliament*, who committed him Prisoner, first to *Ely-House*, and afterwards (to encrease his Expences) to the *Tower*, where he was detained near Four Years at a vast Expence and Trouble, being (the Words of Dr. *Pierson*) *Ad mortem usq; Carceribus maceratus*. The Crimes at that Time alledg'd against him, were getting *His Majesty's Declarations Printed*, and *Licenping* the *King's Books*; the latter Part of which Charge, the Dr. with very good Reason, utterly denied: For, said he, I could not be so fawny to Licence what the King commanded to be Printed; but indeed, said he, I gave the Printer a strict Charge, punctually to execute his Majesty's Commands. About the same Time also that he was seized and Imprisoned, he was Sequestred from his *Mastership* and *Rectory* of St. *Peter's-Poor*; having been likewise Plundered, as very many others of the *London Ministers* then were. After about Four Years Imprisonment (as is before said) having procured very great Security, he obtained his Liberty, on Condition, not to go Twenty Miles out of *London*. Whilst he was thus Imprisoned, the Univerity of *Cambridge* unanimously chose him to the *Margaret-Professorship*, in the room of Dr. *Ward*, then Dead; the Title of which (and if I mistake not the * *Burthen* too) they permitted him to Enjoy; but took care, by an Order of the *House*, dated in *October* 1643, that he should not be Admitted, nor receive any of the Profits, until he had satisfied the Justice of the Parliament. After this he was, as I apprehend, again possessed of his Living (at least his *Pulpit*) of St. *Peter's-Poor*; but soon after the Parliament had voted *no more Addresses to his Majesty*, he was again seized, for Preaching a smart *Sermon* against that Resolution of the House; and by the *Committee of Safety*, once more Imprisoned: At which Time that *Committee* did him the great Honour to declare, that *If he was permitted to Preach, he would undo all that they had done*. But obtaining his Liberty again some time after, he continued to Preach as often as he could get a Pulpit. Whilst his Majesty was at *Holdenby-House*, he Requested that this excellent Doctor might be allowed to Attend him, among the other Divines whom he then sent for; but this was utterly denied: Yet he was afterwards permitted to wait on his Majesty at *Hampton-Court*, where he conferred on him this *Deanery*, which he then accepted (altho' he foresaw that he could not reap any Profit from it) notwithstanding he had some Years before refused the Bishoprick of *Bristol*; on purpose, saith *Lloyd*, that he might with the better Grace defend *Episcopacy*, when he had no Personal Concern in the Order. However, the Times allowed him not to be Installed, as I think. After this the King again desired that he might attend him at the *Isle of Wight*; but it was not * granted. Not long after came on the *Monstrous* and *most Damnable Murther* of his *Sacred Majesty*, which so deeply affected this most Loyal and Excellent Person, that he never enjoy'd himself, or his Health after; but by continual *Prayers*, *Fastings*, *Tears* and *Grief*, contracted a *Black Jaundice*, and other Disorders, which ended not but with his Life, in the *August* following that *Bloody January*. 'Tis very observable, that when his Friends endeavour'd to comfort him in his last Sickness, by telling him, that he was going to be taken from the Evil to come; he replied, with some Vehemence, *No no! I foresee from the Good to come*; having then upon his Mind a strong Persuasion of the Restoration of the *Church* and *Monarchy*, which after happen'd. He died in the Fifty Eighth Year of his Age; and was a Man of a † Comely Personage, of a convenient Stature, and a graceful Aspect; of a most holy Conversation, a sprightly Wit, and a transient Anger, but a perpetual Zeal. In a Word, he was a Person of an unspotted Life, which he past over in a chaste Celibacy; and was thereby enabled to bequeath his Estate to Pious Uses, and his Books to his College. It will possibly be thought no mean Part of his Character to add, that he was an intimate Friend of Bishop *Brownrigg's*, who drew up his Epitaph; part of which (because that excellent *Bishop* can be so little suspected of Flattery) I shall here set down, to, compleat his Character, *Preco eximius,—S. S. Scripturæ Interpres celeberrimus,—Præfectus integerrimus,—Sanctæ Doctr. Eccl. Angl. custodem Assertor,—Divitiarum pium contemptor,—Eleemosynarum Quotidianus Largitor,—Sanctus & severus*—&c. And indeed the great Value which his Majesty had for him, and the University's Choice of him for their *Professor* in his Absence, under his Imprisonment, and to the Provoking of such Powerful and Prevalent Enemies, seem to lay a sufficient Foundation for believing all these great Things of him. I shall only add, That he was a Person of such great *Modesty*, that he never Published (himself) more than one Sermon; nor did he Print that until his Majesty had no less than Three Times laid his Commands on him. But after his Death, his *Prælectiones*, and a Volume of his Sermons were also made Publick.

Ubi supra.

Qverel Cantab. p. 7.

* For if I judge aright his Connections to the Affairs about London, was sometimes after taken off, and he had liberty to go where he would, as at Ingham Chain was lengthened to reach as far as Cambridge.

† As the Author of his Life Characterizes him.

EDWARD THORNBOROUGH, D. D. { *Arch-deaconry of Worcester*, *Canonry-Resid.*, And *Prebend of Preston*, } in the Church of *Salisbury*.

He was Son of Dr. *John Thornborough*, some time Bishop of this Church; Educated, as I conjecture, at *Christ-Church* in *Oxford* (because I find him created D. D. of that *House* in the Year 1636.) and had been Admitted to the *Arch-deaconry Aug.* 3. 1629. He died in the Year 1645; which being so far up in the Rebellion, I judge it a sufficient Ground to think, that he had *suffered* in this *Arch-deaconry* before his Death; nor have I any other Authority for his * *Sufferings*. The Case of his Successor was unquestionable; who was

* Viz. in the Arch-deaconry; but as to the Canonry I can be positive.

WILLIAM HODGES, D. D. *Arch-deacony of Worcester.*

To which he was Admitted *May* 30, 1645. He was of *Exeter-College* in *Oxford*, and Promoted to this Dignity by Dr. *Prideaux*, then Bishop of this See, whose Daughter he had some Time before Married. He was about the same Time one of the *Vicars* of *Bampton* in *Oxfordshire*; and there seems to be some ground for a Conjecture, that he left that Place on the *Ordinance for Pluralities*. He was likewise *Rector* of *Ripple* in *Worcestershire*, and was allowed to keep that Living throughout the whole Usurpation. In 1661 he was created D. D. at *Oxford*, and died in 1676.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 45.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 823.

GILES THORNBOROUGH, * D. D. *Canonry.*

* If I do not mistake his Degree.

He was Nephew to Dr. *Thornborough* the Bishop of this *Diocese* before-mentioned; was Admitted to this *Canonry* in the Year 1629, and died in 1663. He was also *Vicar* of *Cawley*, and of *Wolverley* in this County; but whether he left both, or either of those *Vicarages*, I am not informed.

Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 628. Vol. II. p. 3.

FRANCIS

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Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 740.

FRANCIS CHARLET, A. M. *Canonry*, And * *Salwarp*, R. in *Worcestershire*, . . .

* *To some fewer, and to very imperfect Notices which I have recovered, Mr.* Giles Wooley, *whom the Abridgment (p. 344) makes Ejected from this* Living *(or Mr.* William Wetherncote, *whom the Abridgment (Ibid.) makes Ejected from* Cropthorn *in the same County; but I think the former of those; otherwise* Cropthorn *is the* Living, *and* Wetherncote *the Successor) is said to come in on Dr.* Charles. *That Charles is, as I believe, by a mistake of the Transcriber, written for* Charlet, *and that Charles I should think, to be the same Person with this* Prebendary: *Only I know not how to reconcile it with what* Wood *seems plainly to intimate, viz. That this* Prebendary *was no other than A. M. at the Time of his Death. There was indeed one Dr.* John Charles *a Prebendary of this Church, but he died in 1640. Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 819. If this Dr.* Charles *of* Salwarp *was a different Person from this* Prebendary, *then he ought to be entred in a different Article, &c. Quare further of this whole Matter.*

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 825.

ANTHONY TYRINGHAM, B. D. *Canonry*, And * *Tyringham*, R. in *Buckinghamshire*.

* *As I conjecture; for I have no absolute Certainty, that this* Prebendary *was the same Mr.* Anthony Tyringham *with the Rector of 1658 Living. I only guess likewise, from this Rector's most* barbarous Usage, *which follows, that he was* Sequestred.

Some have made Arthur Tyringham mentioned by Dr. Heylin in his Life of Land (p. 60.) Possibly he is too the same Person with this Mr. Tyringham, and there is some mistake in the Christian Name. Bates. Rolt. p. 227, &c.

Where this worthy Person was Born, or in what *University* he was *Educated*, I know not. If this *Prebendary* and this *Rector*, were, as I take them to have been, the *same* Person, he met with such barbarous Usage from the Rebels, as almoft exceeds Belief: For he was seized, with Two of his Nephews, on the Road, near *Stony-Stratford*, by a Party of *Dragoons* from *Ailsbury*; who presently Robbed them of their *Horses*, *Money* and *Cloaths*, and sent them away Prisoners to their *Garrison*. When they were got about a Mile on their Way towards it, the small Party, to whom they were committed, make a Halt, and begin to strip them something nearer than the main Party had before done, and commanded this Reverend Person to take off his *Cassock*; who not making too much haste to obey their Orders, one of the *Dragoons cut him through the Hat into the Head, and with another Blow, cut him over the Fingers*, and pretending that they made Resistance, fired a Musquet at one of his *Nephews*; and then Rifled and Plunder'd them of what had been before left; Two of them withal returning to the Body, called for Assistance; upon which the Whole, or at least a great Part of them, hasten up, and one Captain *Pollard*, without ever examining the Matter, makes directly to this Mr. *Tyringham*, and striking a full Blow at him with his Sword, cuts his Arm and Cubit-Bones, cross the Elbow, almoft in funder; upon which his Arm presently hung down dangling by his Side. Nor would the barbarous Villains, until after a long Time, and very much Intreaty, suffer it to be bound up with a Ribband, which one of his *Nephews* offered him for that Purpose. After this, they are again set upon some tired Jades, and in about *Four Hours Time, with much loss of Blood*, and *quite Fainting*, Mr. *Tyringham* and his *Nephews* are brought to *Whitchurch*, within Two Miles of *Ailesbury*; where they again *miserably abuse* him, and *Plunder* him the *Third* Time; taking from him then *His Boots, his Jerkin, his Hat and Cap*: And in this miserable Manner, after an Hour's Riding more, in *Cold Weather, and dark Night*, they bring him to *Ailesbury*; where the *Surgeons* the next Day, were forced to cut off his Arm; the loss of which he bore with incredible Patience and Magnanimity; telling the Rebels at that Time, that notwithstanding all their ill Usuage of him, he hoped he should *live to see them Hang'd*. He was under Cure at the Time when the *Mercury*, which contains this *Relation* was written; and there were then great Hopes of his Recovery; but whether he did actually survive or not, I am not informed: This only I am sure of, that he did not live to see the *Restoration*; and therefore, probably, fail'd in his Hopes of seeing *Justice* done upon the *Villanous Authors* of his *Miseries*. I know nothing more of him, save that he had a Brother called *Edward*, who was one of the Gentlemen of the *Privy-Chamber* to his Majesty, and lost his Life in his Service, the Year before this barbarous Outrage happen'd, being Killed by another Party of the *Rebells*.

NATH. TOMKINS, D. D. *Canonry*. . .

He was Son of *Thomas Tomkins* an Eminent and Learned *Musician*, who had been Gentleman of his Majesty's *Chapel-Royal*; and was at length *Organist* there. He was Admitted to this *Preferment* in *May* 1629, and died Possessed of it in the Year 1681. He had also the *Rectory* of *Broadway* in *Worcestershire*; but whether he lost that likewise, I know not.

Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 799.

NATH. GILES, D. D. *Canonry*. . . . See *Windsor-Chapel*.

WILLIAM SMITH, D. D. *Canonry*, And *Tredington*, R. in *Worcestershire*, . . .

He was Educated at *Wadham-College* in *Oxford*, had been *Fellow* there, and was by the *Founders* as yet Living, nominated the *Third Warden* of that *College* in 1616; and afterwards underwent the Office of *Vice-Chancellor*. He was Admitted to this *Canonry* about the Year 1638, near upon which Time he Resigned his *Wardenship*. When he was deprived of his *Preferments*, he lived for some Time at least, retiredly in *Oriel-College*, and died in * 1658; having, as it seems, with great *Meekness* and *Patience*, undergone his *Sufferings*.

Wood, Ath. I. p. 326.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 979.

Lloyd, Memo. p. 141.

* 1656. *Faith* Lloyd, *Ibid.*

HENRY WRIGHT, D. D. *Canonry*, And *Stretton-Grandham cum Aspperton*, V. in *Herefordshire*. . . . .

The *Tithes* of his Living were Sequestred by the *Committee of Hereford*, *June* 23, 1646; tho' he was not *Himself* Sequestred until the 12th of *September* Following: And it was a very common Practice in those Times, first to secure the *Tithes* of a Living about the *Beginning of Harvest*, and then to Try and Condemn the *Minister* at their Pleasure. The Reason alledged in the Order for Sequestring Dr. *Wright*'s Tithes, was, That he had for several Years absented *himself*, and made his constant Residence at *Worcester*, being a *Garrison of the Enemy*. But the Order for Sequestring and Formally Ejecting his *Person*, mentions moreover, in these General Words, his *Scandalous and Evil Life*; and then adds several Particulars of his *Malignancy*; which is evermore the Sting in the Tail of these Orders. He lived to the *Restoration*; but had contracted so many Debts during the Sequestration, that he lived and died *Poor*.

One of both his Names that been some time Vicar of Newnham *in* Hertf. *Shaers.* *hene.* Rep. Eccles. Vol. I. p. 849.

STEPHEN BOUGHTON, A. M. *Canonry*, And *Sub-deanery of the Chapel-Royal*, worth 100*l. per Annum*.

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THOMAS LAURENCE, D. D. *Canonry.*

See *Baliol-College* in *Oxford.*

HERBERT CROFTS, D. D. *Canonry.*

See *Hereford-Cathedral.*

ROBERT WHITE, D. D. *Canonry.*

See *Norwich-Cathedral*, and *quere* if this be the same *Robert White* who is *there* mentioned.

—— ——, . *Minor-Canonry.*
—— ——, . *Minor-Canonry.*

Or whatever other Name is given to those in this *Cathedral*, who Read the Daily Service; which, 'tis probable, are more than Two; though being ignorant of the State of this *Cathedral*, I content my self at present with that Number.

This is the *Best Account* that I am able to give the Reader of this *Cathedral*; of the Constitution of which (as is just now said) I am wholly uninformed: Insomuch that I know not whether there be any *Chaunter*, *Chancellor of the Church*, *Treasurer*, &c. belonging to it: Nor whether the *Canons* here mentioned are Residentiaries, or only the same as *Prebendaries* in other *Churches*. Nor do I know the Number of either; although I have repeated my Requests to this *Church* for Information in that and other matters; as I have likewise to the Right Reverend Father in God the *Bishop* of it: Who was pleased, more than once, with great *Courtesie*, to admit me to him, after I was engaged in this *Undertaking*; as likewise to give, or rather *assign* me some Assistance in it: For I have not yet been able to get his Lordship's Informations out of those Hands, to which he had committed his *Characters*, in order to be Transcribed, and Transmitted to me. Whether the *List* of, or any thing relating to, *this Cathedral*, be among his Lordship's other *Observations*, I cannot say, nor any thing else of that matter; save that I retain the same *Grateful Sence* of his Lordship's *Favours*, as if they had taken the desired Effect, and been as *useful* and *serviceable* to me, as his Lordship Kindly and Generously *intended* them.

Y O R K.

JOHN WILLIAMS, D.D. *Arch-bishoprick.*

Wood, Ath. *Vol.* I. p. 803.

The Account of this *Great Prelate* is so interwoven with the Histories of those Times, that I shall but just mention some Few Things of him. He was a Gentleman of one of the most Ancient Families in *Wales*, Born in *Carnarvonshire*, Educated at St. *John's College* in *Cambridge*, of which he was *Fellow*; and afterwards became Chaplain to *Thomas* Lord *Egerton*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, one of the *Prelors* of his Univerfity, Rector of *Waldgrave* in *Northamptonshire*, as likewife of *Dinam* and *Grafton*, Two other Livings; *Refidentiary* and *Prebendary* of *Lincoln*, *Prebendary* of *Peterborough*, and had a *Donative* alfo in *Wales*; became likewife *Maſter* of the *Savoy*, Chaplain to his Majeſty, *Dean* of *Salisbury*, *Dean* of *Weſtminſter*, was ſworn of the *Privy Council*, and in 1621, Promoted to the *Biſhoprick* of *Lincoln*; as alſo about the ſame time, by the Intereſt of the Duke of *Buckingham*, made *Lord Keeper* of the Great Seal; being the *Laſt* Clergyman that ever had, and probably ever may have that *Truſt* committed to him. In 1641, he was advanced to this *Archiepiſcopal See*, and was at the Head of the *Proteſting Biſhops* ſoon after; for which he was 18 Weeks *Impriſoned* in the *Tower*, and *afterwards* ſuffered much for his Majeſty's *Cauſe*. He was once *Aſſaulted*, and had his Robes Torn from his Back. He was alſo *Plunder'd*, as I find by an Order of the *Houſe of Commons*, dated *Feb.* 18, 1648, which commanded his Plate to be Melted down for the Uſe of the *Common-Wealth*. After this, he retired to *Wales*, where he Died, at *Glodedd*, near *Aberconway*, in 1649. I purpoſely omit what is ſaid concerning his Favouring and Supporting the *Party*, his *Conniveſcie* with Dr. *Heylin*, his *Cenſure* in the *Star-Chamber*, and holding out his *Caſtle* of *Aberconway* againſt his Majeſty, *&c.* as being too long, and admitting of more to be ſaid *Pro* and *Con*, than I have either *Room* or *Leiſure* here to Inſert. The Reader may ſee theſe things handled at large in his *Life* by Biſhop *Hacket*, and in *Hanmar's Apology* for him. Nor am I very ſollicitous whether he was a *Rebel*, as the *Abridgment* would make him, or not: For if he continued Faithful to the *Royal Cauſe*, then he is an unqueſtionable Inſtance of one who ſuffered much for it: Or, if he was what ſome contend for, a Favourer of the *Party*, or at leaſt, more a *Politician* than became a *Clergyman*, then I hope his *Great Sufferings*, in common with the moſt Faithful and Loyal of all the *Biſhops*, will Read a *Uſeful* and *Inſtructive* Leſſon to the *Moderate Men* and Politicians of Our Times.

Scapt. Cowley's Copy of Verſes to him on his Engagement.

And Abridged by Mr. Phillips.

P. 30. *The Book ſo called is ſaid in his Defence by Biſhop Hacket, Mr. Phillips, and Mr. Hanmer. The Forms of which, at leaſt (as is plain from p.* 70.*) are*

Abridger *had ſeen.* *See in* Wood *what he wrote.*

JOHN SCOT, D. D. *Deanery.* . . .
Prebend of Teckerington in this *Church*, } *How diſhonourably he got this Deanery, ſee in Hacket's Life of Bp. Williams, P.* 207.
And
Barwick in *Elmet*, R. in *Yorkſhire*,
worth 360 *l. per Annum.* . . .

Wood, Ath. *Vol.* I. *p.* 649.

He was Admitted to the *Living* in 1629, and Died in the *King's-Bench*-Priſon, very poor, in the Year 1644. He was then ſucceeded by

RICHARD MARSH, D. D. *Deanery*,
Arch-deaconry of *York*, . . .
Prebend of *Huſtwait* in this *Church*,
Prebend of *Southwell*, ...
Prebend of *Rippon*, ...
Briſtal, V.
Bourſon, V.
And } in *Yorkſhire*.
Halifax, V. worth
200 *l. per Annum.*

Wood, Ath. *Vol.* I. *p.* 889, 866. *Vol.* II. *p.* 822.

The Eſtate of one John Marſh, D. D. who *is ſaid* to *have been* Late of *Halifax* in the County of *York*, was *declared Eſcheated for Treaſon*, *by an Act* of November 18, 1652. *Scob.* Collect. *Part* 2. *p.* 31. *Whether I have miſtaken the* Chriſtian *Name of that Dr. Marſh who was Sequeſtred from* Halifax (*tho I think, I can be pretty poſitive, I have not.* See Wood, *Ath. Vol.* I. *p.* 889.) *or whether the Act miſtook* John Marſh *for* Richard Marſh, *Or elſe again, whether there might be one Dr.* John Marſh, *as well as Dr* Richard Marſh, *who was either ſome time Reſident at, or ſome otherwiſe* Related *to* Halifax. *I know not. If the* Latter *was the Caſe, then* Dr. John Marſh *ought to be entred in a diſtinct* Article: *For the* Halifax, *the Place by which it is deſcribed in the Act, might not be his Living, yet 'tis probable from his being D. D. that he had ſome* Preferment *or other; and 'tis no leſs probable, from his being declared a* Traytor, *that he was* Turned *out of it, whatever it might be. However,* Quere.

He was Born at *Finkamſted* in *Hertfordſhire*, and Educated in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*; but created D. D. at *Oxford* in 1636. He had been Chaplain to Arch-biſhop *Laud*, to his Majeſty, and to Dr. *Mathews*, Arch-biſhop of *York*. In 1614, he obtained the *Vicariage* of *Briſtal*, in 1625, the *Prebend* of *Southwell*; and the *Archdeaconry* of *York*, the *Prebend* of *Huſtwait*, the *Prebend* of *Rippon*, and the *Vicariage* of *Halifax* in

The ſame other Information that I have, make him to have been Fellow of All-Souls-College *in* Oxford.

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in the Year 1634. When he got the *Vicaridge* of *Bourſon*, I do not find. Perchance it was ſome time during the War, after he had been *diſpoſſeſſed* of one or both of his other *Vicaridges*; and it may be particularly, on his Loſing that of *Halifax*: which I find Sequeſtred from him for *Delinquency*, to the Uſe of the Forces under the Lord *Fairfax*, in 1642. Tho' if I gueſs aright, he loſt the *Vicaridge* of *Bourſon* alſo, not long after. On the Death of Dr. *Scot* before mentioned, his Majeſty, then at *Oxford*, Nominated him to this *Deanery*; but the *Conſultors* would not permit him to be *Elected*, much leſs *Inſtalled*, until the Reſtoration: When the *Former* of theſe was performed, *Aug.* 17, 1660, and the *Latter*, Three Days after. He lived a very little time to enjoy this Great Dignity; for his Death hapned *Oct.* 13, 1663.

But Wood ſaith, he got the Vicaridge of Halifax about the Beginning of the Year 1633. Wood. I believe is moſt probable. Ath. Vol. I. p. 822.

Lloyd, ſpeaking of him under the wrong Name of Samuel, ſaith that he underwent Two Sequeſtrations, Three cloſe Impriſonments, and was ſix times by Force ſilenced in his Pulpit. But perchance this belongs to Dejanes *Adam, the Suffering Chancellor of Chichester, which Two Perſons, 'tis certain, that Author hath confounded. Mem. p. 103*

We have one or more Sermons extant.

GEORGE STANHOPE, D. D. *Chanterſhip,*
Canonry Reſid. . . . . . }
And
Prebend of *Driffield*, annexed to the *Chauntry*. . . . . }

He was Admitted to this *Dignity* in the Year 1631, had been *Chaplain* to their Majeſties King *James* I. and King *Charles* I *Rector* of *Wheldrake* in *Yorkſhire* (but whether he loſt that Living or not, I cannot ſay) and was *Grandfather* to the preſent Learned and Excellent *Dean* of *Canterbury*; who hath further told me, that he was * *Driven to Doors with Eleven Children*, and died in the Year 1644.

Wood. Ath. Vol. I. p. 831.

* *Which ſeems to make it probable, that he loſt the Living of* Wheldrake *alſo. If he had not, by the time of his* Death, ſuffered *in the* Revenues *of his* Chauntry *and* Canonry; *and when he was* Turned to Doors, *was diſpoſſeſſed of his* Living *only, then he muſt be reſtored to the Temporal Loſt: Nor could there be any* Suffering Chaunter *in this* Church; *unleſs ſome other Perſon was nominated to that* Dignity *before the* Reſtoration.

PHINEAS HUDSON, D. D. *Chancellorſhip,*
Canonry-Reſid. . . . . . }
And
Prebend of *Laghton*, which is annex'd to the *Chancellorſhip*. . . . . }

Wood. Ath. Vol. I. p. 722.

He was originally of *Cambridge*, but incorporated D. D. at the Univerſity of *Oxford*, in the Year 1602. He had this Dignity conferred upon him *Sept.* 26, 1611, and died about the latter End of 1646; By which time the *Rebellion* was ſo far Advanced, and the Confuſions ſo Univerſal, that there is no queſtion to be made, but he had Suffered in the Revenues of his *Dignity*; which is hereby further Confirmed, for that it was not Filled up again, until *after* the Reſtoration.

We publiſhed one Sermon, at leaſt.

———, . *Treaſurerſhip*. I find ſuch a *Dignity* mentioned in the *Valor Beneficiorum*; but whether it be a *diſtinct Preferment*, or one choſen out of the other Dignitaries or Prebendaries, to execute this Office, I know not. If it be the *Latter*, then *One* muſt be diſcounted from the Number of this *Liſt*.

JOHN COSIN, *D. D. Arch-deacony* of the *Eaſt-Riding*.

See *Peterborough-Cathedral*.

JOHN NEILE, B. D. *Arch-deaconry* of *Cleveland*,
Prebend of *North Newbald* in this *Church*,
Prebend of *Southwell*, ...
34 *Prebend* in the *Church* of *Durham*,
And
Beeford in *Holderneſs*, R. in this *County*.

Wood. Ath. Vol. I. p. 943. Vol. II. p. 405. 864.

He was Born at *Weſtminſter*, and Educated at *Pembroke-Hall* in *Cambridge*; where he was *Scholar* and *Fellow* ſucceſſively; and was one of the Seven *Johns*, ſo Famous in the Univerſity about the Year 1630. After he left the Univerſity, he was taken into the Family of that Great Prelate, the moſt Reverend Father in God *Richard Neile*, Arch-biſhop of *York*, his Uncle, whoſe Domeſtick Chaplain he was; and was in ſome little time preferred by him to the *Rectory* of *Beeford* in *Holderneſs* in *Yorkſhire*, and to a *Prebend* in the *Metropolitical Church* of *York*, as alſo to Another in the *Collegiate Church* of *Southwell* in *Nottinghamſhire*; and not long after he was made *Arch-deacon* of *Cleveland* in *Yorkſhire*; and by the Reſignation of a *Near Relation*, he became *Prebendary* of the *Cathedral Church* of *Durham*, about the Year 1636. All theſe Preferments he was poſſeſs'd of *before* the Civil Wars, or *about that time*; but becauſe he could *never comply with the then Prevailing Party, againſt* the King and *the* Church, *he was Turned out of all his Preferments, and deprived of a Subſiſtence*, among many other Worthy Men. After the Siege at *York*, he was forced to Fly to *Scarborough*, where he very narrowly miſt being Slain in the Caſtle, and from thence Fled from Place to Place, till at length he ventur'd to ſettle at *Farnfield* in *Nottinghamſhire*; where by the Severity of the Rebels, he was Reduced to ſuch Want, as to diſpoſe of Part of his Library; but after ſome little time, by Entertaining and Teaching Gentlemens Sons, and ſome other Endeavours, he made a hard ſhift to live till the Year 1660. I muſt not omit to acquaint you with one *Extraordinary Inſtance* of the Divine Goodneſs to him in the time of his Sufferings, which he *often* mentioned with great Thankfulneſs to God: A Kinſman of his Wife's, in kindneſs to him and his Family, had lett them a Farm for Twenty Pounds a Year, which was worth much more; but the Gentleman who lett them this Farm, was forced at laſt (in thoſe Hard Times) to diſpoſe of That Part of his Eſtate where this Farm lay; but however, engaged the *Purchaſer* to let his Kinſman, Mr. *Neile*, have the Farm on ſtill at the ſame Rent; but as ſoon as the *Purchaſer* was Fully Poſſeſt of the Eſtate, he ſent a very *ſurly Meſſage* to Mr. *Neile*, and let him know, that unleſs he *punctually* paid his Rent at the next *Rent-Day*, he would turn him out of his Farm. Mr. *Neile* receiving this Meſſage, was very much Troubled, as well he might, this Farm helping to Support him; as alſo becauſe he could not tell how to *Raiſe ſuch a Sum of Money*, at ſuch ſhort Warning. At the Day the Gentleman ſent for his Money, which Mr. *Neile* had not by him: However, the Servant that came, being importunate, Mr. *Neile* deſired him to ſtay an Hour or two, and he would endeavour to ſatisfie him. He goes from him to his Wife to conſult what to do; and at laſt they reſolved (*viz.*) with little Hope of Succeſs) to endeavour to borrow *Part* or *All* of the Rent, of ſome Neighbour. In order to this, Mrs. *Neile* went up into the Chamber to Dreſs her ſelf to go out with her Husband; and though ſhe

In 1613.

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'she staid not very long there, when she came 'to him again, she was exceedingly Amazed, to 'see a *Table covered with Money*, brought to him 'without their seeking, and which God was pleas'd almost miraculously to send them, in their great 'Distress, when otherwise, in all probability, *They and their Family must have been utterly undone.* 'This Money came from the Hands of that Re'verend and Worthy *Fellow-Sufferer* with, and 'kind Friend to the *Loyal Clergy*, Dr. *Hammond*; 'who was intrusted to distribute the Charity of 'several well-disposed Persons. There was a 'constant Correspondence by Letters betwixt Dr. '*Hammond* and Mr. *Neile*, tho' they never, I think, 'saw each other. After King *Charles* II. came in, 'Mr. *Neile* was Restored to all his Preferments, 'had a *Mandamus* for his Doctor's Degree, and 'was made *Chaplain* in *Ordinary* to his Majesty, 'and was nominated to the *Deanery* of *York*, but 'mist of it. About the Year 1669, he was presen'ted to the *Vicaridge* of *North-Allerton* in *Yorkshire*, 'and exchanged his *Rectory* of *Bexford* for that 'of *Sisshow* near *North-Allerton*. About the Year '1673, he was, by his Majesty's special Favour '(upon the Death of the Right Reverend Dr. '*Wilkins*, *Bishop* of *Chester*) made *Dean* of *Ripon*, 'where he died *April* 14, 1675, and there lies 'Buried.

1674. *Wood*, Ath. *Vol.* II. *p.* 405.

I have nothing more to add, but that I received this Account from a Son of this worthy Person, who was lately, and I hope still is, Living, and Successor to his Father in the *Vicaridge* of *North-Allerton*.

William Robinson, D. D. *Archdeacony of Nottingham.*

Wood, Ath. *Vol.* I. *p.* 749, 855. 875. *Newc.* Repert. Eccles. *Vol.* I. *p.* 925. The History of the Univ. and Colledges of Cambridge, *p.* 42. *Harris* in *Ware's Bishops*, *p.* 42. He died in 1642; and therefore *Quære* whether he * suffered any Thing before that Time (either in *This*, or any other Preferments) as also whether any one succeeded, and consequently suffered in the *Arch-deacony*, before the *Restoration*. He was *Brother* by the *Mother's* Side, to *Arch-bishop Laud*, was Admitted to this Dignity in 1635, had also a *Prebend* of *Westminster*, a *Prebend* of St. *David's*, the *Rectory* of *Bingham* in *Nottinghamshire*, and the Living of *Long-Whatton* in *Leicestershire*.

Andrew Bing, D. D. *Sub-deanery*, . . *Prebend* of *Giryendall* in this *Church*, And *Arch-deacony* of *Norwich*. . . .

Wood, Ath. *Vol.* I. *p.* 718, 815.

He had been *Fellow* of *Peter-House* in *Cambridge*, and *Hebrew-Professor* of that *University*. He was Admitted to the *Arch-deacony* of *Norwich* in 1618, but had been several Years before Admitted to this *Sub-deanery*, *viz.* in 1606. However he was the last that appears on the *Books* of this *Church*, to have been Admitted to it; and that is the only Authority I have for ranking him in this List. The Reader is once for all to take notice, that *This* is the Case of all those of the following *Prebendaries*, from whom I shall make a *Reference* to this *Note*.

† *Unless this Third Canonry (for if I mistake not there are but* Three *in this* Church) *was also possessed at that Time by any of the other* Dignitaries.

* *Canonry-Resid.*

Thomas Paske, D. D. *Prebend* of *Uskelfe*.

See *Clare-Hall* in *Cambridge*.

Samuel Ward, D. D. *Prebend* of *Ampleford*.

He was the same Person with the *Sequestred Master* of * *Sidney-College* in *Cambridge*, and dying about the Year 1644, or 1645 (by which Time 'tis probable he had suffered something in the Revenues of this *Prebend*) was succeeded by

Where for more of him.

Humphry Lloyd, A. M. (at least) *Prebend* of *Ampleford*, * *Fellowship* of *Oriel-College* in *Oxon*, And *Ruabon*, V. in *Denbighshire*. . . .

Wood, Ath. *Vol.* II. *p.* 685. † *As I am informed from that College, and I find one Lloyd, whose* Christian Name *is not mentioned, in the* Visit. Register, *from* Wood *is wholly silent as to his* Ejection *thence; only* Antiq. *L.* 1. *p.* 316. *He saith, Mr.* Lloyd *was* Imprisoned *in* 1642, *at* Oxon, *by the Lord* Say, *for saying*, He would rather give the King a Thousand Pounds, than lend the Parliament a Penny.

He was the Son of Dr. *Richard Lloyd*, *Vicar* of this *Living*, and Born at *Bedy-Fadden*, in the Parish of *Tremsynedd*, in the County of *Merioneth*. He was first of *Oriel-College* in *Oxford*, thence Elected to a *Scholarship* in that of *Jesus*, and some time after back again to a *Fellowship* in the *former College*, where he became a *noted Tutor*, and (whilst the King was at *Oxford* during the Rebellion) known to his Country-man *Archbishop Williams*; who then made him his *Chaplain*, and conferred upon him the *Prebend*. Some time during the Rebellion his Father died, when he succeeded in the *Vicaridge*, but soon after lost both *That*, and his *Prebend*. After the Restoration he had his Preferments again, and became successively *Canon* of St. *Asaph*, D. D. *Dean* of St. *Asaph*, *Vicar* of *Gresford*; had likewise some time the *Sine-Cure* of *Northop* in *Flintshire*, and was at last preferred to the *Episcopal See* of *Bangor*, in 1673. To which he was a considerable Benefactor, and got several Things annexed to it (as well for the encrease of its *Revennes*, as for the Support of the *Fabrick*) by *Act of Parliament*. He died in the Year 1685.

Henry Fairfax, D. D. *Prebend* of *Fridythorp*.

He was Son to the Lord *Fairfax*, *Chaplain* to the *Arch-bishop*, and lost nothing, as far as I can learn, but this *Prebend*; being allowed to keep the *Rectory* of *Bolton-Percy* during the *Troubles*, which he survived; but in what Year he died, I know not.

Timothy Thurcrosse, B. D. *Prebend* of *Langtoft*.

He had been *Fellow* of *Magdalen-College* in *Cambridge*. I find one of both his Names, who *Resigned* the *Arch-deacony* of *Cleaveland*, in the Year 1635. And one *Timothy Thurcrosse* (then D. D.) died at *London* in the Year 1671. Possibly they may be the same with this *Prebendary*, who I find lived to the *Restoration*.

Wood, Ath. *Vol.* I. *p.* 841.

Thomas Triplet, A. M. *Prebend* of *Fenton*.

See the Church of *Salisbury*.

Thomas Blaikston, . *Prebend* of *Wistow*.

Eliazer Duncombe, D. D *Prebend* of *Knaresbury*.

He died before the *Restoration*. See the Church of *Durham*, and *Quære* if he be not the *same* Person, who is there spelt *Duncon*.

BARNABY

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BARNABY BARLOW, B. D. *Prebend of Dennington,* And *Prebend of Southwell.*

He was Son to *William Barlow*, some time *Fellow* of *King's College* in *Cambridge*, Born in *Hampshire*, Elected from *Eaton-School* to the College aforesaid, in the Year 1614; was some time *Chaplain* to Dr. *Neile*, *Arch-bishop of York*, *Rector of Barton* in *Nottinghamshire*, died before the *Restauration*, and was, saith Dr. *Heylin*, *a Right Solid Man. Life of Abp. Laud, p. 55.*

I take him to have been a different Person from Barnaby Barlow, the Exiled Fellow of King's College. But Query whether Barnaby Fabie, which I have mentioned as in Leicestershire, may not be mistaken for Barton in Nottinghamshire; and if so, then this Mr. Barlow was the same Person with him, who is mentioned in the former of these Counties; and more, by mistake as I suppose, called Dr. Barlow, but if he was a different Person from him there mentioned, then Query whether he might not also suffer in his Living in Nottinghamshire, as well as in this Prebend. *Sir* Leicestershire.

WILLIAM KNOLLES, . *Prebend of Warthil.*

He had been also *Chaplain* to the *Arch-bishop*, and died before the *Restoration.*

PHILIP FORD, . *Prebend of Stillington.*

He had been Admitted to this *Prebend* in the Year 1605, and was also *Rector of Nun-Burnholm*; but whether he lost that Living or nor, I cannot tell. I conjecture that he died before the *Restoration.*

JOHN SWIMOCK, A. M. *Prebend of Wighton.*

For *Thor*, and the Thirteen following *Prebendaries*, see the *Note* at the *Subdean Bing*, before-mentioned. They all died before the *Restoration.*

EDWARD QUARELS, B. D. *Prebend of South-Newbald,* And * *Rushington* (*All-Saints* if I conjecture right) R. in *Northamptonshire.*

* I take the Sequestred Rector of this Living to have been the same Person with this Prebendary.

He was a very *Learned, Good, Hospitable and Charitable Man*; and abounded in the Two latter Vertues. The Crimes for which he was Sequestred, were *Reading* the *Common-Prayer, and Bowing at the Name of Jesus.* His Successor in the Living, was one G——, a young Fellow, Ordained, as far as any one then knew.

WILLIAM BARKSDALE, . *Prebend of Barnley.*

AMBROSE CUPPINGER, . *Prebend of Appletborp*, or *Apesthorp.*

JOHN DENNE, A. M. *Prebend of Bilton.*

JAMES EVELEIGH, . *Prebend of Wetwange.*

WILLIAM BANKS, A. M. *Prebend of Bugthorp.*

WILLIAM BARLOW, *jun.* . *Prebend of Strensall.*

JOHN YOUNG, B. D. *Prebend of Riccall.*

THOMAS KEYT, A. M *Sub-Chanter-ship* to the *Canons,* And *Prebend of Bolevant.*

He had been *Fellow* of *Sidney-College, Cambridge*, and *Chaplain* to *Arch-Bishop Matthew*; which is all that I know of him.

RICHARD LEAR, A. M. *Prebend of Grendale* And RICHARD PERROT, D. D. *Prebend of Osbaldwick.*

He had been *Fellow* of Sidney-College in Cambridge, *and was* Vicar of Hasfel *in the* County of York, *which is* kept.

He had some other Preferments, which he was allowed to keep as long as he lived: But whether by the means of an Intercest with some of the great Persons then in Power, or by Compliance with the Times, I am altogether uninformed.

last was, if any be, the Preferment *that he was allowed*

THOMAS BENSON, D. D. *Prebend of Helme Archiep'.*

THOMAS BRADLEY, D. D. *Prebend of* * *Bole. Castleford,* And *Acworth,* in this *County.*

* That he was a sufficient Prebendary I am assured, but that this was his Prebend, is meerly a Conjecture; and that not so well grounded as I could wish.

'He was first *Chaplain* to the old Duke of *Buckingham*, and then went with him to the *Isle of Rhee*, and the Siege of *Rochell*. After his Return 'he was made *Chaplain* to King *Charles* I. and 'had the *Livings* of *Castleford* and *Acworth* given 'him (both in the King's Gift) and was made *Pre-bendary* of *York*. On the Fifth of *March*, 1631. 'he married *Frances* the youngest Daughter of 'the Right Honourable *John* Lord *Saville*, Baron 'of *Pomefract*, by whom he had several Chil-'dren. In the Year 1642, he writes himself '† *Sacræ Theologiæ Professor, & serenissimo Regi* † In 1642, 'Carolo à Sacris. He was a Person of most un-'comparable *Learning* and *Parts*, an *Excellent* 'Preacher, a ready and acute *Wit*, and of a *Ge-'nerous* and *Genteel Temper*. He was Sequestred 'of his Living of *Acworth*, and thrust out by one 'Mr. *Burbeck*, a *Stif-Rump'd Presbyterian*. And 'whereas Mr. * *Calamy* saith, Mr. *Burbeck* was 'succeeded by Dr. *Bradley*, he speaks fallly; for 'Dr. *Bradley* was Mr. *Burbeck's* Predecessor (and, 'God be thank'd, lived to come again to his 'own.) He was Sequestred of *Castleford* also, 'which Living was usurped by Mr. *H. Moorehouse*, 'an Army-Chaplain. Dr. *Bradley* was a very 'Great Sufferer, Twice Sequestred, and Plunder'd 'of all that he had, himself, his Lady, and all his 'Children, turned out of Doors to seek their Bread 'in desolate Places. And that which most of all 'he complained of, was the Perfidiousness of one 'John Lake of *Castleford*, with whom he trusted 'his Library, who betrayed it into the Hands 'of his Enemies. I heard a Gentleman say, he 'once went to see Dr. *Bradley*, and that he was 'so Poor, that he was forced to eat Puddings 'made of Boar's Blood; and he found him with 'this Diet. The Dr. Published some *Sermons*, in the Dedication of which, as I am informed, is to be found more of his *Sufferings*; but I have not yet seen it.

Sir Thomas Fairfax, one of both his Names (and therefore I think it beyond dispute, that he was this same worthy Person) was created D. D. (of Exeter-College) at Oxford, among several other Loyalists. *Wood*, Ath. Vol. II. p. 714. * Abridgm. p. 434.

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—— ——, *Sub-Treaſurerſhip.*

I find ſuch an Office mentioned in the *Valor Beneficiorum*; but whether it was continued in the Church down to thoſe Times, or whether he who executes it, be choſen out of the *Prebendaries*, I cannot tell: If the latter, he muſt be diſcounted from this Liſt.

1 & Henry. * WILLIAM SMITH, A.M. *Succentorſhip* of the *Vicars*, St. *Laurence*, V. And The *Holy Trinity Gotheram-Gate*, R. } in *York*.

—— ——, . *Vicar's-Place.*

—— ——, . *Vicar's-Place.*

—— ——, . *Vicar's-Place.*

—— ——, . *Vicar's-Place.*

—— ——, . *Vicar's-Place.*

All in full *Orders*. Before the *Reformation* each *Prebendary* had his *Vicar*; their Number is now reduced to Five (excluſive of the *Succentor*, as I apprehend) what it was at the *Breaking out of the Rebellion*, I am not informed; but am content to ſuppoſe them to have been then no more than they are at preſent.

The Number of *Prebends* in this Church are Thirty Three; in this Liſt there are but Thirty *Prebendaries* mentioned. Whether the *Three* remaining ones were at that Time poſſeſſed by any of the *Dignitaries*, *Canons*, or *Others* mentioned in this Liſt, or are of courſe annex'd to any of them, I cannot tell: If they were not, Three more muſt be added to the Number of this Church. Two *Prebends*, not accounted for in this Liſt (but mentioned in the *Valor Beneficiorum*) are the *Prebend* of *Southcaue*, and the *Prebend* of *Maſham*.

A

A LIST

Of some of the

Loyal and Episcopal CLERGY

Who were Dispossess'd of, Driven from, or did otherwise lose, or were kept out of their *Preferments, &c.* for their Loyalty to the *Establish'd Church*, during the Time of the *Grand Rebellion*, &c.

The Collegiate-Churches, Chapels, &c.

The Chapel-Royal.

RICHARD STUART, *D. D. Deanery.*

See St. *Paul's Cathedral.*

STEPHEN BOUGHTON, A.M. *Subdeanery*, worth 100 *l. per Annum.*

See *Worcester-Cathedral.*

GILBERT SHELDON, D.D. *Clerkship* of the *Closet*, worth 20 *Nobles per An.*

See *All-Soul's-College* in *Oxford.*

—— ——, . *Priest's-Place.*
—— ——, . *Priest's-Place.*
—— ——, . *Priest's-Place.*
—— ——, . *Priest's-Place.*
—— ——, . *Priest's-Place.*
—— ——, . *Priest's-Place.*
—— ——, . *Priest's-Place.*
—— ——, . *Priest's-Place.*
—— ——, . *Priest's-Place.*
—— ——, . *Priest's-Place.*
—— ——, . *Priest's-Place.*
—— ——, . *Priest's-Place.*

Each worth 70 *l. per Annum.*

To which may be added, as belonging to the Houshold,

—— ——, . *Lord High-Almoner's Place.*
—— ——, . *Sub-Almoner's Place.*

I omit the *Chaplains* here, because their Salary is so very *Small.*

The *Lord High-Almoner* was doubtless one of the *Bishops.* The *Dean* and *Sub-Dean* are Accounted for in *other* Parts of this *List.* And it is very probable, that the *Clerk of the Closet* and the *Sub-Almoner* had some other Preferments; and perchance may have been named in some other Capacity already, *somewhere* in the *Cathedrals.* But as for the *Twelve Priests*, 'tis probable that *They* are not *any other where mentioned.*

EATON-COLLEGE.

RICHARD STUART, D.D. *Provostship.*

He was Dispossessed of this *Preferment* in the Year 1643; and in *Dec.* that Year I find an Order of the *House of Commons* for Sequestring his *Revenues* as *Provost* of this *College.* He was succeeded in it by the well-known *Francis Rouse*; as *Rouse* himself was, on his Decease, by *Nich. Lockyer*, in 1658; and he by *Nich. Monk*, in 1660. *Wood. Ath. Vol. II. p. 147. 589, 661.*

JOHN HALES, A.M. *Fellowship.* See *Windsor-Chapel.*

NICHOLAS GREY, D.D. *Fellowship*, And *Castle-Camps*, . in *Cambridgeshire.* *And, if I mistake not, the List also the Chief Mastership of Eaton-School*

He was Born in the City of *London*, Elected *Student* of *Christ-Church*, and from thence made *Master* of the *Charter-House School*; and after that of *Merchant-Taylors*, and at last *Chief Master* of *Eaton-School*, about the Year 1631, or 1632. In the Time of the *Rebellion* he lost the above-named Preferments, was *put to difficult Shifts, and with much ado Rubb'd out for some Years.* His *Living.* *Wood. Ath. Vol. II. p. 104.*

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RICHARD MARSH, D. D. *Prebend.* . . .
See the Cathedral of *York*.

RICHARD MOYERS, . *Prebend.*
See the Church of *Litchfield*, and *Quare*.

THOMAS ASTEL, . *Prebend.* . .

—— ——, . *Prebend.* . . . . . .

—— ——, . *Prebend.* . . . . . .

This *Dean*, and these *Prebendaries* held a *Chapter*, *June* 6, 1640; which is all the Authority that I have for making the latter of them the particular Persons, who suffered at the Diſſolution of the College: Whether there are any *Chaplains* belonging to it or not, I cannot ſay. The *Prebendaries* were all of them Beneficed alſo; but how any of them fared, except Dr. *Marſh*, at their ſeveral Livings, I know not.

This College was diſſolved in thoſe diſmal Times; all the Members of it were turned out; all the Lands and Revenues which belong'd to the *Dean* and *Chapter*, were ſold; and One, who called himſelf Dr. *Richardſon*, was appointed to Preach in the *Minſter* by the Parliament; tho' in all probability, he was never in any Orders, *Preſbyterian* or *Epiſcopal*. On the Reſtoration he went to *Holland*, and practiſed Phyſick there: And tho' he thus gave way to the right Owners, yet he is by the *Abridgment* reckoned as Ejected, *&c.*

P. 430.

SOUTHWELL-COLLEGE.

ROBERT SANDERSON, D. D. *Prebend.*

See *Chriſt-Church* in *Oxford*.

JOHN NEILE, A. M. *Prebend* of *Oxon.*
See *York*.

RICHARD MARSH, D. D. *Prebend.*
See *York*.

BARNABY BARLOW, B.D. *Prebend.*
See *York*.

How many other *Prebends* there are belonging to this College, I know not; nor any thing elſe of it, ſave that it was Plunder'd of all its Records, in the Time of the Rebellion; and ſo I preſume had the ſame Fate with the Colleges of *Manchester* and *Rippon* before-mentioned; notwithſtanding part of an *Inſcription*, which is on a Pillar in the Church, denounced this *Wo* againſt ſuch as ſhould violate it:

Sint ſicut Oreb & Zeb, & Zeba & Salmana, qui dicunt poſſideamus Sanctuarium Dei.

WESTMINSTER.

RICHARD STUART, D. D. *Deanery*, And * *Prebend* of the *Third Stall*. . . .

* Unleſs his having the Deanery vacated the Prebend, of which Quare *And if ſo, poſſibly this* Prebend continu'd unfill'd till 1660.

Wood in his *Athenæ*, ſaith, that he was made *Dean* of this Church when Dr. *Williams* was Tranſlated to *York*; and immediately adds, not in 1641, but in 1645; of which I know not what to make: For 'tis plain from himſelf, that Dr. *Williams* was Promoted to the *Arch-biſhoprick* in 1641. If Dr. *Stuart* was not Admitted to this *Deanery* (or rather was not nominated to it) until 1643, then his *Sufferings* in it can commence from that Time only, and this *Deanery* muſt be added to the *Arch-biſhoprick* of *York*, as another Preferment, in which Dr. *Williams* alſo *ſuffered* for ſome Years; unleſs the *Deanery* lay vacant during that Time. See St. *Paul's Cathedral*.

Vol II. p. 79. Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Vol. I. p. 924.

Ath. Vol. I. p. 804.

THOMAS WILSON, D. D.* *Archdeaconry* of *Weſtminſter*, *Prebend* of the 2d *Stall*, ... *Prebend* of *Neaſdan* in the *Church* of St. *Paul*, ... † *Pulborough*, R. in *Suſſex*, . . . And *Debden*, R. in *Eſſex*, if I do not miſtake the Name of the *Living*.

* *He was ſo in* 1640; *which is all the Authority I have for making him a Sufferer in this Preferment.*

† *If I gueſs right as to the Name of this Living. See a Note at the* Bing *in* Wiltſhire.

Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Vol. I. p. 885, 924. Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 929.

He was Originally of *Merton-College* in *Oxford*, and had been B. D. of that *Univerſity*; but afterwards, as I find, became D. D. at *Cambridge*. He was ſome time *Sub-Almoner* under Biſhop *Montague*; and was Inſtalled to the *Prebend* of this Church, *Jan.* 10, 1625. I find a *Doctor of Divinity* of this Name committed Priſoner to *Lambeth-Houſe*; which I take to be the ſame Perſon with this *Prebendary*. I have nothing but Conjecture alſo for this *Prebendary's* being the ſame Dr. *Thomas Wilſon*, who was the Sequeſtred *Rector* of *Pulborough* (if at leaſt I am right in gueſſing at the *Name* of his *Living*) and the *ſame* Dr. *Wilſon* who loſt a *Living* in *Eſſex*. If he was ſo, he was Diſpoſſeſſed of the latter as being a *Pluraliſt*, and Diſaffected to the Parliament; and was forced to Compound for his Temporals at Five Hundred Fifty Eight Pounds. However that be, 'tis ſure that this *Prebendary* was forced to fly to the King at *Oxford*, where he was Incorporated D. D. *Aug.* 12, 1645, and died ſome time before the Reſtoration.

Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Vol. I. p. 756.

He had ſome time too the Rectory of Wimbiſh *in* Eſſex; *and of* Debden *was one the Living which he left in that County. I believe it was this of*

Wimbiſh. *Newc.* Rep. Eccl. *Vol. I p. 885.*

GABRIEL MOORE, . *Prebend of the First Stall.*

He is the laſt who occurs Admitted to this *Prebend* before the Wars; which, if I conjecture right from the Death of his Predeceſſor, was in 1631, or the beginning of 1632. He had been ſome time *Domeſtick Chaplain* to *George* Duke of *Buckingham*. One of both his Names was Fellow of *Chriſt's* in *Cambridge*, *Taxor* there in 1616, and *Proctor* in 1620. I believe he was the *ſame* Perſon with this *Prebendary*.

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Vol. I. p. 924.

Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 702.

LODOWYCK WEMMYS, (or *Weems*) D. D. *Prebend* of the *Fourth Stall*, *Lambourn*, R. in *Eſſex*, ... And *Gedney*, *Donative* in *Lincolnſhire*, . .

I take him to have been the ſame Perſon who loſt all theſe Preferments.

He was Bred in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, and *Incorporated* D. D. at *Oxford*, *Aug.* 12, 1643, among ſeveral other *Suffering* Loyaliſts. He had been Admitted to this *Prebend Feb.* 5, 1630; was deprived of his Living by the *Houſe of Commons*, *April* 22, 1643; and one *G. Carr* was put into his room by the *ſame Authority*.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 729.

Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Vol. I. p. 905

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MATTHEW NICHOLAS, L. L. D. *Prebend* of the *Fifth Stall.*

See *Bristol*-Cathedral. He succeeded Dr. *William Robinson*, who died in 1642. *Quere* whether Dr. *Robinson* (whom see in *York*) *suffered* any thing in this *Prebend* at that Time; for if so, Dr. *Nicholas* makes a Second *Sufferer* in it.

Newc. Rep. Eccles. Vol. I. p. 995.

PETER HEYLIN, D. D. *Prebend* of the *Sixth Stall*, *Alresford*, R. And *South-Warnborough*, R. } in *Hampshire.*

The *Life* and *Character* of this Zealous Assertor of the Rights and Liberties of the Church, are generally so well known, that I shall here mention very little of them, except what concerns his *Sufferings*. He was descended from a very ancient Family in *Montgomeryshire*, but Born at *Burford* in *Oxfordshire*; had been Fellow of *Magdalen-College* in *Oxon*, *Chaplain* to the Earl of *Danby*, much in the Esteem of the incomparable *Arch-bishop Laud*, and *November* 9, 1631, was Installed *Prebendary* of this Church. At the breaking out of the Rebellion, he was Possessed of the above-named Preferments, and was *Chaplain* in *Ordinary* to his Majesty; but whether he had any other *Ecclesiastical Promotions* at that Time, I cannot tell. His irreconcilable Enmity to the *Dissenters*, had render'd him obnoxious to the Party, among the very *first* of the *Clergy*; and accordingly the *House of Commons* in 1640, ordered *Articles* to be drawn up against him, for Promoting the Suit against *Pryn*: Tho' if I mistak e not, he was no other ways concerned than in *Furnishing the Lords of the Privy Council*, at his Majesty's Command, with Matters out of the *Histriomastix*. But getting clear of that Prosecution, he was, not long after, brought before the same Committee again, on some Articles drawn up by Mr. *Pryn* himself. The chief Accusation in which concern'd a Sermon that he had Preached many Years before. But Dr. *Heylin* getting the better of his Adversary in this also; and being dismissed by the Committee, retired to *Alresford*; where he had not been long before the Wars broke out. In the beginning of which he was sent for by a Party of Horse from *Portsmouth*, which he had the good luck to Escape: But being continually disturbed with new Allarms, he was forced to betake himself for Sanctuary, to his Majesty at *Oxford*. Upon the News of which the Committee take him in Hand a Third Time, Vote him a *Delinquent*, *and sequester the Profits of his Prebend*, *and of both his Livings*, *as likewise his Temporal Estate*, *and all his Goods and Chattels*: In pursuance of which they seiz'd his Books, which themselves Appraised at One Thousand Pounds, and carried them to *Portsmouth*; where they were put into a publick Library, from whence he could never after redeem them. At the same Time also they *seized upon his Corn and Hay*; *and in Carts and Waggons carried away his Houshold Goods*; leaving him as *Naked as* Job: insomuch, that being asked by his Friends at *Oxford* how he lived, he told them, upon *Horseflesh* and *Old Leather*, meaning his *Coach* and *Horses*, with which he had fled to *Oxford*; which was the only Thing he had saved of all his Goods, and which he was forced to sell for a Subsistence. When he had eaten up these, to use his own Figure, he was afterwards for some Time supported by Charity; sending his Wife to *London*, amongst her own Relations, to try what she could get there; and Travelling himself in Disguise through the Country, sometimes under the Name of *Barker*, and at other times under that of *Harding*; the Parliament being resolved, *If they could take him*, *that he should follow his good Lord of* Canterbury *to another World*, *than that described in his Cosmography*. In this Condition he wandred up and down a pretty while, sometimes with, sometimes without a Groat in his Pocket, being entertained at the Houses of several Loyalists, but very like to have been betray'd by an *Holy Sister*, in one of them at his first setting out: At length being weary of such a Pilgrimage, and having gotten some Supplies of Money, he settled at *Winchester*, in the *House* of one Mr. *Lizard*, a *Right Honest Man*; where he continued in Peace until that Garrison was Treacherously deliver'd up to the Parliament; at which Time he was forced to lie concealed in a private Room of that House for a while; the Soldiers in the mean Time searching for him with the utmost Diligence. At length taking the Opportunity of a Market-day, he made his Escape in the Habit of a Country-man, with a long Stick in his Hand; but some Miles out of that City he met with a Party of the Parliament-Soldiers, who examin'd him, and feeling a Ring under his Glove, which in the Hurry he had forgotten to take off, they swore he was some *Runaway Cavalier*, and presently fell to Rifling him: At which instant of Time another Party of the Parliament Horse coming by, gave the Fellows notice, That a superior Party of the King's Forces was at Hand: Upon which they were obliged to quit the Doctor, and could carry away nothing but his Ring, and what Money they found in his Pockets. But this proved however a much more tolerable Loss than that of his Life, which probably would have been endangered, had they carried him back to *Winchester*. After this by several Removes, in 1648, he came to the Seat of his Elder Brother, called *Minster-Lovel* in *Oxfordshire*; which he Farmed of his Nephew Colonel *Heylin*; and there he continued to follow his Studies, to write in Defence of the Church of *England*; and not only to entertain, but also to relieve great Numbers of Loyalists, especially of the Clergy. From thence in the Year 1653, he removed to *Lacy's-Court* in *Abingdon*; some time after which his Temporal Estate, altho' he had before compounded for it at *Goldsmith's-Hall*, was ordered to be Decimated, and he appearing on that account before *Oliver's Major-General*, to argue his own Case, one Captain *Allen*, formerly a Tinker, and his Good Lady a poor Tripe-Wife, took upon him to reprove the Doctor for maintaining his Wife so highly: Whereupon Dr. *Heylin*, with his usual Courage and Spirit, told him, *That he had married a Gentlewoman*, *and did maintain her according to her Quality*, *and so might he his Tripe-Wife*. In the mean Time it was in vain, that the Doctor pleaded his Case before the *Bofta*, and accordingly the Order for *Decimation* was put in Execution. I have this only to add concerning his *Sufferings*, that he had in all Eleven Children; but how many of them were Born or Living, at the Time when he was first strip'd of all he had, I cannot learn. This however is sure, that he lived to be Restored to all his Preferments with the King; and died at *Westminster*, *Sub-dean* of that *Collegiate-Church*, *May* 8. 1663. As to his Controversies (particularly with Doctor *Prideaux*, and Dr. *Williams*) and his Writings, I refer the Reader for them to *Wood*; out of whom I shall only add further, That he was a *Person endowed with singular Gifts*, *of sharp and pregnant Wit*, *solid and clear Judgment*, &c.

Newc. Rep. Eccles. Vol. I. p. 995. Life by Bernard. Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 781. *See also his* Life by Vernon. *See his Collections*, p. 276.

Rush. Collec. Part 3. Vol. I. p. 228.

In the beginning of the Year 1643.

1663. *saith* Wood.

See Wood *Antiq. L. 2. p.* 440.

Whether the Sub-deanery *of this Church be always enjoyed by one of the* Prebendaries, *or is sometimes* Distinct, *I cannot tell: If the latter was the Case when the* Parliament *turned out those of this Church, then one more must be added to this List. Quere also whether Doctor* Heylin (*or who else*) *was Sub-dean, when the* Prebendaries, *&c. of this Church were turned out.*

JONATHAN

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JONATHAN BROWN, D. D. *Prebend* of the *7th Stall.*

See *Hereford-Cathedral.*

BENJAMIN LANEY, D. D. *Prebend* of the *8th Stall.*

See *Pembroke-Hall* in *Cambridge.*

ROBERT NEWELL, A. M. (at leaſt) *Prebend* of the *9th Stall*, *Treaſurerſhip* of *Chicheſter*, . . . *Sub-deanery* of *Lincoln*, ... *Arch-deaconry* of *Buckingham*, . . And *Canonry* of *Lichfield*. . . . . .

Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Vol. I. *p.* 926.

All theſe Preferments he was poſſeſs'd of, as far as I can gueſs by *Wood*, when the *Rebellion* brake out. He died in the Year 1643; by which time, if I miſtake not, the *Prebendaries* of this Church had been *Turned out*; and conſequently he was at leaſt a *Sufferer* here. But whether (or what) he *ſuffered* in his *other* Preferments, I muſt in good part leave as a *Quære* with the Reader; who may be pleaſed to ſee ſomething more of him in ſome of the *other Churches* here named.

Ath. Vol. I. *p.* 784.

He was *Half Brother* to Dr. *Richard Neile*, Arch-biſhop of *York*, to whom he was Chaplain alſo. He had been Educated in *Cambridge*, Incorporated A. M. at *Oxford* in the Year 1660, and *Rector* of *Wormley*, and Vicar of *Cheſthunt*, Both in *Hertfordſhire*. One of *both* his Names alſo, and a Doctor of Divinity, was ſome time *Rector* of *Gothall* in the ſame County. He became *Arch-deacon* of *Bucks* in the Beginning of 1614, was Admitted to this *Prebend* in 1620, had the reſt of theſe *Preferments* conferred upon him much about the ſame time (*or afterwards,*) and was ſome time alſo *Prebendary of Durham.* His Succeſſor in his *Prebend of Weſtminſter*, was

Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Vol. I. *p.* 822.

Chamb. Antiq. *P.* 51.

GILBERT WIMBERLY, D. D. *Prebend* of the *9th Stall*, And St. *Margaret's Weſtminſter*. . . .

Wood, Ath. Vol. I. *p.* 784. Perſec. Undec. *p.* 41.

This Worthy Perſon was at that time alſo *Coaplain* to his Majeſty, and had this *Prebend* conferred upon him (as far as I can gueſs by the Account which I have received of him) by his Majeſty, † *after* the Parliament had *Turned out* the *Prebendaries* of this Church. And this, if true, confirms the Conjecture which I have made before, concerning the *Sufferings* of *Mr. Newell* in this Preferment at leaſt, *before* his Death. At the ſame time that he was *Sequeſtred*, his Houſe which ſtood in St. *Margaret's* Church-yard, was *Plunder'd* of his *Plate* and *all his other Goods*, and a *Library*, which was valu'd at 1000 *l.* The Conſutions never permitted him to Enjoy this *Prebend*; which is all that I know of him.

† *And ſo poſſibly he had* only a Nomination *to this* Prebend, *without being* Inſtalled, *by reaſon of the* Confuſions. *And for this reaſon I preſume it is, that he occurs not in Mr.* Newcourt's Account *of the* Prebendaries *of this* Church.

LAMBERT OSBALDESTON, A. M. *Prebend* of the *10th Stall*, *Prebend* of *Ilton* in the Church of *Wells*, And *Whethamſted*, R. in *Hertfordſhire*, worth 300 *l. per Annum.*

The I have other Informations, which aſſure me was Will. Osbaldeſton *D. D. who had* Whethamſted; *whom ſee in* Eſſex.

He was admitted to the Prebend *of this* Church *in the Year* 1625. Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. *Vol.* I. *p.* 917.

He had been, as I preſume, a *Scholar* in the *College-School* of this Church, being a Native of St. *Olave's Southwark*, and had his Academical Learning at *Chriſt-Church* in *Oxford*. Afterwards he became *Maſter* of the ſaid School, where he was much Favoured and Patronized by Dr. *Williams*; and ſticking cloſe to that Prelate in his Conteſts with Arch-biſhop *Laud*, and highly Reflecting on the Laſt of theſe Prelates, he ſuffered for it under the Cenſure of the *Star-Chamber*, being Sentenced to *Loſe all his Spiritualities*, to have his Ears nailed to the Pillory, and to pay 3000 *l.* But withdrawing himſelf, he avoided Pilloring, and if I miſtake not, the Fine too. This happened about the Year 1638. But when the *Long Parliament* met, they Reſtored him to his *Preferments*, and *ſuffered him to keep his* Prebend *after all the Reſt of the* Prebendaries *were Turned out*. But when he ſaw what *Mad Courſes* the Members of that Parliament took, *Repenting* of what he had Formerly done to ſerve the *Party*, he Favoured his Majeſty's *Cauſe*, and was Sequeſtred of all his *Preferments*; particularly of his *Living* in the Country, for *Inſufficiency*; altho' they *afterwards* employed him Themſelves in moſt *Examinations* at *Weſtminſter*. He lived *Retired* till the time of his Death, which happened in the Year 1659. He was a Learned Man, an Excellent School-maſter, and, as 'tis ſaid, *Had above* 80 *Doctors in the Three great Faculties, in the Two Univerſities, that did gratefully acknowledge their Education under him, before the Grand Rebellion brake out.* I have this only to add, that I hope this Uſage will prove another *Inſtruction* to the *Moderate Men* of our Times, how Little they ſhall be Favoured by *That Party* which they are *mourning into the Saddle*, unleſs they will reſolve to become as *Thorough-pac'd Rebels* as Themſelves.

Wood, Ath. Vol. I. *p.* 811.

Lloyd, Mem. *p.* 617.

On his being Turned out in 1638, *or* 1639, *Dr.* Benj. Laney *ſucceeded him in this* Prebend, *and afterwards*, viz. in 1641, *had the* Prebend *of the* 9th Stall.

WILLIAM HEYWOOD, D. D. *Prebend* of the *11th Stall*, *Prebend* of *Chamberlain-Wood* in the *Church* of St. *Paul*, And St. *Giles's* in the Fields, R. *London.*

Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. *Vol.* I. *p.* 928. *Wood*, Ath. *Vol.* II. *p.* 218. Lloyd, Mem. *p.* 512. Perſec. Und. *p.* 45.

He was a Native of the City of *Briſtol*, became ſucceſſively *Scholar*, and *Fellow* of St. *John's College* in *Oxford*; after that, *Chaplain* to Arch-biſhop *Laud*, as alſo to his Majeſty, and about the Year 1636, D. D. and *Vicar* of St. *Giles's* above-named. *Sept.* 28, 1638, he had this *Prebend* conferred on him; but ſoon after falling under the Diſpleaſure of the *Party*, he was Sequeſtred from his *Living*, on * Articles preferred againſt him to the Parliament, by his Pariſhioners, according to the Mode of the Times; and was the very Firſt Perſon that I meet with *Diſpatched* by the *Committee for Plundered Miniſters*; who made their Report (which was agreed unto by the *Houſe*,) *Jan.* 25, 164⅞. He was alſo Impriſoned in the *Compter*, in *Ely-Houſe*, in the *Ships*, Forced to fly, and his Wife and Children *Turned out of doors*: By which means he was Reduced to great Want; inſomuch that he was forced to *keep a private School* in *Wiltſhire*, *under*, *and in the Name of his Son*. But at laſt, living to the Reſtoration, he was Re-poſſeſs'd of his Preferments, and died in *July* 1663, leaving behind him the Character of an Excellent Tutor, a General Scholar, and a Meek Man in Temper and Converſation.

He had alſo the Church *of* Lyngdon *in* Eſſex. Quere *if he ſuffered any thing there.*

Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Vol. I. *p.* 613.

* *An Anſwer to which was* published *by one* R. M. *which I have not yet ſeen.*

See in Wood *what he had alſo.*

GEORGE

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County also he was Poſſeſſed of the Living of *Colmor*; but whether he loſt that *Rectory*, or not, is unknown to me. He died in the Time of the Grand Rebellion; which is all that I know more of him, ſave that on the Reſtoration his *Canonry* was, by Letters-Patents granted the 26th of *July* 1660, conferred on *George Evans*, A. M. who was Inſtalled therein the 30th of that Month.

DAVID STOKES, D. D. *Canonry*, . . *Fellowſhip* of *Eaton-College*, ... And *Binfield*, R. in *Berkſhire*. . . . .

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. *p.* 729. Where there alſo he reckons his Fellowſhip of Peter-Houſe among the other Preferments which he loſt. But quere how to reconcile it. One David Stokes, then A. M. held the Living of Brinkloe in Warwickſhire and Dugd. Warwickſh. *p.* 161. *Cooper's* Wood *be miſtaken in the Time of his Death.*

He was Educated in the College-School of *Weſtminſter*, and from thence Elected to *Trinity-College* in *Cambridge*: After which he became Fellow of *Peter-Houſe* in that Univerſity. *July* 11, 1628, his Majeſty King *Charles* I. granted him his Letters-Patents for this *Canonry*, in the room of *Richard Mountague*. When he was Inſtalled I am not informed; but loſing this and his other Preferments in the Time of the Rebellion, he was put to his Shifts, as other Royaliſts were, and retired to his Majeſty at *Oxford*, where he was created D. D. in the Year 1645. I know not what became of him afterwards, until the Reſtoration; at which Time he was Re-poſſeſſed of his Preferments; and ſpent the remainder of his Life in great Repoſe and Quiet. He died *May* 10, 1669; having * Reſigned this *Canonry* ſome time before, as I ſuſpect; becauſe I find by a Tranſcript of the Regiſter of this Chapel, that *Henry Witton*, A. M. was *Inſtalled* in his room, *May* 1, that Year; the Letters-Patents for which muſt by Conſequence bear *Date* before the 10th of *May* (which *Wood* is poſitive was the *Day* of this excellent *Sufferer's* Death) and even On or Before the firſt of that Month.

The particular Day on which they are ſaid to be Dated, *is, as I am ſatisfied, miſtaken in my Tranſcripts, and therefore I omit to mention it. What to be* Publiſhed, *ſee in* Wood.

DANIEL COLLINS, D. D. *Canonry*. He was *Inſtalled March* 11, 1631 (by vertue of Letters-Patents which were iſſued *June* 18, 1628, or 1629) in the room of *Thomas Frith*. He died, as I preſume, under the *Uſurpation*; becauſe his Majeſty King *Charles* II. by Letters-Patents dated the 25th of *July* 1660, conferred the *Canonry* on *William Chamberlain*, D. D. who was *Inſtalled* the Second of *Auguſt* following.

One Daniel Collins, D.D. *held the Rectory of* Cowley, *and the Vicaridge of* Ruiſlip *in* Middleſex. *I take him to be the ſame Perſon with this Sufferer if he ſuffered any thing in the Former. Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Vol. I. p. 594, 724.*

THOMAS HOWELL, D. D. *Canonry*. He was Inſtalled *November* 16, 1636, in the room of *Thomas Horn*. The Letters-Patents for which were dated the 12th of the ſame Month: But dying during the Uſurpation, as I have elſewhere ſaid, his *Canonry* was ſoon after the Reſtoration (by Letters-Patents dated the 10th of *July* 1660) beſtowed on *Ralph Brideoak*, D. D. who was *Inſtalled* the 18th of the ſame Month. See the Cathedral of *Briſtol*.

WILLIAM BROUGH, D. D. *Canonry*. He was *Inſtalled Feb.* 1, 1638, in the room of *John King, jun.* the Letters-Patents for which Purpoſe bear date the 23d of *January* foregoing. He out-lived the Uſurpation many Years; and at the Time of his Death was ſucceeded by *Peter Scot*, L. L. D. who was *Inſtalled* the 13th of *July* 1671, by vertue of Letters-Patents which had been granted the 11th of that ſame Month. See *Glouceſter-Cathedral*.

THOMAS BROWN, D. D. *Canonry*, St. *Mary-Aldermary*, R. in *London*, And *Oddington*, R. in *Oxfordſhire*. . . .

He was a Native of the County of *Middleſex*, became *Student* of *Chriſt-Church* in *Oxford*, one of the *Proctors* for that *Univerſity*, and *Domeſtick Chaplain* to *Arch-biſhop Laud*; as alſo to his Majeſty, by whoſe Favour he was created D. D. at *Oxford* in *February* 1642. At that Time, to early were his *Sufferings*, he had been driven from his Church in *London*, and from this *Canonry*; As he was afterwards from his Living of *Oddington*. The Letters-Patents for the *Canonry*, when it was conferred on him in 1639 (on the Reſignation of *Samuel Baker*) bear *Date* the 23d of *May* that Year; and he was *Inſtalled* the 28th of the ſame Month. When the Rebellion prevailed, he was forced to quit the Kingdom, and fly beyond the Seas; where he was for ſome time entertained by *Mary* Princeſs of *Orange*, as her *Chaplain*. On his Majeſty's Reſtoration he was Re-inſtated in his Preferments; but never obtained any higher Station in the Church. His Death happen'd in the Year 1673, at *Windſor*, where he lies buried under a Monument of Free-ſtone, erected for him by *Iſaack Voſſius* (whom Dr. *Brown* had made his ſole Executor) who thus Characterizes him in the Inſcription of it; *Vir apprimè D. Eliæ & Eruditus; Criticus Acutus; Facundus Orator; Felix Philologus; Antiquitatis Chronologiæque cultor ſolertiſſimus; Ænigmatum, Dilemmatumque Conſcientiam dubitantium, Oedipus admodum Coriſianus*, &c. Notwithſtanding which Account of his great Worth, I find his Pariſhioners of St. *Mary-Aldermary* once accuſed him to his Patron *Arch-biſhop Laud*, of having Preached Blaſphemy; but it was undoubtedly againſt either *Calvin* or *Carwright*; for I am ſatisfied it was not againſt *God Almighty*. After his Death the *Canonry* was beſtowed on *Robert Young*, A. M. who was *Inſtalled December* 19, 1673, by vertue of Letters-Patents, which were iſſued the foregoing Sixteenth of that Month.

Joan. Top. Lond. Vol. I.

p. 156.

Wood, Ath. Vol. I. *p.* 581.

Aged 70.

See his Learned Works in Wood.

GEORGE GILLINGHAM, D. D. *Canonry*. And *Chalton*, R. in *Hampſhire*. . . . .

He was of *Pembroke-Hall* in *Cambridge*, and as ſuch, created D. D. at *Oxford*, in the Year 1636: At which Time he was *Chaplain* to his Majeſty; who was afterwards pleaſed to beſtow on him this *Canonry*, by his Letters-Patents granted *October* 21, 1639; the *Canonry* being then vacated by the Death of Dr. *John Ely*: He was Inſtalled the Second of the following Month. After the Rebellion brake out, he was Perſecuted from Place to Place, and took Shelter for ſome Time at *Southampton*; but was at laſt driven thence likewiſe. However he out-lived his Troubles, was on the Reſtoration Poſſeſſed of his Preferments again, obtained others in the Church, and died *December* 16, 1668: Soon after which he was ſucceeded in this *Canonry* by *John Butler*, D. D. who was Inſtalled *June* 26, by vertue of his Majeſty's Letters-Patents, bearing Date the 11th of *January* foregoing.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. *p.* 354. Life of the Sequeſtred Clergy in Hampſhire.

JOHN HALES, A. M. *Canonry*, . . And *Fellow* of *Eaton-College*. . . . . .

This moſt Learned Perſon is ſo well known,

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Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 425, &c.

that I shall need say the less of him. He was a Native of the City of *Bath*; but the Paternal Estate, which had continued in the Name for several Descents, lay at the Village of *Highchurch*, about Two Miles distant from that City. He was sent to the University at the Age of Thirteen; was at first *Scholar* of *Corpus-Christi*, and afterwards *Fellow* of *Merton-College* in *Oxford*. He was made *Fellow* of *Eaton*, partly, as I conjecture, by the Interest of Sir *Henry Savile*, and partly by that of Sir *Dudley Carleton*. To the former of whom his great Learning, and particularly his exact Knowledge in the Greek Tongue * (even in those younger Years) had rendred him not only known, but useful, in his noble Edition of St. *Chrysostom*. The other of these Gentlemen he had attended in his Embassy to the *United Provinces*, wh re he was assisting to the Synod of *Dort*, then sitting. After this he gave some Assistance to Mr. *Chillingworth* in his Book against the Papists; and about the Year 1638, his great Learning coming to the Knowledge of *Arch-bishop Laud*, that excellent *Prelate* sent for him, and discourfing with him upon several Points of Religion, did by † Rational Conviction (not as some would have it by Preferment, viz. that of this *Canonry*) so fix and settle him in the Communion of the Church of *England*, that he ever after adhered stedfastly to, and at last suffered extreamly for it; which alone is a sufficient Evidence of his Sincerity: But if to this we add the Consideration of his great Seriousness and Piety many Years before his Death, there can be no Question made, how groundless the Calumny before suggested is, that it was *Preferment* and not *Argument* (or rather that *Preferment was the Argument*) which settled him in the Bosom of the Church of *England*. However this Fact is certain, that *Arch-bishop Laud* soon after made him his *Chaplain*, and in the following Year procured him a Patent for the *Canonry*, which bears date the 23d of *May* 1639; by vertue of which he was *Installed* the 27th of *June* following, in the room of *James Revell*, D.D. then deceased, if I mistake not. When the Confusions had over-spread the whole Nation in the Time of the Rebellion, this most learned Person (tho' in his younger Days he used to say *he thought he should never die a Martyr*) became, as is before hinted, a noble *Confessor* for the Cause of the Church, and at last died little less than a Martyr for the same; it being verily believed, that had not Extremities contributed to the shortening of his *Days*, his natural Constitution would have carried him on to at least Ninety Years of Age. He was first *Dispossessed* of his *Fellowship* of *Eaton*, and one *Penwarden* substituted in his room; *who being afterwards touched in Conscience for the Wrong he had done so worthy a Person by eating his Bread*, made Mr. *Hales* a voluntary Tender of it again; but he utterly refused to be restored by the Authority of the Parliament. After this he had an Offer of an Hundred Pounds a Year Salary from a Noble Family in *Kent*, would he repair thither: But chusing a retired Life, he rather accepted of a quarter of that Salary, in the Family of one Madam *Salter* near *Eaton*, and was Tutor to her Son. At last Dr. *King*, the *suffering* Bishop of *Chichester*, together with several of his Relations, retiring to the House of this Gentlewoman, they made a sort of a College there, and had the *Prayers*, *Sacraments*, &c. according to the Orders of the Church of *England*; in which Mr. *Hales* officiated as their *Chaplain*. But some time after a *Declaration* issuing, which prohibited all Persons to harbour *Malignants*, Mr. *Hales* left voluntarily that Family, left he should be the Occasion of bringing it into any Trouble; which however the good Lady her self would most willingly have ventured, and therefore requested him to tarry. The Place to which he then retired, was the House of one *Hannah Pownsy*, whose first *Husband* had been a Servant to Mr. *Hales*. Not long before, or about this Time, if I mistake not, he was reduced to those Straits, which *obliged him to sell the best part of his most admirable Library (which cost him Two Thousand Five Hundred Pounds)* for near one quarter of the Value of it: The Produce of which he parted with by degrees, to many Scholars, Sequestred Ministers, and others that were in Want; particularly to the excellent Mr. *Anthony* * *Farringdon*, to whom he was so very helpful, that he was the chief Support of his miserable Family. This worthy Person coming once a Day to see Mr. *Hales*, some few Months before his *Death*, found him at his mean Lodgings at Mrs. *Pownsy's* House; but in a Temper gravely chearful, and well becoming an excellent Christian under such Circumstances. After a slight and very homely *Dinner*, suitable to the Lodgings, some Discourse passed between them concerning their old Friends, and the black and dismal Aspect of the Times; and at last Mr. *Hales* asked Mr. *Farringdon* to walk out with him into the Church-yard, where this Great Man's Necessities prest him to tell his Friend, that he had been *forced to sell his whole Library* (save a few Books which he had given away, and Six or Eight little Books of *Devotion*, which lay in his Chamber) and that for Money, he had no more than what he then shewed him (which was about Seven or Eight Shillings) and besides, said he, I doubt I am indebted *for my Lodging*. Mr. *Farrigden* it seems, did not imagine that it had been so very mean with him as this came to; and therefore was much surprised to hear it; and withal said, I have at present Money to command, and to Morrow will pay you Fifty Pounds, in part of the many Sums, I and my poor Wife have received of you in our great Necessities; and will pay you more suddenly, as you shall want it: To which he answered, no you *Don't owe me a Penny, or if you do, I here forgive you; for you shall never pay me a Penny; I know you and yours will have occasion for much more than what you have lately gotten*: But *if you know any other Friend that hath too full a Purse, and will spare some of it to me, I will not refuse that*. To which he added, *When I die* (*which I hope is not far of, for I am weary of this uncharitable World*) *I desire you to see me buried in* († *that*) *Place of the Church-Yard*, (pointing to the Place) but why not in the *Church*, saith Mr. *Farringdon*, with the Provost, Sir *Henry Wotton*, and the rest of your Friends and Predecessors? Because, saith he, *I am neither the Founder of it, nor have I been a Benefactor to it*, nor shall *I ever now be able to be so, I am satisfied*.

* *Of which he was afterwards made* Lecturer both *in the* University, *and in his* Own College.

† *Dr* Heylin's *Account of this Matter, ought to be known to every one; his* Testimony *of it being beyond all Exception.* For since *Bancroft's calling him to* Lambeth, *he happened to be there at that very Time when the Arch-bishop had taken him in Hand. Mr. Hales being a perfect Stranger at that Place, was glad to see Dr. Heylin there, having some Knowledge of him; and afterwards told him with his own Mouth,* That he found the *Arch-Bishop* (whom he knew before for a Nimble *Disputant*) to be as well versed in *Books* as *Buchanan*; that he had been *frustrated* by him from one Stole to another, till there was none left to afford him any further Shelter; That he was now resolved to be *Orthodox*, and to declare himself a True *Son* of the *Church of England*, both for *Doctrine* and *Discipline*; That to this end he had obtained Leave to call himself his *Grace's Chaplain*, that naming for him in his publick Prayers for his *Lord* and *Patron*, the greater noise might be taken of the Alteration. *Life of Laud, p.* 140. *After this, any one must be devoid of* Common Sense, *as well as of* Shame *and* Modesty, *who can pretend to claim this Great Man for the* Patron *of our* Modern Dissenters *and* Latitudinarians.

* *Of whom I shall by and by make further mention in this* Church.

† *This Word is torn out of my* Paper, *but I presume it must be so supplied.*

This Difficulty to reconcile Mr. Farringdon and Mr Hales

I had out of a loose Sheet, which was one of Mr Farringdon's Papers, surrendred by Mr. Fulman of C. C. C. in order to have written the Life *of Mr. Hales. It was communicated to me by the late Mr. Arch deacon Davies of Superton in Gloucestershire, among several other Notices relating to my Undertaking. Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 625.*

Thus

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Thus was this Great Man, in a Literal Sence, *reduced to Beggary*; and soon after what had past between him and his Friend, was, according to his Desire, deliver'd out of this *miserable Life, Monday, May* 19, 1656, and was Buried in the Place which he had *Pointed out*. It must not be conceal'd, that in his Younger Days he was more than suspected of some very *loose Opinions*, which Favoured the *Scinian* Cause: And how much our *Dissenters* claim him for their own, is known to every body: But it is no less certain, that he was *afterwards* come wholly off from both the *One* and the *Other* of these, and *Recanted these Opinions*, as both Dr. *Parker*, and Dr. *Heylin* directly affirm, and his own *consequent Behaviour* manifestly shewed. To which purpose it may not be amiss to take notice, that a Friend of his finding him one day Reading *Calvin's Institutions*, asked him, *if he was not yet past that Book?* To which he answer'd, In my *younger days* I read it to *inform my self*; but now I read it to *Reform him*.

The Indications which his Father had from him in his Youngest Days, of a more than ordinary Genius, occasioned his pitching upon *this* Son before any of his *others*, to make a Scholar of: And accordingly in his *Election* at *Merton College*, he *shewed himself a Person of Learning above his Age and Standing*; and during his Abode in the College, was esteemed the Best *Orator* and *Disputant* that had ever been *remembred in it*. To his *Natural Parts* was added a *prodigious Industry*; insomuch that he was seldom seen abroad, but at Meals and Prayers.

He was withal a Person of *singular Modesty*, and as *Communicative of his Knowledge, as the Celestial Bodies of their Light and Influences*; insomuch that he was always Frequented by the Nobility and Gentry, when his Majesty was at any time in *Windsor*; having the Happiness to be as much vers'd in the Finer and more Polite Parts of Learning, as in those which are Rougher and more Abstruse: And being possess'd of such a Sweetness and Affableness of Temper, that Dr. *Pierson* said of him, *It was near as easie a Task for any one to become so Knowing, as so Obliging as Mr.* Hales. There is this Remarkable Story of his *Exact Justice* also, That having receiv'd a considerable Sum of Bad Money, during his being *Bursar of Eaton-College*, he stood to the Loss of it himself, and threw it into the *Thames*, that it might never *after* go from Hand to Hand. In his *Facts* he was always so strict, that he never are any thing from *Thursday* Dinner, to *Saturday* Twelve a-clock, and sometimes not till *Sunday* Morning. Such also was his *Modesty*, that *tho' none was ever more solicited, and urged to Write, and thereby Truly to Teach the World, that as yet none ever so Refus'd against it; his facile and courteous Nature learnt only not to yield to that Sollicitation.* His *Charity, Humility*, and *intire Dependence on Divine Providence*, may be gather'd from several Hints in the Foregoing Account of him. These and such other Qualities, had made him so well known, not only at Home, but in Foreign Countries, that seldom a Week past, wherein some Letters came not to him from some Eminent Persons (among whom was *Grotius*, whose Picture Mr. *Hales* kept in his *Closet*) beyond the Seas, to crave his Judgment in several *Abstruse Points*. And he was so much consulted by *Learned Men* of our *Own Nation* also on the *same* Occasion, that he was once forced to say, That *they set up Tops, and he must whip them for 'em*. In a Word, his *Epitaph* saith, — *Certè supra mortales eminuit, moribus suavissimis, ingenio subtilissimo, pectore pleno sapuit, mundo sublimior, ade que aptior Angelorum Coetu, &c.* His Succ-ssor in this Canonry on the Restoration, was *Anthony Hawles*, D. D. the Date of whose Patent, for it doth not appear, any further, than that it was granted in the Year 1660, and some time *before July* the 18th that Year; because on that Day Dr. *Hawles* was Installed. I have only this one Word to subjoyn concerning Mr. *Hales*; which is, that if the *Party* will, as they have hitherto done, still persist to claim this Great Man for their own; let them tell us, Why they Starv'd him, and How a *Champion* for the Dissenting Cause came to *Live a Confessor*, and *Die* in a manner a *Martyr* for the *Church of England*; Or, if they think they can answer this, then supposing him to have Favoured their Cause, let them say, whether he doth not make another *Unquestionable* Instance, how little those who preach up *Moderation*, will suffer a *Moderate Man* amongst themselves; And plainly shew that no Principles which stop short of *Root and Branch*, shall find their *Mercy*, when once the Power is gotten into their own Hands: Which I so often remark, because 'tis possible, Considerations of their own Interest may Move some Men amongst us, on whom all Considerations of the Interest of the *Best Church of Christ* on the Face of the Christian World, have hitherto proved *Ineffectual*.

Pierson's Preface to Hales's Remains: where also see more of his Character.

Ibid.

See the Letter Prefixt to his Rem.

PIERSON is Published, see in Word.

JOHN POCKLINGTON, D.D. *Canonry, Fourth Prebend* in the *Church of Peterborough*, *Yeldon*, R. in *Bedfordshire*, . . . And *Worsley*, V. in *Huntingtonshire*. . .

Wood, Ath. *Vol.* I. p. 790.

He had been *Fellow* of *Pembroke-Hall* in *Cambridge*; and was at the time of his Sufferings, *Chaplain* also to his Majesty; who had, by his *Letters-Patents* of *Dec.* 20, 1639, conferred on him this *Canonry*, on the Death of *Tho. Sheaf*; in which he was Installed *Jan.* 5th, following. Some time before the Rebellion broke out, he had entender'd himself more especially Obnoxious to the Party, by Two Books which he publisht; the One intituled *Altare Christianum*, &c. and the other, *Sunday no Sabbath*, &c. For which, among several other things, they were not *unmindful* of him, when they perceived their Strength in the Unhappy Parliament that met *Nov.* 3, 1640; and accordingly they took him in hand among the very first of the *Clergy* whom they began to *Harrass*, ordered the Two Books above-named to be *Burnt by the Hands of the Common Hangman*, in *Both* the Universities, and the City of *London*; Deprived him of All the above-nam'd *Preferments*; and would have proceeded Farther, as to *Other* Punishment; but that he being in a manner *Heart-broken*, prevented their *Fury* by Death, which happen'd (at *Peterborough*, I think) in the Winter-time * 1642. Which Early Death of his made way for a *Second* Sufferer in this *Canonry*; who was

Of Sidney-Coll. Cambr. as I have been informed since from Lincoln.

Besides which he published some other things.

Fuller. Church-Hist. B. 11. Cent. 17. p. 172.

* *Saith* Wood; *but it was in* 1641, *saith my Transcriptor from this Church.*

HERBERT CROFTS, D. D. *Canonry.*

The *Letters-Patents* for it are dated *June* 28 in the 17th of *Charles* I. and Dr. *Crofts* was Installed in it *July* the 1st, following. On whose Promotion to the *Bishoprick* of *Hereford* in 1661, (which I have elsewhere mentioned) *John Heaver, D. D.* obtained *Letters-Patents* for this *Canonry*, which are dated *Feb.* 22, that Year; and he was Install'd in it *Mar.* 12, following. See *Hereford-Cathedral*.

HUGH CRESSEY, A. M. *Canonry.*

Wood, Ath. *Vol.* II. p. 365. *Where see of him more at large, as also of his Writings.*

He was Born at *Wakefield* in *Yorkshire*, became *Fellow* of *Merton College*, *Chaplain* to the Earl of *Strafford*, as also to *Lucius*, Vifc. *Falkland*, by whose Intereſt he obtained this *Canonry* in the Year 1642, on

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on the Death of Dr, *Gilbert Primroſe*; but what Day in that Year the Patent bears date, I am not informed. And as for his *Inſtalment*, the *Confuſions* never admitted of it; ſo that he had only an Equitable Title to this *Canonry*. Two Years *after*, the Rebellion drove him from his *Religion*, as as well as his *Preferment*; at which time he took on him the Habit of the *Engliſh Benedictines* at *Doway*, afterwards became a Miſſionary in *England*, as alſo a Servant to her Majeſty Q. *Catherine*, and died at *Eaſt-Grinſted* in *Suſſex* in 1674. I am obliged to mention this Perſon, to perfect the Account of this Church, and do Juſtice to the *Truth of Hiſtory*; For otherwiſe he deſerves not a Place in the *Liſt*; ſince he was one of thoſe *very few* Perſons (and their not being *more*, is a very great Character of the *Clergy* of thoſe Times) whom the moſt deteſtable Practices of ſuch as claim a particular Title to the *Name of Proteſtant*, had Scandalized into *Popery*. And if it be any Shame for the *Church of England* to have One of her Members go to *Rome*; it is, I am ſure, a much Greater Shame to Thoſe, who by their *Rebellion, Sacrilege, Profaneneſs*, and *Contempt of every thing that was Holy*, drove him thither. On the Reſtoration, *John Lloyd*, D. D. ſucceeded in this Canonry, and was inſtalled *July* 8, 1660, by vertue of *Letters-Patents* bearing date ſome time that Year; but the particular Day doth not appear.

ANTHONY FARRINGDON, B.D. *Divinity-Lecturer's-Place* in this *Chapel*, And *Bray*, V. in *Berkſhire*. . . . .

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 544. *Lloyd*, Mem. p. 543.

He was Born at *Sunning* in *Berks*, became ſucceſſively *Scholar* and *Fellow* of *Trinity-College* in *Oxford*, and a Noted Preacher, as well as an Eminent Tutor there. On the Breaking out of the Rebellion, he was diſpoſſeſſed of Both the abovenamed *Preferments*; as which time he had a *Wife* and *ſeven Children*, which were reduced to Extremity, and might probably have ſtarved, had not Mr. *Hales*, as is *beforeſaid*, (and others) Relieved them, and the *Pariſhioners* of St. *Mary Magd. Milk-ſtreet*, invited him to be *Paſtor* there. But ſome time *after* he was ſettled in that Place, a *Proclamation* being iſſued out, that no *ſequeſtred Miniſter* ſhould Preach in any Pariſh-Church in *London*, or within Seven Miles of it, he was in a manner Sequeſtred a Second time, and *Turned out* from *Thence* alſo. But he was ſo extremely belov'd by his *Pariſhioners*, that Collections being made for him at the *Church-doors* the two *Sundays before* he went away, they gathered at leaſt 400 *l.* for him; which, I preſume, was the Money that enabled him to offer Payment to Mr. *Hales*. Whether he *afterwards* Recovered his Pariſh in *Milk-ſtreet*, I know not; but 'tis ſure that he died in that Pariſh, in *Sept.* 1658, and was Buried in that *Church*. At the time that he was Sequeſtred from his *Living* of *Bray*, he was alſo *Plundered* and *Abuſed* by *Ireton*; whom, it ſeems, Mr. *Farringdon* had puniſhed for ſome *Miſdemeanors* in *Trinity-College*; at which time he diſcovered an Uncommon Spirit in him, and Foretold that he would make ſomething *Extraordinary*; but whether *Good* or *Bad*, he could not determine. Mr. *Farringdon* was a Perſon of Excellent Learning, and Great Charity, an Admirable Preacher, of *Great Sobriety, Modeſty*, and *Patience under his Sufferings*, and in a Word, *An Example worthy to be imitated of all*. He had prepared *Materials* for writing the *Life* of Mr. *Hales*; ſome of which (if not all) *afterwards* fell into the Hands of Mr. *Fulman* of C. C. C. but are, as I believe, now loſt; For Mr. *Fulman's* Papers coming into the Hands of Mr. Arch-deacon *Davies*, there was nothing of that kind found among them, but the *Looſe Sheet* before-mentioned.

Vide What Mr. Farringdon publiſhed, ſee in Wood.

—— MORRIS, .
—— STAMP, .
—— BROUGHTON, .
—— BOLES, .
—— AMNER, .
—— BURTON, .
—— PIERCE, .
} *Minor-Canonries*.

The *Four former* of which died, as I judge, during the *Uſurpation*; but the *Three latter* lived to be Reſtored.

WOLVERHAMPTON.

CHRISTOPHER WREN, D.D. *Deanery.*

See *Windſor-Church*.

—— ——, : *Prebend.*
—— ——, . *Prebend.*
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—— ——, . *Prebend.*
—— ——, . *Prebend.*
—— ——, . *Prebend.*

Vit. Sir John Robinſon, *and* Sir Orlando Bridgman. *See his own* Epiſtle *to the* Former, *and an* Epiſtle *of the* Editor *of his* 2d Vol. *of* Sermons, *to the Latter.*

ANDREW BAYLY, A. M. *Sacriſt's and Official's Place.*

Which I take to be Two diſtinct Offices.

See more of him in the *Parochial Liſt*, in *Shropſhire*.

The *Lands* of this *College* were all ſold, and the *Tythes*, then held in *Fee-Farm* by a Gentleman, were Sequeſtred, and Applied to the *Maintenance* of ſeveral *Seditious Preachers*.

There are ſeveral Other *Colleges*, and *Collegiate Churches*, ſuch as *Beverley, Brecknock, Ruthen*, &c. But the Exact Number of them I know not; much leſs their *Conſtitution*, the *Number* of their *Members*, &c. nor what Fate they ran in the late *Confuſions*. I ſhould be extremely obliged to any one, that would hereafter Tranſmit to me any *Notices* of that kind.

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A

LIST

Of ſome of the

Loyal and Epiſcopal CLERGY, *&c.*

Who were Diſpoſſeſs'd of, Driven from, or did otherwiſe loſe, or were kept out of their *Preferments, &c.* for their Loyalty to the *Eſtabliſh'd Church*, during the Time of the *Grand Rebellion*, &c.

The UNIVERSITIES.

OXFORD.

The PROFESSORS.

ROBERT SANDERSON, D.D. *Regius-Profeſſorſhip* of *Divinity.*

See *Chriſt-Church.*

THOMAS LAURENCE, D.D. *Margaret-Profeſſorſhip* of *Divinity.*

See *Baliol-College.*

JOHN BIRKENHEAD, A.M. *Moral-Philoſophy Reader's Place.*

See *All-Souls-College.*

ROBERT WARING, A.M. *Hiſtory-Profeſſorſhip.*

See *Chriſt-Church.*

JOHN EDWARDS, M.D. *Natural-Philoſophy Reader's Place.*

See St. *John's College.*

PETER TURNER, M.D. *Savilian-Profeſſorſhip* of *Geometry.*

See *Merton-College.*

JOHN GREAVES, A.M. *Savilian-Profeſſorſhip* of *Aſtronomy.*

See *Merton-College.*

EDWARD POCOCK, D.D. *Profeſſorſhip* of the *Hebrew Tongue*, And *Profeſſorſhip* of the *Arabick Tongue.*

See *Chriſt-Church.*

HENRY STRINGER, D.D. *Profeſſorſhip* of the *Greek Tongue.*

See *New-College.* He reſigned his Right to this *Lectureſhip*, as I conjecture, after he had been *Diſpoſſeſſed* of the *Profits* of it by the *Viſitors*; and thereby made way for Another to *Succeed* in it, who may in Equity likewiſe be deemed a *Second Sufferer, viz.*

JOSEPH CROWTHER, B.D. *Profeſſorſhip* of the *Greek Tongue.*

See St. *John's College.*

HENRY HAMMOND, D.D. *Univerſity-Orator's Place.*

See *Chriſt-Church.* The *Profeſſor of Laws* was *Richard Zouch*, L.L.D. and *Principal of Alban-Hall*, who ſubmitted to the *Viſitors*, and kept *Both* his Places. *Tho. Clayton*, M.D. (afterwards *Warden* of *Merton-College*) was at that time the *King's-Profeſſor of Phyſick*, and the *Anatomy-Reader*; Nor was he, as far as I can learn, Diſpoſſeſs'd of either of theſe Places. *John Reus* was *Librarian*, and *Gerard Langbane*, D.D. *Provoſt of Queen's-College*, was

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 166.

Wood, Ant. Lib. p. 141, 144.

Id. Ibid. p. 133.

Id. Ibid. p. 147.

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was *Keeper* of the *Archives*; neither of whom was turned out. One *Arthur Phillips* was the *Profeſſor of Muſick*; neither can I find that he *ſuffered*. The *Botany-Lecture* was not then ſettled. And as for the *Grammar*, *Rhetorick*, *Logick* and *Metaphyſick-Lectures*, I cannot learn who were *Poſſeſſed* of them; but perchance ſome of them; whoever they were, might be the ſame Perſons with ſome of the *Ejected Fellows*. Qu.re. Id. ibid.

The Colleges.

All-Soul's-College.

GILBERT SHELDON, D.D. *Wardenſhip.* *Clerkſhip* of the *Cloſet* to his *Majeſty*, And *Prebend* of *Gloucester*. . . . . }

He was Born at *Stanton* in *Staffordſhire*, and Elected *Fellow* of this College from that of *Trinity* in this *University*. Afterwards he became *Chaplain* to the Lord Keeper *Coventry*, *Prebendary* of *Gloucester*, and about the latter End of 1633, was advanced to the *Wardenſhip*. About the ſame Time alſo he became *Chaplain* to his Majeſty, and was by him deſigned for the Maſterſhip of the *Savoy*, and the *Deanery* of *Weſtminſter*, had not the Rebellion prevented it. During which he adhered *ſtedfaſtly to the Royal Cauſe*; and when the *Oxford Viſitation* came on, ſtrenuouſly Oppoſed it. *March* 27, 1648. he Honeſtly and Boldly told the *Viſitors*, *That he could not with a ſafe Conſcience ſubmit to them*; for which, Three Days after, they deprived him of his *Wardenſhip*, and ſubſtituted in his room one *John Palmer*, a *Bachelour of Phyſick*; tho' it was directly contrary to the *Statutes* of the College. *April* the Third following the Paper for his *Expulſion* was affixed to his Lodgings, and at the ſame Time *Palmer*'s Election was Publiſhed. The Thirteenth of that Month alſo, the *Viſitors* (and the Earl of *Pembroke* at the Head of them) came themſelves to *All-Soul's-College* in order to *Diſpoſſeſs* Dr. *Sheldon* by Force, and put their *New Warden* in *Poſſeſſion*. At which Time the Doctor pleaded in behalf of himſelf, that their *Commiſſion* did not reach him, becauſe it bore Date *March* 8, and Authorized them to Diſpoſſeſs thoſe only whom the *Parliament* or *Committee* had Voted out before. Now the Vote for his Expulſion was not paſt till *March* 30. which was Three Weeks after the Date of their *Commiſſion*. This coſt the *Viſitors* an Hour's *Debate*; but at laſt *Prynn*, who was one of them, and at that Time *preſent*, inſtead of *Untying*, *cut the Knot* in this manner: Aitho', ſaith he, the Doctor is not *within the Letter*, yet he is within the Equity of the *Commiſſion*, and the Parliament muſt not be Fool'd with. And accordingly upon the Reſolution of this *Caſuiſt*, they proceed to deprive him of his Freehold, ſtrike his Name out of the *Buttery-Book*, ſubſtitute *Palmer*'s in the Place of it, and withal, order the Doctor into Cuſtody; for which the Earl of *Pembroke* then alledged this Reaſon, That he had not *Opened the Great Gate* to him when he came thither. After this they *Broke open the Lodging-Doors*, put *Palmer* in *Poſſeſſion*, and then *Hurried away the Doctor to Priſon*; who as he paſt the Streets, had a *Thouſand Prayers and Bleſſings from the People*. In this *Durance* he continued above Six *Months*, and then the *Reforming Committee* ſet him at Liberty (*October* 24, 1648) on Condition, that he ſhould *immediately depart Five Miles from* Oxon; that he ſhould *not go to the King in the Iſle of* Wight; and that he ſhould *Give Security to appear before them, at Four Days Warning when ever cited*: After which he retir'd to his Friends in *Staffordſhire*, and the adjoining Counties; from whence he conſtantly ſent Money, (partly of his own, and partly what he Collected from others) to his Majeſty then in *Exile*; and followed his *Studies* and *Devotions*, till Matters tended to an happy Reſtoration. In 1659, *Palmer* the *Intruder* died, and there being at that Time a plain Proſpect of the *Reſtoration*, Dr. *Sheldon* was Reſtored to his *Wardenſhip*, tho' he never appeared in Perſon to Re-poſſeſs himſelf. Not long after, his Majeſty became actually Poſſeſſed of his Throne, and then Dr. *Sheldon* was made *Dean* of the *Chapel-Royal*, and ſoon after it ſucceeded Dr. *Juxon* in the *See* of *London*, as he did afterwards alſo in the *Archiepiſcopal Chair* of *Canterbury* in 1663. He was alſo Elected *Chancellor* of this *University* in the Year 1667, and died *November* 9, 1677. It would be needleſs to tell the Reader, that the Noble *Theatre* in *Oxford*, was Erected at his ſole Charge, which was that of Eighteen Thouſand Pounds. He alſo Elected the fair Library at *Lambeth-Houſe*, gave Two Thouſand Pounds to St. *Paul's Cathedral*, conſiderable Sums to *Trinity College* in *Oxford* and *Cambridge*; beſtowed great and large Sums of Money Annually, ſome to Publick, and ſome to Private Charities; and at his Death gave 1500 *l.* more to the ſame Purpoſes: Inſomuch, that it afterwards appeared by his Books and Accompts, that he had lain out above Sixty Three Thouſand Pounds in Uſes of Piety and Charity. He hath nothing Extant but a Sermon before his Majeſty at *Whitehall*, Preached *June* 28, 1660, being the *Solemn Day of Thankſgiving for the happy Reſtoration*.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 678.

May 2, 1633, *he was alſo* Admitted to the Vicaridge of Hackney in Middleſex. *Newc.* Repert. Eccleſ. Vol. I. p. 620.

Wood, Ant. L. 1. p. 397.

Wood, Ant. L. 1. p. 401.

Wood, Ant. L. 2. p. 413.

JOHN BIRKENHEAD, A. M. *Fellowſhip*, And *Moral Philoſophy Reader's-Place*, in this *Univerſity*. . . . . }

He was Born of *Plebeian* Parents at *Norwich* in *Cheſhire*, and took one Degree at *Oriel-College* in this *University*: After which he became *Amanuenſis* to Arch-biſhop *Laud*; who perceiving him to be a Perſon of bright Parts, got him *Diplomated* A. M. and Elected to a *Fellowſhip* of this College in 1639. Upon his Majeſty's retiring to *Oxon*, after the Battle of *Edge-hill*, the Court imployed him to write the *Mercurii Aulici*; which took ſo much with the Loyaliſts, that they got his Majeſty to recommend him to the *Univerſity* for the *Moral-Philoſophy Lecturer*; of which he enjoyed but very little Profit; and when the *Viſitation* came on in 1648, he loſt both * *That* and his *Fellowſhip* together. After which he retired to *London*, was ſeveral Times in Priſon for his Majeſty's Cauſe, and lived in a ſhifting manner by his Wits until the Reſtoration. Soon after which he was created L. L. D. Elected a *Burgeſs* for *Wilton*, Knighted by his Majeſty, and made *Maſter* of the *Faculties*, one of the *Maſters of Requeſts*, *Fellow* of the *Royal Society*, and died in 1679; not having as it ſeems, made ſuch Returns as he ought to have done, to thoſe who *Befriended* him in his Neceſſities.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 678.

What elſe he Publiſhed *for* is Wood.

* *Of which he was Deprived* October 2, 1648. *and was ſucceeded by* Edward Copley, A. M. *Fellow of* Merton-Coll. *Wood*, Ant. L. 2. p. 413.

MARTIN AILWORTH, D.D. *Fellowſhip*.

If I do not miſtake *Lloyd*, who in this, as in many other Caſes, is altogether confuſed.

Idem p. 141

HENRY

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Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 718.

HENRY JOHNSON, L. L. D. *Fellowship.* He was afterwards a Baronet; but it seems a very poor One, and turned *Roman Catholick.*

JOHN LLOYD, A. M. *Fellowship.* He became afterwards *Chaplain* to his Majesty in *Exile*; by whom on his Return, he was Promoted to a *Canonry* of *Windsor*; in which he was Installed *July* 18, 1660, in the room of *H. Cressy. Aug.* 1, 1660, he was created D. D. of this *University*, and died in 1671.

FRANCIS NEWMAN, . *Fellowship.* He was, as I conjecture, a Native of the County of *Middlesex*, but of what Place in that County I know not. He happen'd to pass by *Whitehall* at that very Instant, when the Black and Astonishing Villany of the King's Murther was Perpetrating; which threw him into such an Agony, that he went Home, and never came out of his Chamber afterwards. He had been Admitted to this *Fellowship* in 1640.

Fasti, Mem. P. 4. 81.

He died in 1649. Keep's Monum. Westm. p. 353.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 840 Annal. Lit. 2. p. 176.

THOMAS JEAMES, . *Fellowship.* He lived to be Restored in 1660, became *Warden* of the College in 1665; *Treasurer* of *Salisbury*, *March* 22, 16$\frac{6}{7}$, *per mort. Edward Devenant, ex prerog. Gilb. Archiep. Cant.* and died feme Time before *Jan.* 15, 1686, when *Seth Ward* succeeded in that Dignity.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 455, 718.

THOMAS CULPEPPER, . *Fellowship.* He was Elected to this from *University-College*, and had in his younger Days Travelled into *France* with Mr. *Abraham Woodhead*. He lived to be Restored in 1660, and hath Publish'd some Things, but what they are I know not.

* *If a mistake not.*

WILLIAM BASSET, *L. L. D. *Fellowship.*

He was Restored in 1660, and became afterwards *Chancellor* of *Landaffe*.

HENRY HARINGTON, . *Fellowship.*

Restored in 1660 with his Majesty.

OLIVER LLOYD, . *Fellowship.* He was also Restored in 1660, and afterwards made Warden of *Manchester-College*.

HENRY COVENTRY, . *Fellowship.* He survived the Rebellion, and was Restored in 1660.

JOHN WAINRIGHT, L. L. B. *Fellowship.*

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 973.

He was *Chancellor* of the Diocese of *Chester*; and in the Year 1650 proceeded in his Faculty.

LAURENCE SMITH, . *Fellowship.* He had been then, or was afterwards Knighted.

THOMAS SMITH, . *Fellowship.* He had been Admitted in the Year 1641.

† *Or* Richard.

*SAMUEL FISHER, : *Fellowship.* He was Admitted in 1640.

TIMOLEON GORGE, . *Fellowship.* He had been Admitted in 1621.

THOMAS CROFT, . *Fellowship.* He was *Restored* in 1658, by a *Mandate* from the *Upper-Bench*, on a *Misnoma*.

FRANCIS TALBOT, . *Fellowship.* He lived to be *Restor'd* with his Majesty in 1660.

HENRY BARKER, . *Fellowship.*

NATH. NAPPYER, . *Fellowship.*

*THOMAS DARREL, . *Fellowship.* *Or William.

THOMAS SMITH, . *Fellowship.*

He was Restor'd in 1660, and is a different Person from him of both these Names *before-mentioned.*

JOHN †MIDLETON, . *Fellowship.* One of both these Names was Admitted to the *Rectory of Hanwell* in *Middlesex*, in 1661, *Quære* if he was the same Person with this Gentleman. *News.* Repert. Eccles. *Vol.* 1. *p.* 628.

† *I must here* Advertise the Reader, *that the* List *of their* Elected *in this* University, *is taken* almost wholly, *out of the* Original Register *of the* Visitors *yet remaining in* Oxford, *and a* Pamphlet *Printed in* 1650, *Intitled* Cygnea Cicuta. *From the* Visitors Papers *we would expect a perfect* List *of the* University; *but it fails of offering such an One, as we feveral* Other *Accounts* (*from which I may perchance have occasion to mention hereafter*) *so chiefly as these* Two *in the first place, being the* Composures, *and their* Executioners *for* Visitors, *accepted for* Gentlemen-Commoners, *&c which were not on the* Original Foundations, *as well as the* Fellows *and* Scholars *of* Houses: *And the* Register *not being always expressive in naming this, by subjoyning* Fellow, Scholar, *&c. reflected it to the Name of each* Foundation-man; *for that Reason it is not always* Apparent, *to the worse of the* Society (*with whom only I have to do*) *and who first. And could this always be known, the* Reader *is to be informed in the next Place, that* several *of those who were* Wholly Expelled *by the* Committee *and* Visitors, *as far as their* Depositions, *and* Orders could do it (*and as such appear on the* Register) *were* Soon after *Admitted to* Grace *and* Favour *again in their* Submissions; *and so were* Others *equally, and in Fact, disgusted of their* Fellowships, *&c. as the rest were. Now such as these are belonging to this* List (*and there not being any Light given by the* Register *to distinguish them*) *this of necessity creates a great deal of* Confusion. *However in that Case is the other* Paper *mentioned given us* some Assistance; *because for* several Reasons (*too many to be here mentioned*) *if I do not very much mistake, all those mentioned in it, were both on the* several Foundations, *and* Totally *and* Actually Dispossessed, *save that* One here and there *might, after they had been* Actually Dispossessed, *at some considerable* Distance *of Time, be again Restored. But among all those mentioned in that Pamphlet, I find but* One Instance *of this kind, as far as I have been able to examine, by comparing it with the perfect Accounts which I have received from several* Colleges. *And it is on the single* Authority *of this* Paper, *that Mr.* Middleton (the last Fellow here named) *is set down as such. And I shall also mention* Some more, in several *other of the* Colleges, *on these same Grounds; which I here take notice of* once for all, *to avoid unnecessary Repetition. But these neither can* Lift Three *to the Number compleated; for I find the* Other Lachrym. very defective *in many Particulars, as failing much short of the* Numbers, *which I otherwise find, were* wholly Dispossessed: *On these Accounts therefore, I shall in* several Colleges, *be forced to divide my* Lift *of them into* Three Parts; *the first of which will contain such as were certainly on the* Foundations, *and no less certainly Expelled, and* totally Dispossessed *of their* Fellowships. *The* Second *will be made up of such as I can also find* belong to the Foundations, *and were* expelled *by the* Visors *and* Orders *of the* Committee *or* Visitors; *but then whether any among them* (*or who*) *after submitted, made their Peace, and continued in* Possession *of their* Fellowships, *&c. cannot be learned. The* Third *will consist of such as were* Voted *to be* Expelled *likewise: but then it doth not appear, who among them* (*or whether any*) *on one Hand, were not of the* Foundation, *or on the other Hand, did* afterwards *make their Peace, &c. And so I am constrained to leave it to the further Inquiries of the* Reader, *save as Regards that Master, All these* before-mentioned *in this* College, *were of the first Sort.*

GEORGE STRADLING, . *Fellowship.* If I do not very much mistake some Informations from this College, he is to be Ranked among those who wholly lost their *Fellowships*. But *Wood* being express to the contrary, I leave it as a *Quære* with the *Reader*. He was Admitted in 1642.

Ath. Vol. II. p. 603. *Where* See more *of them.*

As also, News. Rep. Eccles. *p.* 721

TIMOTHY

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TIMOTHY BALDWIN, . *Fellowship.*
He had been *Actually dispossest'd* of his *Fellowship*; but was Restored the Year after, by the Interest of *Kelsey*; and so scarce deserves a Place in this *List*. See more of him in *Wood*.

Ath. Vol.II. p. 62, 176, 178.

HENRY BIRKHEAD, . *Fellowship.*
He was an intimate Friend of the Learned *Henry Jacob*, several of whose Writings he published; and was an excellent *Latin Poet*.

Wood, Ath. Vol.II. p. 90, 91.

JOHN BAYLY, . *Fellowship.*

One Edward Norton was admitted to the Prebend of Neasdon in the Church of St. Paul, in 1679; and afterwards in 1689, to that of Mapesbury in the same Church. Quære if he be the same Person with this Gentleman. Newc. Rep Eccles. Vol.I. p. 176, 186.

EDWARD NORTON, . *Fellowship.*

These Two, together with the last-mentioned, were certainly *Fellows*, and voted to be Expelled; but whether they *afterwards* submitted, and kept their *Fellowships* or not, must be left to *further Enquiry*.

JO. PISTWICH, .

CHARLES EDWARDS, .

JOHN WYNN, .

—— HUNGERFORD, .

I am not assured, but I guess that these *Four* last-mentioned, were on the *Foundation*: They were ordered to be Expelled, by the Committee and Visitors, among the Rest; but whether they afterwards made their Peace, or not, is uncertain.

HUGH BOHAM, . *Chaplainship.* He was *Totally Ejected*.
The *Visitors* had (as appears from their own *Register*) by the End of the Year 1649, placed Twenty six New Fellows into this *College*; and from thence to *August* 1654, Four more: But if I do not mistake some *Informations* which I have received from this College, they had by the End of the last-mentioned Year, Elected Forty four Fellows into it. Which may serve to give some Light into the Number of those who were *Ejected*; and seems to make it probable, that several of those whom I have before set down as *doubtful*, were wholly *Dispossest'd*, together with some others whose Names do not appear. And I am the rather inclined to believe this, because I find by *Wood* (if I rightly understand him) that All the *Fellows* here (or all but *One*) Refused to Submit to the *Visitation*, *May* 4, 1648.

Ant. L. I. p. 406.

It is scarce worth the while to take notice in this Place, that one *William Hamilton*, who had been put in *Fellow* here by the *Visitors* in 1648, was again *Dispossest'd* in 1651, for Refusing the *Engagement*.

Wood, Ath. Vol.II. p. 744.

BALIOL.

See also Winchester-Cathedral, a Canonry to which is annexed the Margaret-Professorship

THO. LAURENCE, D.D. *Masterships*, *Margaret-Professorship* of *Divinity*, *Treasurership* } of *Lichfield*, *Prebend* }
And
Bemerton and *Fogglestone*, R. in *Wiltshire*, worth 140 *l.* a Year.

It must be known, that he was not Formally Ejected *from the* College *by the* Visitors; *but deliver'd up his* Headship by Resignation; *which however being* Forced *and* Extorted *from him by the* Iniquity of the Times, *and to procure* Expedition, *I make no Scruple to set him down here as* Sequestred, *effectually considering that* Lloyd *in so many* Words, *saith, he was as* full Cast out by Force to beg his Bread, with the rest of his Brethren, *stem.p.*144. This Resignation, Wood (*the not very confidents with himself, as far as I can see*) *makes to have been about the Year* 1647; *one I am otherwise informed, that it was in the Year* 1650. *And* Wood *in another Place* (Antiq. I. 2. p. 74.) *saith that it was in* 1646.

He was the Son of a Clergyman in *Dorsetshire*, had been *Scholar* of this House, and was from thence Elected to a Fellowship in *All-Souls College*. Afterwards he became D. D. was made Chaplain to his Majesty; and being much in the Esteem of Arch-bishop *Laud*, was by his Interest Elected back again to the *Mastership* of this *House*, and promoted to the *Margaret-Professorship*; of Both which, together with the other *Preferments* first mentioned, he was Deprived in those Times of Rebellion and Usurpation. In the *Professorship* he was Succeeded by *F*—— C——, and in 1653, one *Philip Vinkney* was Admitted to *Bemerton* and *Fogglestone*; but, if I mistake not, Dr. *Laurence* had been Sequestred from that Living long Before, and some other Person had intervened between him and *Vinkney*. The Dr. had a Wife and several Children; and finding the Family of one Dr. *Laurence* a *Sequestred Clergyman*, petitioning for Relief from the *Corporation for Ministers Widows*, I take it for granted, that they were the *Distressed Relicts* of this *Learned* Person. This at least is sure, that after he was Dismissed from the University, he retired to Colonel *Walton's* (one of the King's *Judges*) whom it seems he had befriended, whilst he was a Prisoner of War in the Garrison of *Oxford*; and who got him settled in the *Chaplainship* of *Lidna* in the Parish of *Somersham* in *Huntingtonshire*; which he had got endowed with the Tithes of the Parish, as 'tis said, for the sake of Dr. *Laurence*. He died in great Obscurity at *Colne*, in *Dec.* 1657; but had been before this Death Nominated to one of the *Irish Bishopricks*, which he would doubtless have Enjoyed, had he lived to the Restoration. He had been esteemed Famous for Scholastical Divinity, a Profound Theologist, and Exquisite in the Excellencies of the *Greek* and *Latin* Tongues: But after the Declining of the King's Cause, and upon a Foresight thereupon of the Ruin of all things, which would follow; he grew melancholy, and careless, and did much degenerate in his Life and Conversation.

Ballioferg. p. 118.

Wood, Ath. Vol.II. p. 136.

Wood, Ant. L. 2. p. 74, 181.

Wood, Ant. L. 2. p. 134.

In the Petition it is only said he, and what a great Sufferer

What he Wrote, see in Wood.

THOMAS CARELESS, A.M. *Fellowship.*
He was a *Londoner* Born, and becoming *Rector* of *Barnsley*, and *Vicar* of *Cirencester* in *Gloucestershire*, after his Ejection, his Sufferings were the less considerable. *Wood* saith, he did, as he conceives, submit to the Power of the Visitors; and it seems to be countenanced by what afore followeth; that in 1651 he was *Terræ filius* in the *Act* then held; which was the First the Usurpers had celebrated, after they had got Possession of this University. But my Informations from this College, make not the least mention of his being ever Restored. On the contrary, they Rank him among those who were utterly Expelled. He died at *Cirencester* in 1675; having been esteemed an Ingenious Man; and was much respected for his *Preaching*, among the Remnant of the Loyalists, as long as he continued in the University.

Ath. Vol.II. p. 731

Quære further.

He hath one Sermon extant

ROBERT FIELDING, A.M. *Fellowship.*
He proceeded M. D. in the Year 1653; and at length became Honorary-Fellow of the College of Physicians.

Wood, Ath. Vol.II. p. 81.

JAMES

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JAMES THICKNESS, A. M. *Fellowſhip.* He lived to be Reſtored in 1660, being the only Perſon of this whole College that was Repoſſeſſed of his Place.

THOMAS CLEMENT, A. M. *Fellowſhip.*

RICHARD SPURWAY, A. B. *Fellowſhip.*

——— ———, . *Fellowſhip:*

——— ———, . *Fellowſhip.*

JOHN PETTY, . *Scholarſhip.*

——— EVANS, . *Scholarſhip.*

——— OKLEY, . *Scholarſhip.*

——— ATFIELD, . *Scholarſhip.*

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 819. I find one *John Atfield*, who had been M. D. of *Caen*, incorporated in the ſame Degree at *Oxon*, in 1661. He was a *Londoner* Born, had obtained his *Doctor's* Degree at *Caen* in 1657, and was afterwards *Fellow* of the College of Phyſicians. Poſſibly he was the ſame Perſon with this *Sufferer.*

See alſo one Anth. Atfield mentioned by Mr. Newcourt, Rep. Eccleſ. Vol. I. p. 205.

The *Committee* and *Viſitors* Expell'd likewiſe out of this College, *Hopton Throckmorton, Timothy Clerk, Mat. Herbert, Francis Fitz-Herbert, Richard Herbert, Robert Hawkins, John Fifield*, and I think One or Two more. Out of ſome or other (could it be known which) of theſe 'tis probable the Two Blank *Fellowſhips* might be filled up. Nor doth it ſeem improbable to me (tho' I have been otherwiſe informed from this College) that ſome of the others, may both have been on the Foundation and totally Diſpoſſeſſed; becauſe the *Viſitors* (as I find by their Regiſter) had choſen Eighteen *Fellows* and *Scholars* into this College by *October* 22, 1649. To which let me add, that *May* 18, 1648, no leſs than Sixteen of this College did refuſe to ſubmit to the Viſitation. Tho' it muſt be confeſſed, 'tis very poſſible that ſome of them might not afterwards retain their Stedfaſtneſs.

Wood, Ant. L. 2. p. 499.

Brazen-Noſe.

SAMUEL RADCLIFFE, D.D. *Principalſhip,* And * *Steeple-Aſton*, R. in *Oxfordſhire*. . .

* Where he Erected and Endowed a School, and an Alms-Houſe.

Wood, Ant. L. 2. p. 315. He was Elected to this *Headſhip December* 14, 1614. In *November* 1647, he was ſummon'd before the Parliament for *Diſowning the Authority of the Viſitors*; and was for that Reaſon Voted out by the *Reforming Committee* in *December* following: But taking no notice of that Expulſion, after they had given him repeated Trouble on many Accounts, *March* 17, 1647, the *Viſitors* ſerve upon him the *Order* of the *Committee*, when being very Sick and Infirm, he deſired to remove his Goods; but they told him, that ſince he had diſobeyed the *Orders of the Parliament*, and ſhould have gone away ſome Months before, he ought to have no Favour ſhown him: However they added, that if he would then *Quietly give up the Lodgings* to Mr. *Greenwood* (whom the *Committee* had appointed for his *Succeſſor*) he ſhould be civily Treated: But this he utterly refuſed to do. After which, weak as he was, they threatned to take him into the *Cuſtody of a Meſſenger.* Whereupon one *Rogers* tried him by another Method, and promiſed him part of the Lodgings, if he would reſign to him. However neither Threats nor Promiſes could prevail on the old Gentleman to betray his Truſt, or quit his undoubted Right. But at laſt, *April* 13, 1648, when the Earl of *Pembroke* in Perſon, attended by the *Viſitors*, went the grand Round, they broke open the College Gates, enter'd *Greenwood's* Name in the *Buttery-Book*, and put him in actual Poſſeſſion by Violence; notwithſtanding the poor old Principal Dr. *Radcliffe* lay then grievouſly Ill, and died the *June* following. At which Time the *Fellows* of the College taking no notice at all of *Greenwood*, nor of the Menaces of the *Viſitors*, affix a Citation to the College-Gate according to Statute; and meeting in one of their Chambers, *July* the 13th following, unanimouſly choſe

At the Time of his Death he Founded Two Scholarſhips in the College, and left about Ten Acres to Wood, Ant. L. 2. p. 315.

THOMAS YATE, B. D. to the *Principalſhip.* And *Midleton Cheney*, R. in *Northampton-ſhire*. . . . . } *Wood, Ant. L. 1. p. 411. L. 2. p. 315.*

He was not ſuffered to continue in Poſſeſſion of the *Headſhip* (if at leaſt he did obtain any Poſſeſſion, which *Wood* ſeems to intimate he did) very long; but ſurviving the Reſtoration, he was created D. D. Reſtored by the King's Commiſſioners, *Aug.* 10, 1660, and enjoyed it, as I conceive, very many Years after. As for his Living at *Midleton*, he endur'd many Hardſhips in it, until the Year 1646, when he was totally Diſpoſſeſſed of it; which was the more to be lamented, becauſe he had prepar'd *Stone, Timber*, &c. *to build a Parſonage-Houſe there*; but his Succeſſor with a meanneſs of Spirit peculiar to the Party, ſold them, and contented himſelf with fitting up an old Mault-Houſe.

Ath Vol. II. p. 812.

RALPH RAWSON, . *Fellowſhip.* He was Diſpoſſeſſed by the *Viſitors*, and very ill uſed. He was a very Learned and Orthodox Aſſertor of the Rights of the Church, and inſtilled ſuch true Principles of Religion and Loyalty into ſeveral of his Pupils, as afterwards engag'd them heartily to ſerve the *truеſt Intereſt* of the *Eccleſiaſtical Eſtabliſhment*, in the great Council of the Nation. He was deeply concern'd in *Booth's* Riſing, and thereupon fled into *Lancaſhire*, where he went by the Name of *Fitz-Ralph*, and was entertained by the Loyal and Worthy *Thomas Preſton*, Eſq; at whoſe Houſe he kept a private *Meeting* for the *Royaliſts*, and read the *Church Service, Adminiſtred the Sacraments*, &c. He liv'd to the Year 1684, but never had any *Dignity* in the Church; and unhappily died at laſt Diſtracted.

BYROM EATON, . *Fellowſhip.* He was created D. D. in the Year 1660, ſoon after became Principal of *Glouceſter-Hall*, and at length ſucceſſively *Arch-deacon* of *Stow* and *Lyceſter*, and died not many Years ſince.

Wood, Ant. L. 1. p. 392. 394. 396. 404. 411.

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* *Unlike visitor of thofe five might be only Scholars of the Houſe*

RICHARD EAUDE, * *Fellowſhip.*

WILLIAM BURGES, . *Fellowſhip.*

RALPH BYROM, . *Fellowſhip.*

THOMAS CHURCH, . *Fellowſhip.*

—— PANTER, . *Fellowſhip.*

Unleſs it be miſtaken and miſprinted in *Oxon. Lachr.* for *Porter*, who was *Bible-Clerk* here, and Expelled *October* 2, 1648.

All thoſe foregoing were certainly on the Foundation, and utterly Diſpoſſeſſed.

Wood, Ant. *L. 1. p. 405.*

ROBERT KING, . *Fellowſhip.*
And at that Time *Burſar* of the College.

JOHN NEWTON, . *Fellowſhip.*

THOMAS SIXSMITH, . *Fellowſhip.*

—— ROBERTS, . *Fellowſhip.*

RICHARD HILL, . *Fellowſhip.*

Whether either of theſe Five did after ſubmit, and were continued in their *Fellowſhips*, I know not.

RALPH HOULTON, .

WALTER WHITNEY, .

JOHN BROSTER, .

PETER ADAMS, .

RICHARD FURNIVAL, .

EDWARD HEIGHFIELD, .

WILLIAM BREWER, .

JASPER SCOLES, .

Whether among theſe laſt Eight there were any which were not on the Foundation, or whether any among them on the Foundation, did *after ſubmit* and got their *Expulſion Reverſed*, I cannot tell.

Wood, Ath. *Vol* II. *p.* 715. Abrid *p.* 111.

There was one *Richard Adams* alſo, *Fellow* of the Houſe, under the *Sentence*; but I find he afterwards made his *Peace*, became at length a *Non-conformiſt*, and as ſuch is mentioned by *Mr. Calamy*.

John Aſton, *John Smith* and *Thomas Jaxon*, were alſo *Voted to be Expelled*; but I ſuppoſe neither of them was on the Foundation; and believe the *ſecond* of them was the Perſon who is mentioned by *Wood*, Ath. *Vol.* II. *p.* 475.

Wood, Ant. *p.* 401, 402.

October 2, 1648, I find Four of the *Fellows* of this College, and the *Bible-Clerk* Expell'd by the *Viſitors*; none of which, I am apt to believe, were Admitted again to Favour. *May* 10 foregoing, *Seventeen* of this College refuſed *Submiſſion to the Viſitors*; whether they were all of them on the Foundation or no, I am not certain: But this is ſure, that from *July* 18, 1648. to *November* 6, 1649, One and Twenty *Fellows* (or *Fellows* and *Scholars*) and a *Bible-Clerk* had been choſen into this College by the *Viſitors*. And this makes it probable, that almoſt every one of thoſe before-mentioned, were both on the Foundation, and totally Diſpoſſeſſed. Which Conjecture is further ſtrengthened by this Conſideration, that *Wood* in his Account of *Tate's* Election to the *Principalſhip* (in direct Oppoſition to all *Orders* of the *Viſitors*, and that too in the very *Heat* of the Expulſions) ſaith, that he was choſen *Unus ſocierum omnium conſenſu*; which probably muſt have irritated thoſe *Revogers* to uſe their utmoſt Rigor towards them.

Chriſt-Church.

SAMUEL FELL, D. D. *Deanery*, And *Prebend* of *Wenlock-Barnes* in the *Church* of St. *Paul*. . . . . } *He had alſo the Rectory of Sunning-well in Berks, which he was permitted to Enjoy.*

He was a Native of the City of *London*, Elected *Student* of this Houſe from *Weſtminſter-School*, became *Proctor* of this Univerſity, was ſome time *Miniſter* of *Freſhwater* in the *Iſle of Wight*, in 1619 was Inſtalled *Canon* of this *Church*, was about the ſame Time *Domeſtick Chaplain* to his Majeſty King *James* I. and ſome Years after was made *Margaret-Profeſſor* of *Divinity*, being then a *Calviniſt*. But afterwards getting himſelf taken notice of by Arch-biſhop *Laud*, he was firſt made *Dean* of *Lichfield*, and in the Year 1637, obtained this *Deanery*. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion, he approved himſelf a great Loyaliſt; in 1642 was order'd into Cuſtody by the *Parliament*, for ſending Money and Plate to his Majeſty; but he ſaved himſelf at that Time by Flight. Much about the ſame Time he was in ſome meaſure Plundered, and had his Trunk ſeized and carried away by the Soldiers of the Lord *Say*. When the *Oxford Viſitation* came on in 1647, he happen'd, to the great Honour as well of the Univerſity as himſelf, to be *Vice-chancellor*; and diſcharged that *great Truſt* in a Juncture of ſuch Difficulty and Hazard, with all the *Conduct*, *Baldneſs*, *Steadineſs* and *Fidelity* imaginable; for which, *October* 8, 1647, he was diveſted of his Office, as far as the Authority of a Paper affixed by the *Viſitors* to the Gates of the Schools, could do it. After that he was taken into Cuſtody by an *Order* of the *Parliament*, dated the Twelfth of the ſame Month; and the 28th of *December* following, was Voted out of his *Deanery* by the *Committee for Reforming the Univerſity*, who tranſmitted a Copy of their Order for that Purpoſe to the *Viſitors* their Executioners; but they ſending it to the then *Sub-dean* Dr. *Hammond*, for Publication, he boldly and honeſtly refuſed to do it. How long he continued in Cuſtody I know not, but I find him in Houſhold at *London March* 30, 1648. Some Weeks before which the *Parliament* had ordered the quiet Poſſeſſion of the *Lodgings* to be delivered to Dr. *Reynolds*, with a Command to the *Viſitors* to get the Order put in Execution: Who accordingly had it paſted up upon the Doors; but neither Mrs. *Fell*, nor any one of all the Servants (ſo much were the *Viſitors* contemned by the very Meaneſt of the Univerſity) had any the leaſt Regard to it; nor did one of them ſtir a Foot out of the Houſe. But at length, *April* 12, 1648, the *Chancellor* in Perſon, attended by the *Viſitors*, and theſe ſupported by a Party of Soldiers, came to the Lodgings, and finding Mrs. *Fell* could not be prevail'd upon by any other Means to deliver them up, they order'd the Soldiers to take her up in her Chair (not without many Revilings and Abuſes) and carry her out by Violence into the *Quadrangle*; where they let her down: The ſame they did

He was inducted to the Prebend Jan. 29, 1612. Newc. Rep. Eccleſ *Vol.* I *p.* 222. Wood, Ath. *Vol.* II. *p.* 61.

By great Cringings and Scrapings, ſaith Wood. *But how that agrees with his thoroughly quieting all for a good Conſcience, whom the very Trial does not ſay.* Wood, Ant. *L. 1. p.* 332. 358. *P.* 355.

Of which ſee more in the Account given of the Oxford Viſitation; *where are alſo ſeveral other Particulars, as well of ſome of the* Canons *of this Houſe, as of many* Heads of other Houſes; *which I muſt not repeat in this Account of theſe* Expulſions. Wood, Ant. *L. 1. p.* 390, 391, 395, 398, 402.

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did likewise to her Daughters, and some other Gentlewomen of the Family. *Lloyd* adds, that Mrs. *Fell* was at that Time Indispos'd; and that when Dr. *Reynolds* some time after, upon the prevailing of *Independency*, was forced to yield Possession to Dr. *Owen*; his own Wife was in the same Condition, and was carried out in the same manner. Dr. *Fell* survived his Troubles but a very little while; for having at length obtained his Liberty, and returning to his Parsonage of *Sunningwell*, he died there *Feb.* 1647.

Mem. p. 131.

* Which I first mention, because of the Sub-deanery, which Dr. Hammond then had.

HENRY HAMMOND, D. D. the * *Second Canonry* (and then *Sub-dean*) *University Oratorship*, ... *Arch-deaconry of Chichester*, . . . And *Penshurst*, R. in *Kent*. . . . . .

* Which I first mention, because of the Sub-deanery, which Dr. Hammond then had.

The great *Learning* and *Piety* of this Excellent Person, have render'd him so well known to every one, that I shall say the less of him. He was the Son of Dr. *John Hammond* Physician to Prince *Henry*; and by his Mother, descended from the famous Dr. *Alexander Nowell*, *Dean* of St. *Paul's*. He was sent to *Eaton-School* in his Long Coats, in his most tender Years, gave several Indications of his future Greatness, and was at that Time noted for an extraordinary Sweetness of *Carriage* and *Behaviour*. Afterwards he became successively *Demy*, *Fellow*, and *Philosophy Reader* of *Magdalen-College* in this *University*. In the Year 1633, the Earl of *Leicester*, who had been much affected with a *Sermon* which he Preached at Court, presented him to the *Rectory* of *Penshurst*, where he discharged all the *Offices* of a most *Excellent Pastor*, by keeping up *Daily Prayers*, and *Monthly Sacraments* at his Church; by Visiting the Sick, Reconciling Differences, and by an unbounded Charity and Hospitality. The several Instances of which I could not prevail upon my self to omit, were not his learned Works, to which is Life is prefix'd, in every One's Hands. But to proceed with the Account of him: In 1638, he became D. D. and answered the *Doctors* in the *Divinity Act*, to the *Wonder of his Hearers*. In 1643, Dr. *Duppa* collated him to the *Arch-deaconry* of *Chichester*, without his seeking it. The same Year he was nominated one of the *Assembly of Divines*, but late not among them; nor indeed could he, for some time after, as I find by the *Parliament Journals*, that *Nomination* was *Revoked*; tho' the House gave themselves a needless Trouble in it, for they might have been assured, that he never would countenance that scandalous and illegal *Assembly* by his Presence. In the beginning of the Troubles his Books were Plunder'd, but bought for him again by a Friend: He was also summon'd before the *Committee* of the Country, where he was *Persuaded*, *Threaten'd* and *Reproach'd*, but nothing could move him from the Performance of his *Parochial Duty*, until about the middle of 1643, a strict Search was made for him, and an Hundred Pounds Reward offered for his Apprehension. At which Time he was forced to fly for his Security; first to his old Tutor Dr. *Buckner*, from him to *Winchester*, and from thence with his old Friend Dr. *Oliver*, to *Magdalen-College* in this *University*. The Court being then at *Oxon*, his great Worth soon made him more known to it, and recommended him to the Service of the Duke of *Richmond*, and of the Earl of *Southampton*; whom he attended to *London* soon after, when they were sent thither to compose Matters, if it had been possible. After this, he was pitch'd upon, with some other Divines, to Assist his Majesty's Commissioners at the Treaty of *Uxbridge*; where at first Dr. *Stuart* and Mr. *Henderson* were the only Persons admitted to Dispute: But at the Second Meeting, *Others* of the King's Divines (as it had been on purpose contriv'd by the *Parliament*) were call'd in to Engage *extempore*, with some of the *Presbyterian Ministers*, who had come thither prepared. The *Victory* was *Cheap* and *Easie*, not withstanding Mr. *Vines* was the unhappy Person who had Dr. *Hammond* for his Antagonist; and he, instead of *disputing* Scholastically, pulls a long Paper out of his Pocket, which he there *Read*: Of this Dr. *Hammond* took short Notes, as the other was *Preaching* it, and answer'd it off-hand, with such Readiness, Clearness and Sufficiency, as perfectly satisfy'd all the *unprejudic'd* Hearers. However, it must be confess'd, the *Party* were afterwards too hard for him at another Weapon (confessedly their own) which was, that of *Slander* and *Calumny*: For they gave out that Mr. *Vines* had utterly Silenc'd him, and made him *Swear by God and the Holy Angels*, that tho' he had not a *Reply* ready at hand, yet he *could answer him*. Which had, it must be own'd, Thus much of Truth in it, and no more (as the Dr. in a *Letter*, too long to be here inserted, made evident) that indeed *He* and Mr. *Vines did dispute*. In the Year 1644, his Majesty promoted him to this *Canonry* in the room of Dr. *William Strode* deceased; and the University chose him for their *Orator*: The King also took him for one of his Chaplains, and he was possibly *the Last Person assumed to that Service*. After this he constantly attended his Majesty, as long as that *Blessed Prince* was allowed to have his *own Divines* about him: But when they were Turned away, Dr. *Hammond* retired to his *Canonry*, and, as it happen'd, very seasonably; for being chosen *Subdean*, the Visitation coming on, and the *Dean* being taken into Custody, he assumed the Government of the *College*, and administred it with admirable Fidelity and Courage, although it exposed him to very great Sufferings: For in *Nov.* 1647, he was summoned before the *Committee* for *Reformation of the University*, then sitting at *London*; and *March* 30, 1648, was by the same Committee outed of both his *Canonry* and *Oratorship*. The Accusations laid against him, were his *Refusing to submit to the Visitors Power*, his being *concerned in drawing up the Reasons which were presented to the Convocation, against the Authority of that Visitation*, and his *Refusing to Publish the Visiter's Orders for the Expulsion of several of the* Members of *Christ Church*. Of all which Notice having been given by the Visitors, to the *Committee of London*, the *Committee* immediately dispatch'd back Orders to them to Dispossess Him and several others; which, as soon as they had received, they march'd with a Guard (tho' it was then the *Vigils* of *Easter*) to *Christ-Church* Hall, from thence send a *Musquetteer* to the Doctor's Lodgings, and made him a Prisoner for about Ten Weeks, in *Oxford*. After this, he was for some time under Confinement at the House of Sir *Philip Warwick* at *Clapham* in *Bedfordshire*. When he got his Liberty, he retired to the *Loyal* Sir *John Packington* of *Westwood* in *Worcestershire*; where he spent the Remainder of his Life in Great Retirednes, Lucubration, and Devotion, and at length made a most Pious and Submissive *Exit*, under the afflicting Visitations of the *Gout*, *Stone*, *Cholick* and *Cramp*, on *Apr.* 25, 1660. He was designed, had he survived a few Months, for the *Episcopal See* of that *Diocese*. It will be needless to set down the *Character* of this Great Person; but one thing concerning his well-known *Charity* I cannot omit; which is this: As he had the Distributing of considerable Sums to the distress'd Loyal Clergy, and others in Necessity; so he gave large Portions of his own Money to the *same Uses*; and yet, to his Astonishment

Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 558.

Wood, Ant. L. 2. p. 258.

Ibid. L. 1. p. 304, 307, 591.

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nishment, he could never make himself Poor, and died at last worth 1500 *l.* As for his Many and Learned Works, *Wood* hath given a large Account of them. I shall here only take notice, that he Assisted in the Noble Undertaking of the *Polyglot Bible*. This Justice must be done to the † Person who was at first designed for his *Successor* in the *Canonry* and *Oratorship*, that though he had actually accepted of them, yet he presently threw up Both again, being ashamed to succeed a Man of so Great and Unexceptionable a Character. But however, at last * One was found.

Mr. F. Corbet, A. M. *some time Fellow of* Merton-Coll.

* viz. Ralph Button, A.M. *Fellow of* Mert. Coll.

Thomas Iles, D. D. *First Canonry.*

He had been Student of this House, and Prelendary of *Gloucester*, was some time *Principal* of *Hart-Hall*, and in the Year 1632, succeeded Dr. *William Pei se* (afterwards Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*) in this *Canonry*. In *Dec.* 1647, he was Voted out of his *Canonry* by the *Reforming Committee* at *London*; and *March* the 2*d* following, the Impetuous Visitors dispossess'd him by plain Force and Violence. Nor was this all: For they likewise set a Guard on his Lodgings, that he should not carry off his Goods; and the 17*th* of the same Month, threatned to take him into Custody, for *Disobeying the Orders of the Parliament*. By this means he was quite Ruined, and died before the Restoration. The Successor which the same *No Authority* placed into his Room, was *Henry Wilkenson, sen.*

Wood, Ant. L. 1. p 121, 395, 396, 404. L. 2. p. 217

See one Dr. Iles in Gloucestershire, and quære.

Richard Gardiner, D. D. *Third Canonry.*

He was Born in the City of *Hereford*, became Student of this House about 1607, was installed in the *Canonry* in 1629, on the Death of Dr. *Thomas Thornton*, and was *Chaplain in Ordinary* to King *Charles* I. In *Dec.* 1647, the *Reforming Committee* at *London* dispatch'd Him likewise; and in *March* following, the Visitors Threatned to have him into Custody, for not yielding *Obedience* to the *Parliament Orders*. Into his Canonry was then thrust *Christ. Rogers*, D. D. but was forced to give it up to him again in *July* 1660. He died *Dec.* 20, 1670. Part of his *Epitaph* runs thus. *Cbm diu se magnâ cum laude exercuisset, majore † eodem ocssit; Fanaticorum furoribus Fortunis omnibus exutus; ut fidem, quam Deo & Principi obligaverat illibatam retineret. Postliminiò tandem restitutus, eâdem Constantiâ quâ ereptas sprevorat Opes, contemnebat Affluentes.* He gave the Fountain in the Great Quadrangle.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 349. Ant. L. 1. p. 395, 396, 402. L. 2. p. 281, 288, 287.

See in Wood what he wrote.

The Canonry.

Robert Payne, D. D. *4th Canonry.*

He obtain'd it in the Year 1638; and when the Visitation came on, ran the same Fate with the o her worthy Members of this *Church*; being Voted out of his Canonry by the *Committee* for Reformation of the *University*, *March* 30, 1638. He was at that time *Treasurer*. They afterwards Seiz'd him by a *Messenger*, and Hurried him to *London*. When he was let at Liberty, he Retir'd to the House of Sir *John Buckhurst*, at *Swalfield* in *Berkshire*, and died there after the News of the King's *Defeat* at *Worcester*. He was a most Learned and Excellent Person. He was succeeded by *John Miles*, L. L. D. who soon after by another Order of the Committee was Removed to Dr. *Morris*'s *Canonry*; when there was another Successor appointed in Dr. *Payne*'s room, *viz.*

Wood, Ant. L. 1. p. 397, 410. L. 2. p 259.

Edward Pocock, B. D. *Fourth Canonry.*

He was a Native of the City of *Oxford*, Born in the Parish of *St. Peter's in the East* in that City, became *Scholar* and *Fellow* of *Corpus-Christi College* in this University, and was by Archbishop *Laud* appointed the *First Lecturer* of the *Arabick* Tongue, founded by that Noble Prelate in the Year 1636. Afterwards Dr. *Morris*, the Hebrew-Professor, dying *March* 21, 1647, (which was in the Height of the Visitation) his Majesty, then a Prisoner in the *Isle of Wight*, nominated him to that Professorship (and consequently to the Sixth Canonry in this Church, which he had some time before, at the Instance of Arch-bishop *Laud*, and the Petition of Dr. *Morris*, annex'd to the Hebrew-Lecture) and by the Intercession of *Selden*, the *Parliament* consented to it: But Mr. *Miles*, who, as is just now said, had got Possession of Dr. *Payne*'s Canonry, quitted it again, and by the Favour of the Visitors, got himself Possess'd of the Sixth Canonry, obliging Mr. *Pocock* to accept of the Fourth; which notwithstanding, he was not permitted long to Enjoy; being in the Year 1651, Dispossess'd of it for Refusing the *Engagement*. However, they did not *Deprive* him of All: For they left him the Burthen, tho' they took the main Profits of his Professorship: So that he still continu'd to Read This and his Other (the *Arabick*) Lecture. After that, 'He 'was in great Danger of Losing his Parsonage 'of *Childry*, attending the Committee at several 'of their *Meetings*, to know his Doom. Many '*Articles* were exhibited against him; from 'which he so well clear'd himself, that no Crime 'could stick. At length *Insufficiency* was pitcht upon to bear him down: Whereupon Dr. *Owen* 'who was one of the Number, could not forbear 'to say, that they took the ready way to make 'themselves *Infamous*; the Person whom they 'were now Censuring in this manner, being of 'such Extraordinary Learning, as was Famous 'through the World. Nor did Mr. *Miles* in the mean time quietly enjoy the *Sixth Canonry*, but was himself Dispossess of it in 1651, for *Refusing* the *Engagement*. And tho' Restored by the *Rump*, with the *Secluded Members* added to them in 1659, yet the Year following he was a *second time* obliged to leave it, and give way to Dr. *Pocock*, who was *then* Installed in his *Right* Canonry. I forbear to prosecute the Account of this Great Man any further; chiefly because his *Life* is shortly expected from the Manuscript of the late Learned Mr. *Humphry Smith* of *Dartmouth* in the County of *Devon*; who had in a manner Finish'd it before God was pleas'd to call him to himself.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p 311. Life by Wilkinson, passim.

Ibid. L. 2 p. 397.

Robert Sanderson, D. D. *5th Canonry, Regius-Professorship* of *Divinity*, . . *Prebend* of . . . in the *Church* of *Lincoln*, *Prebend* of *Southwell*, ... And *Boothby-Paynel*, R. in *Lincolnshire*.

This most Incomparably *Learned* and *Pious* Person is so very well known, that I shall need say but little of him. He was Born at *Rotheram* in *Yorkshire*, and Imbu'd with a *Spirit of Piety* in his most Tender Years. He was Educated at *Lincoln-College*, became *Fellow* of that House, and in 1616, *Proctor* of the University; which Office he discharg'd with great Prudence, and to the general Satisfaction of every one. In 1618, he had the *Rectory* of *Wibberton* in *Lincolnshire* bestowed upon him, but Resign'd it in 1619, and the same Year was made Rector of *Boothby-Paynel*. After that, he obtained some of the above-named *Preferments*, and was, by the Favour of Dr. *Laud*, made Chaplain to his Majesty King *Charles* I. which *Blessed Prince* took great Satisfaction

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ction in Converſing with him. In 1641, he was employ'd, with ſome others, to make Alterations in the Common-Prayer-Book, and pleaſe, if it had been poſſible, the *Prevailing Party*. The Year after he was nominated *Regius-Profeſſor*, and the Year after that again, one of the Aſſembly of Divines; and it would be needleſs to tell the Reader that he never late among them. He was alſo one of thoſe that were appointed by the Parliament to manage the *Fourtieth Treaty* of Setling *Church-Affairs*. In 1647, he was employ'd, and had the moſt Confidetable Hand in Drawing up the *Univerſity Reaſons* againſt the *Covenant*, and *Negative Oath*. Afterwards he attended his Majeſty at the *Iſle of Wight*. *June* the 13th, 1648, he was by the *Committee* for the *Reformation of the Univerſity*, Voted out of his *Canonry* and the *Profeſſorſhip*; having been ſummon'd before that *Committee* the 22d of *Novemb.* it regoing; but whether he appear'd or not, I cannot ſay. At that time one *Creſs* was ſubſtituted in his Profeſſorſhip, as *Henry Cornish* was afterwards in his Canonry. After this, he retired to his Living of *Boothby*, which had been put under Sequeſtration in the Year 1644, and to continu'd at that time. At this Place he met with a great deal of Ill Uiage: Among other Abuſes which were put upon him, the Soldiers once Tore his Common-Prayer-Book to pieces, &c. and at length Seiz'd and carry'd him Priſoner to *Lincoln*, in order to get one *C*———, the Miniſter of *Allington*, (a Zealous and Furious Covenanter) exchang'd for him; which was accordingly Effected; and by the Articles of that *Exchange*, it was agreed, that *Each* of them ſhould continue *Undiſturbed* in their reſpective *Pariſhes*; or if *moleſted*, the other *Party* ſhould procure him Redreſs. Notwithſtanding which, Dr. *Sanderſon* could not live Safe or Quietly there: For, tho' by that Agreement he got the Sequeſtration of his *Living* taken off, yet he was ſeveral times aft erwaras Plunder'd, and once Wounded in no leſs than Three Places. He had at that time a *Wife* and *Children*, was Reduc'd to great *Poverty*, and in the Year 1658, was in a very *Pitiful Condition*: But living to the *Reſtoration*, he was Re-inſtated in his *Profeſſorſhip* and *Canonry*, in *Aug.* 1660: And in *October* the ſame Year, Conſecrated to the *Biſhoprick* of *Lincoln*; the Palace of which (at *Buckden*) he Repaired, and as Fines came in, Augmented ſeveral Poor *Vicarages*, notwithſtanding he was old, and had a Family; which, when his Friends ſuggeſted to him, he made them this *Return*, That he left them to God, and Hop'd he ſhould be able at his Death to give them a *Competency*: Tho' whether he did or not, I am not inform'd: Only the *contrary* ſeems Probable; becauſe he enjoy'd the *Biſhoprick* but a very little while: For he died *Jan.* 29, 166⅔. in the 76th Year of his Age; having made a moſt Pious *Exit*, the Particulars of which are too many to be Related: but I cannot omit one of them, which was his Receiving the *Abſolution* of the Church from one of his Chaplains; and pulling off his Cap, that the Hand employ'd in ſo Solemn a Benediction, might reſt on his *Bare Head* only: So little of *Popery* did this *Great Perſon* (who could of all Men living, be the leaſt ſuſpected of it) ſee in *that* Practice: Or rather, ſo neceſſary did he eſteem that *Order* of our Excellent Church. I ſhall not here collect the ſeveral Parts of this Great Man's Character; partly, becauſe it would be ſo *very large*, but chiefly, becauſe it is ſo very well known. However, I cannot forbear to add, that *Modeſty* and *Humility* were Two *Gems*, which ſhin'd with a peculiar Brightneſs in it; and that he baſides his Great and Profound Knowledge in *Divinity*, he was a moſt *Exact Hiſtorian*, *Antiquary*, *Herald* and *Genealogiſt*; and had made vaſt Collections in each of thoſe kinds. And as for his Skill in *Caſuiſtical Divinity*, tho' he is well known to have been the moſt Exact Perſon in it that perhaps this Nation ever produc'd; yet I cannot forbear giving the *Reader* theſe *Remarkable* Words of Biſhop *Uſher* concerning that matter: 'I propos'd, ſaid he, the Caſe to judicious Dr. *Sanderſon*, who graſp'd all the *Circumſtances* of it, and 'return'd that *Happy Anſwer*, that met all my 'Thoughts, tatisfi'd all my Scruples, and clear'd 'all my Doubts. As for his *Works*, I ſhall here only mention, that he Aſſiſted in the *Polyglot*, that the *Preface* to the *Common-Prayer-Book* was of his drawing up, and that his *Sermons* (notwithſtanding the Mode of *Preaching* is ſo variable) have *hitherto been*, and *ever will be* Eſteem'd one of the *Beſt Pieces* of Divinity that was *ever Publiſhed*.

See the reſt in Wood.

JOHN WALL, D. D. * *7th Canonry*, And *Prebend of Tatminſter Secunda* in the *Church of Sarum*.

* Dr. Morin, *as is before ſaid, was poſſeſt of the 6th Canonry, whoſe Sufferings were prevented by Death.*

I am oblig'd to mention this Perſon, becauſe he was Voted out of his *Canonry*, *March* 30, 1648, by the *Committee for Reforming the Univerſity*, (*Henry Cornish* being at that time order'd to *Succeed* him) and in purſuance of that Reſolution, was actually Diſpoſſeſs'd by the *Viſitors*, *April* 12th following: But *Sept.* 13, that ſame Year, on his Petition to the Committee, and Submiſſion to the Viſitors, he was put into his *Canonry* again, *Cornish* having been provided for in Dr. *Sanderſon*'s Canonry: For which reaſon I omit to ſay any thing more of him; ſave that he is accounted for at large by *Wood*, in the Second Volume of his *Athenæ*, p. 259.

Wood, Ath. L. 2 p. 497. 398, 403, 412.

GEORGE MORLEY, D. D. *8th Canonry*, And *Mildenhall*, R. in *Wiltſhire*. . . .

He was Born in the City of *London*, Elected *Student* of this Houſe from *Weſtminſter*-School, became *Chaplain* to the Earl of *Carnarvan*, and was preferred to the *Rectory* of *Hartfield* in *Suſſex*, which he afterwards exchang'd for that of *Mildenhall* before-nam'd. He was alſo *Chaplain in Ordinary* to King *Charles* I. who in the Year 1641, promoted him to this *Canonry*; the firſt Year's Profits of which he Return'd back to his Majeſty, to Aſſiſt him in the War then begun. Soon after this he was nominated One of the *Aſſembly of Divines*; but never did them the Honour, nor himſelf the Injury to *Appear* among them. Inſtead of it, he continu'd with his Majeſty, ſerving him in what he could, during the Rebellion: and particularly was order'd by him to Engage the Univerſity of *Oxford*, not to Submit to the Parliament Viſitation: The Succeſs of which Undertaking was an Evidence of the Great Prudence and Dexterity wherewith he manag'd it. Afterwards he was Employ'd by the *Univerſity* it ſelf to Negotiate the making good the Articles agreed upon at the Surrender of the Garriſon to the Parliament Forces; and became likewiſe an Advocate for it to the Reforming Committee in ſome Matters relating to the Viſitation; and in that Affair behav'd himſelf ſo very handſomly, that a *Leading Member* of the Houſe of Commons promis'd him he ſhould not be put to *ſay*, *do*, or *ſubſcribe any thing contrary to his Conſcience*, *if he would but give them his Word only*, *that he would not actually appear againſt their Proceedings*. Which was at firſt Hearing a Propoſal acceptable enough;

Wood, Ath. Vol II p 192. Ath. L. 2 p. 391, 396, 401. L. 2 p. 462.

See alſo Walton's Life of Sanderſon. p. 23.

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but when he began to consider with himself, that Dr. *Fell*, Dr. *Sanderson*, Dr. *Hammond*, Dr. *Gardiner*, *&c.* would be gone, and no one left but Dr. *Wall*; he chose rather to suffer in such good Company, than carry with those whom the *Parliament* should nominate in their Room; and accordingly in *December* 1647, he was by the *Committee* for *Reforming the University*, Voted out of his *Canonry*: *March* the 2d following his *Deprivation* was *Published* and *Declared*; soon after he was with the rest *actually Dispossessed by Force and Violence*; and Mr. *Langley* was substituted in his Room. He was *Deprived* of all his other *Preferments*, if at least he had not any other besides the *Living* of *Mildenhall*. In which, to note that by the way, his *Successor* was one *Bayley* a *Fifth-Monarchy-man*, and afterwards a bufie Commissioner in Ejecting the Loyal Clergy of that County. *March* 17, 1647, he was threatened to be *Taken into Custody for not obeying the Orders of the Reforming Committee*; and for that, or some other Reason, was afterwards *actually Imprisoned*. After that his Majesty sent for him to assist in the *Treaty* of the *Isle of Wight*. At length he attended the Gallant Lord *Capel* before his Execution; and then, perceiving Matters were come to the Extremity, quitted *England*, and betook himself to the young King at the *Hague*, on whom he constantly waited until his Majesty went to *Scotland*; and not being allowed to go with him thither, retired to *Antwerp*, where for about Three or Four Years, he *Read the Service of the Church of* England *Twice every Day, Catechized once a Week, and Administred the Communion once a Month to all the* English *in the Town who should come to it*; *at he did afterwards at* Breda *for four Years together*. In a Word, during the Time of his Exile, he visited the *Sick*, buried the *Dead*, relieved the *Distressed Loyalists*, continued his most Ardent Supplications in Private for his Majesty and the Church; and in these Performances, with great Satisfaction, passed away the gloomy Period of his *Banishment*. It must not be omitted, that whilst he was thus Abroad, he contracted an Acquaintance with the Learned *Rivet*, *Heinsius*, *Salmasius*, and *Bochartus*. Nor was his Friendship less acceptable to very many of the *Greatest* and *most Learned* Persons of our own Nation. After the Restoration he was first made *Dean* of *Christ-Church*, then *Bishop* of *Worcester*, afterwards *Dean* of the *Chapel-Royal*, and was at last Advanced to the See of *Winchester*; for which, as his Majesty had foretold, he was *never the Richer*, expending no less than Eight Thousand Pounds in Repairing the Castle of *Farnham*, and Four Thousand Pounds in Purchasing *Winchester-House* at *Chelsea*, which he annexed to that See; besides which he laid out considerable Sums in Repairing the Palace at *Winchester*, and in Benefactions to this House. He died in the Year 1684, and was a Prelate of great Piety, a very hard Student, and one who exercised a continual Severity upon himself; usually Rising about Five a Clock in the Morning, Winter and Summer, tho' he never went to Bed till about Eleven in the coldest Nights, not having a Fire nor his Bed warmed in the severest Season of the Year; nor did he eat more than once in the Twenty Four Hours: By which Means he past over his Life without *Gout*, *Stone*, *Strangury*, or *Head-ach*; or so much as ever keeping his Bed for any Sickness more than Twice. His Bounty and Charity likewise were wonderful; and his Loyalty to his Prince, and Zeal for the Established Church were plainly inimitable; the Account of which take in these Words of *Wood*; 'he was a Person of approved and 'thoroughly tried *Loyalty*, not of the Number of 'those *Lukewarm*, *Irreligious Temporizers*, who 'who had learned Politickly to shift and quit 'their *Principles*, to make them suit to the Times; 'and so pliable to Tack about, as still to be ready 'to receive what ever *Revolution* and *Turn of Affairs* should happen; and by an *easie Submission* 'to that *Government* which was *uppermost*, always 'to stand fair for *Promotion*, under a *Succession of* 'continued *Usurpation*, tho' of a *quite different* 'Nature and Complexion. He was so firmly setled in, and fixed to the *Church of England*, that 'he constantly bore up against, and became impregnable, either by the attempting Allurements 'of a splended Papacy, or the Reproachful and 'Ignominious Treatment of the *Ruder Disciplinarian* 'Party. He had Courage enough to own a *Persecuted Church*, and an *Exiled Prince*; and as 'he vindicated on all Occasions, the Honour and 'Dignity of the former, both against the open 'Assaults and Batteries of her Protestt Adversaries, 'and the more sly and undermining Insinuations of 'her pretended Friends; so did he act with no 'less Vigor by leaving no Projects unattempted, 'which carried in them any reasonable Probability of Success, whereby he might effect his 'Majesty's Restoration to his Crown and just 'Rights; which altho' managed with his utmost 'Skill, Industry, and best Interest, yet fell short 'of his Design. And as he was a constant Adherer to his Majesty in his *Sufferings*, who reposed so great a Confidence in his *Experienced* 'Fidelity, as to admit him to the Honourable 'Privacy of his most important and weighty 'Concerns; so he was upon, and since the Restoration, rewarded by him, as I have before told you, for his many eminent and good Services done by himself, and upon his *Engagement* by others, for the *Royal Cause* and *Family*. O that but a single Portion of this Spirit, might always reft on the *Established Clergy*!

Wood, Ath Vol. II. p. 217.

He was sometimes Chaplain to the Unfortunate Queen of Bohemia.

He gave upwards of 1500 l. to St. Paul's.

Ath Vol. II. p. 801, 804.

See his Works in Wood.

Robert Wareing, A. M. *Student's-Place*, And *History-Professorship*.

He was a *Staffordshire* Man by Birth; was Elected *Student* of this House from *Westminster-School* in the Year 1630; and bore Arms for his Majesty in the Garrison of *Oxford*. In the Year 1647, he was Elected Senior *Proctor*, and the 2d of *August* that same Year, *History-Professor* of the *University*; but was soon after Dispossessed of his *Professorship* by the *Visitors*; having been summoned before the *Reforming Committee* at *London* in *November* 1647, for denying the Authority of the Visitation; and the 9th of *Feb.* following, by the same *Committee*, ordered into Custody for Contempt of the *Parliament Orders*. But I think he saved himself either by Flight or Concealment: And to say the Truth, the Bold and noble Stand which he had made against the Visitation in his *Procuratorial-Office*, and his Contempt of those Orders, whereby they would have Dispossessed him of it, had rendered him peculiarly obnoxious to them. After he was thus forced to leave the University, he retired to the House of Sir *William Whitmore*, at *Apeley* in *Shropshire*, where for some Time he lived obscurely; afterwards he Travelled with his Patron (who was it seems a common Friend to the Distressed Loyalists) into *France*; and soon after his Return to *London*, which was in the Year 1658, sickned and died there. He was, saith *Wood*, *A most excellent Latin and English Poet, but a better Orator*; *and was reckoned among the great Wits in the University*. And a Person of such *Sweetness of Fancy, Neatness of Stile, and Lasciviousness of hidden Sence*; *that in these Respects he may compare with any*

Wood, Ant. *L.* 1 *p.* 192, 195, 412. *L.* 2 *p.* 42. Ath *Vol.* II. *p.* 141.

He was succeeded in his Professorship by Lewis Du Moulin.

Wood, Ant. *L.* 2. *p.* 42.

What he Published is in Wood.

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any other extant. He was withal a Pious and Religious Man.

JASPER MAYNE, D. D. *Student's-Place,*
Cassington, V.
And
Pyrton, V. } *in* Oxfordshire.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 172

He was Born at *Hatherleigh* in the County of *Devon*, became Student of this House, and obtained the Vicaridges above-nam'd from the *Creator* of it; being taken notice of for a Quaint Preacher, and a Noted Poet, as *Wood* words it. When his Majesty retired to *Oxford*, he was appointed one of the *Divines* to preach at Court; and for that Service was created D. D. in the Year 1646. After which he successively Lost his *Preferments*, and *was in a manner put to his shifts*; but was Restor'd in 1660, recompenc'd with a Canonry of this Church, and the Arch-deaconry of *Chichester*; and was also made *Chaplain* to his Majesty. At his Death, which happned in 1672, he gave 500 *l.* to the Rebuilding of St. *Paul's Cathedral*, and 100 *l.* apiece to each of the *Vicaridges* before-nam'd.

Smith, Works in Wood.

JOHN DOLBEN, A. M. *Student's-Place.*

He was Born at *Standwick* in *Northamptonshire*, where his Father, a Doctor of Divinity, was Rector, but descended from an ancient Family of *North-Wales*. He was *Elected Student* of this House from *Westminster*-School. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion, he took up Arms for his Majesty; was an Ensign in the Fight at *Marston-Moor*; was at the Siege of *York*, where he receiv'd a dangerous Wound; and at length became a Major in his Majesty's Service. After the Surrender of *Oxford*, he resum'd his Gown, and in 1647, became A. M. but in the Year following was by the Visitors *Ejected* from his *Studentship*. After which he pass'd over the Remainder of the Usurpation at a private House in *Oxford*, with Mr. *Raph Sheldon* Elder Brother to the *Suffering* Warden of *All-Souls College*) whose Daughter he had marry'd; and, together with Mr. *John Fell*, kept up the Orders and Ceremonies of the Church of *England*, in a House opposite to *Merton College*. After the Restoration he became Canon of this Church; and by the Favour of Dr. *Seldon*, his Wife's Uncle, successively Arch-deacon of *London*, Clerk of the Closet, Dean of *Westminster*, Bishop of *Rochester*, Lord Almoner, and in 1683, was Translated to the Archiepiscopal See of *York*. He dy'd in 1686, in the 62d Year of his Age, and was a Man of very great Parts and Abilities; of a *Free*, *Generous* and *Noble* Disposition; and withal of a *Natural*, *Bold* and *Happy* Eloquence; and managed the Office of Lord Almoner, to the Benefit of the Poor, with great Justice and Integrity. He hath several Sermons extant.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 600.

Had all the Profits of Cardington-Manor, and the Vicaridge of St. Giles. *Acres Rep. Eccles. Vol. I. p. 64.*

He gave 100 l. to St. Paul's Cathedral.

JOHN FELL, A. M. *Student's-Place.*

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 802.

He was Son of the *Suffering Dean* of this Church, before accounted for, and Born at *Sunningwell* in *Berks*. In 1636, being then but *Eleven* Years old, he became Student of this House; in 1643, he bore Arms in the Garrison of *Oxford*, and was afterwards an Ensign. In 1648, the Visitors dispossess'd him of his *Student's Place*; after which he liv'd retiredly in *Oxford*, and together with Mr. *Dolben*, and some others, as is just now said, kept up the Devotions and Orders of the Church of *England* in the Administration of the Sacrament, *&c.* to such of the Afflicted Royalists as remain'd in the University. On the Restoration he became one of the Canons of this Church, very soon after, *viz. Nov.* 30, 1660, D. an of it; and was then also one of his Majesty's Chaplains. Miserable was the Outward State, as well of *Learning* as *Religion*; and more Deformed and Loose were the Principles of the University, when this Excellent Person was promoted to the Government of this Great Society: These he most strenuously set himself to Reform, first in his own College, and afterwards in the whole University. When he was advanced to the Office of *Vice Chancellour*, his Predecessor, Dr. *Morley*, had Restored the *Ejected Members*; but Dr. *Fell* proceeded to Remove such as he could not Fix in Loyal Principles; and us'd his utmost Endeavours to improve his College in *Learning* and *True Religion*, and to Restore and Adorn it with magnificent Buildings. In pursuit of these Designs, partly by his own Benefactions, and partly by those which he Encouraged, or Procur'd, he got the North Side of the Quadrangle almost wholly Finish'd. This Piece of Building had been well near compleated before the *Wars*, but sunk again upon the Breaking out of the Rebellion; during which the Blessed Reformers, when they got the Power into their Hands, took the Timber, and converted it to their own Private Uses. After this he built the *Chaplains Quadrangle*, and a very long Range more (which had been accidentally destroyed by Fire) as also the Lodgings belonging to the Third Canonry, and the Stately Tow'r over the Great Gate. In 1666, he came to the Office of *Vice-Chancellour*, and then set himself to Reform the *Habits* of the *University*, to Restore the *Ancient Discipline* and *Exercises*, and Regulate several Abuses in them: For which purpose he Frequented Examinations (and was very *Severe* in them) as he did likewise the *Ordinaries*, which are now better known by the Unhappy Name of *Wall Lectures*. He likewise Afforded his Presence very frequently to the *Augustines*; and kept them up to the Height: And, in a Word, endeavoured to Reduce the University, both in Discipline and Opinion, to the State in which it was whilst Dr. *Laud* was Chancellour; which through the 20 Years Interval of Loosenes and Disorder, was by several Steremed, and in some measure proved an *Impracticable Undertaking*. He frequently went the Rounds in his *Own House*, to see that Progress the Young Men, and esp cially the *Nobility* and *Gentry* made in their Studies: And to set them a good Example in Religious Matters, constantly Frequented the *Publick Prayers* (besides the *Private Prayers* in his Family) Four times a Day; being a most Zealous Favouter of the *Church of England*, and most Exact in the Performance of its Orders. He was also a mighty Encouragor and Promoter of *Learning*, and Advanced the *Press* at *Oxford* to that Height and Glory, which the Incomparable Arch-bishop *Laud* had long before *Designed* and *Projected*. He was at his Sollicitation likewise, that the *Noble Theatre* was Erected, to the Intent that the *Publick Exercises* might no longer be Perform'd (as had been before Customary) in the *House of God*. He was also an Eager Defender and Promoter of the *Rights* and *Privileges* of the University. These he carried to a great Height, and thereby got a great deal of Ill Will from the *Townsmen*, which however he despis'd. Nor did his Charity come a whit short of his Munificence and other Excellent Qualities. He maintained a School-master for the *Instructing* of a confiderable Number of *Youth*; and bound out several of them *Apprentices* at his own Charge. In short,

Trabibus in parres discissis, ut ligni ad fecum fuppeditaret, Smith Wood in another place.

Antiq. L. 2. p. 284.

He gave 50 l. to St. Paul's Cathedral.

he

he was so very Eminent in this most Lovely and Especial Duty of *Christianity*, that, as I have been informed, he became a sort of a Treasurer or Almoner for the Charity of others, and had frequently great and considerable Sums put into his Hands to be disposed of by him to *Charitable Uses*. In the Year 1675, he became *Bishop* of *Oxford* (being allowed to keep the *Deanery* of this Church in *Commendam*) and was no sooner Possessed of that See, but he set about Repairing (or rather Building) the Palace of *Cuddesden*. At length his Noble and Generous Spirit had suggested more great Designs to him than it was possible for him to attend and perfect; so that being quite worn out with Care and Business, he died in 1686; having by a most Pious and Unspotted Life, left behind him an Unquestionable Reputation, an *unspeakable Loss to the University*, and the whole *Commonwealth of Learning* in general; and the Character of a *Learned Divine, an Excellent Grecian, Latinist, and Philologist, another Founder of his College, a Patron of the University* (and what completes it) *a great Assertor of the Church of* England.

What he Wrote see in Wood.

Richard Allestry, A. M. *Student's-Place.*

Life Paffim. *Wood. Ath. Vol II. p. 105.*

He was was Descended from an Ancient Family in *Derbyshire*, but Born at *Uppington* in *Shropshire*, in the Year 1619. In 1636, he became a Commoner of this House, and about Six Months after was by Dr. *Samuel Fell*, then *Dean*, made *Student* of it. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion he took up Arms for his Majesty, was at the Battle of *Edge-Hill*, and in his Return to *Oxford* from thence, was taken Prisoner by a Party from *Broughton-House*, then Garrisoned by the *Parliament*; but soon after falling into his Majesty's Hands, Mr. *Allestry* thereupon obtained his Liberty, and repairing to *Oxford*, bore a Musquet for some Time in the *Regiment* of *Scholars*; which being upon several Services, he was in all of them forward to put himself into Action. But some Time before this, when a Party under the Command of the Lord *Say* were Plundering this University, and had rifled the Dean's Lodgings at this House, locking up their Plunder in a certain Room of it, Mr. *Allestry* having a Key to that Room, got it all conveyed away before the next Morning; whereupon he was seized, and could have been severely handled, but that the Earl of *Essex* called away those Forces on a sudden, and so redeemed him from their Fury. When the Visitation came on in 1648, his Sufferings were renewed, and he was Expelled about the middle of *July* that Year; at which Time having the 'Care of several Persons of Quality, his Pupils, 'and Accounts of his own and theirs to make 'up, he with Difficulty obtained from the Go-'vernor of the Town (Lieutenant Collonel *Kel-'sey*) a little Respit for the settling his Affairs, 'and doing Justice to those for whom he was 'concerned; the Visitors utterly refusing his Re-'quest for this Reason, as Dr. *Rogers* one of their 'Number was pleased to word it, *because he was 'an Eminent Man.* After this he became *Chaplain* to *Francis Newport*, Esq; (afterwards Lord *Newport* in *Shropshire*, and not long after the Misfortune of his Majesty K. *Charles* II. at *Worcester*, was sent to attend that Prince at *Roan* in *Normandy* on some Affairs of Moment, *and received his Dispatches to the Managers of Affairs in* England. Soon after coming to *Oxford*, for some Time he joined himself to his Two Friends Mr. *Dolben* and Mr. *Fell*, who, as is before said, kept up the Orders of the Church of *England* there in a Private House: From thence he retired to the House of Sir *Anthony Cope* at *Hanwell*, where being at liberty to go and come as he pleased, he had several Opportunities of conveying Messages to his Majesty from his Friends in *England*; and managed that Affair with great Courage and Dexterity. But at last he was seized at *Dover*, in his Return from his Majesty in 1659, and continued Prisoner at *Lambeth House* about Six or Eight Weeks, where by ill Usage he contracted a Sickness, which was like to have cost him his Life. For these good Services in the following Year he was made *Canon* of this Church; and about that Time also one of his Majesty's *Chaplains*. In 1663 he became *Regius Professor* of Divinity in this University. In 1665, was made *Provost* of *Eaton*, and died in *Jan.* 1685. He was a most *Affectionate Preacher*, and so *Richly furnished with all variety of choice solid Learning, requisite to recommend him with the greatest Advantage to the more Intelligent World, for one of the most eminent Divines of our Age.* His *Epitaph* adds, *Episcopales Infulas eadem industrii & Evitavit, quâ alii ambiunt; cui visum Ecclesiam Dei tuendere, Instituere, Ornare, quam Regere.* He Erected a *Grammar-School* at the Expence of 1500 *l.*

What he Wrote see in Wood.

Martin Llewellyn, A. M. *Student's-Place.*

He was a Native of the City of *London*, and Elected *Student* of this House from *Westminster-School*. In 1643, he bore Arms at *Oxford* for his Majesty, and at length became a *Chaplain* in the Service. In 1648 he was ejected by the Visitors; at which time he retired to *London*, studied *Physick*, and in the Year 1653, was admitted Doctor of his Faculty in this University. Afterwards he became *Fellow* of the College of *Physicians*: In 1660 he was *Sworn Physician* to his Majesty, made *Principal* of St. *Mary-Hall*, and one of the *Commissioners* for *Regulating* the *University*. In 1664 he retired from thence and practised *Physick* at *Wickham*, was made a Justice of Peace for the County, and at last became Mayor of that Town; where he Died in 1685. He was esteemed a good Poet, and hath several Things of that Kind Extant; the Account of which you may see in *Wood*.

Wood. Ath. Vol. II. p. 528.

Henry Greisley, A. M. *Student's-Place.*

He was the Son of *John Greisley* Gentleman, of *Shrewsbury*; was Elected to this House from *Westminster-School*; and adhering to his Majesty's Cause against the Rebels was Expelled this House by the Visitors in 1648: But outliving the *Usurpation* many Years, in 1672, he became *Prebendary* of *Worcester*, and died in 1678. He hath several Translations from the *French* extant, and some small Things in the way of Poetry.

Wood. Ath. Vol. II. p. 460.

Robert Mead, M. D. *Student.*

He was the Son of a Stationer in *London*, and Elected to this House from *Westminster-School*: He bore Arms for his Majesty, became a *Chaplain* in the Service, and in 1648, was turned out of his Place by the Blessed *Reformers*: Whereupon by taking himself to his Majesty in Exile, he was employed by him as his Agent in *Sweden*. After which returning to *England*, he died in *London* in 1654. He was a Stout and Learned Man, a good Poet, and left an honourable Character behind him.

Wood. Ath. Vol. II. p. 93.

What he Wrote see in Wood.

David

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DAVID WHITFORD, A. B. *Student's-Place.*

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 185.

He was Son of Dr. *Walter Whitford*, Bishop of *Brecken*, Educated in Grammar-Learning at *Westminster-School*, and thence Elected to this House. He was another of those who bore Arms for his Majesty in *Oxford*, and suffered for it with the rest of his Fellow Soldiers; being turned out of the College in the Year 1648: But persisting in his Affection to the Royal Cause, he waited on his Majesty into *Scotland*, and served him as an Officer at *Worcester*-Fight; where he was Wounded, taken Prisoner, brought first to *Oxford*, from thence carried to *London*, and by the Importunity of some Friends, at length Released. Afterwards he subsisted partly by the Charity of *Edward Bish*, Esq; King at Arms; and at length, by becoming Usher to a School: In 1660, he was Restored to his *Student's-Place*, and became *Chaplain* to *John* Earl of *Lauderdale*; but his Patron dying he returned to the College, where he died himself suddenly, in 1674. He was one of those many Loyalists who suffered as well after, as before the Restoration, being never able to get any Reward for his Fidelity and Service to his Majesty.

He Published some Things of Learning, which see in Wood.

JAMES HEATH, . *Student's-Place.*

He became Student in 1646, and Two Years afterwards was Ejected by the *Parliament-Visitors*: But adhering still to his Majesty's Cause, he spent his small Patrimony, prevented his Restoration to the College in 1660, by Marriage; was at last forced to write Books, and Correct to the Press for a Livelyhood; and died in 1664. He was a good Scholar, and had the command of the *English* and *Latin* Pen; but made a very ordinary Historian, as appears by the *Chronicle of the Intestine War*.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 226.

What also he wrote see in Wood.

ROBERT WHITEHALL, . *Student's-Place.*

He was Born at *Amersham* in *Buckinghamshire*, became *Student* of this House (from *Westminster-School*) about 1644; was indeed Ejected by the *Visitors* in 1648, but afterwards Cringing and Submitting (for which Reason he scarce deserves a Place here) to the Men of the Times, he got himself made Fellow of *Merton-College* in 1650: Afterwards became *Terræ Filius*, *Bachelor* of *Physick*, and died in 1685. He hath several Things extant in the way of Poetry.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 295.

SAMUEL JACKSON, . *Student's-Place.*

He had been an Officer in his Majesty's Service, and in the Year 1671, was by Vertue of his Majesty's Letters, created M. D. in this University, and died in 1674.

BLASE CARRELL, . *Student's-Place.*

Wood, Ath. L. 2 p. 483.

He was an *Under-Graduate*, a Youth of very great Hopes, and Expell'd by the *Visitors*, November 2, 1648.

ADAM LITTLETON, . *Student's-Place.*

Contin. of Suppl. to the Great Hist. Dict.

He was an *Under Graduate*, and turned out the same Day with Mr. *Carrell*. He was Descended from an Ancient Family of his Name in the County of *Salop*, Son of Mr. *Thomas Littleton* Minister of *Hasclowen* and *Surley* in that County. Born in the former of those Places *November* 8, 1627, Educated at *Westminster-School*, and from thence Elected to this College. In 1658, he was made Second Master of that *School*; *Feb.* 3. 1669, he was admitted *Rector* of *Chelsea* in *Middlesex*; *September* 16, 1674. he became *Prebendary* of *Westminster*; and *May* 27. 1684, being then D. D. was Licensed to the Church of St. *Botolph-Aldersgate*; which he *Resigned* about the Year 1689. He was also *Chaplain* in Ordinary to his *Majesty*, and died *June* 30, 1694. He was a *most exquisite Philologist and Grammarian, and an universal Scholar. A Gentleman, a Divine, and a Scholer, as Excellent and Polite as any of the Age.* See much more of his *Character* in the *Hist. Dict.* before cited. As also an Account of his Works; one of which was the excellent *Dictionary* which commonly bears his Name.

Nonc. Rep. Ecclef. Vol. I. p. 916, 918.

Wood, Ant. L. 1. p. 114. Ath. Vol. II. p. 555.

30 Novemb. Gent. Mr. Newcourt.

WALTER DAVRELL, . *Student's-Place.*

November 9, 1660, he was created D. D. was at that Time *Prebendary*, and afterwards *Archdeacon* of *Winchester*, and died in 1648, in the 74th Year of his Age.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 814.

MELCHIZEDECK ALFORD, . *Student's-Place.*

His Name doth not occur in the *Visitor's Register*; but I have been assured by his Widow (who died some Time since upward of Ninety Years of Age) that he was *Student* of this House, and turned out of it during some Time of the Rebellion, and had been Plundered there. Afterwards he became Treasurer to the Garrison of *Exeter*, when it was Besieged by the Rebels, and was imployed in carrying Letters, and other Messages, to the King at *Oxford*, and elsewhere. He assisted also in carrying off the D. of *Gloucester*; but being never Rewarded for his Services, after the Restoration, he died Possessed of no greater Preferment than the Poor *Vicaridge* of *Autery* in *Devon*. He was a true Loyalist, a Man of very Bright and Excellent Parts, and Author of those well known Verses,

He was sometime sharing the Usurpation at Dunkirk in Devotion (in common with many of a Country only as I guess) but was not permitted to tarry long there.

Louvra Domus, Dominus Ludovicus, Regia Regis
Digna suo; Cœlo est hæc minor, ille Deo;

Which I am told he made *Extempore*, in a Company who were talking of the Inscription that was set up over the Gate of that Palace, and begins thus,

Non Orbis Gentem, &c.

THOMAS NORGATE, B. D. † *Student's-Place.*

† But it may be he was Petty-Canon, for I am not certain.

He was *Chaplain* also to Sir *Thomas Glenham*, Governor of the Garrison of *Oxford*.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 737.

JOHN BABER, . *Student's-Place.*

He was Voted out, as I find by the *Visitor's Register*, for Non-Appearance; and agreeably to this, *Wood* saith, that he *Travelled during the War*. For which Reason I judge that he was altogether * Deprived of his Right, and did not after Submit to the Men of the Times. And this Conjecture seems to be favoured from hence, that in 1660, he became *Physician* to his Majesty. Tho' on the other Hand, I take him to

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 774.

* However Quære further.

F f have

have been the same *John Baker*, who in *December* 1646, was admitted M. B. by the Interest of Colonel *John Lambert*. He was Born, as I think, in *Wells*, and Elected *Student* of this Houſe from *Weſtminſter-School* in 1642. In the Year 1648 he became M. D. at the *Univerſity* of *Angers*, and the Year following was Incorporated in the ſame *Degree* in this *Univerſity*.

Wood, Ath. *Vol.* II. p. 735

GEORGE SMITH, . *Student's-Place.*

A Gentleman of both theſe Names was afterwards *Miniſter* of *Friern-Barnet* in *Middleſex*, and living there in 1700, *Quare.*

Newc. Rep. Eccles. Vol. I. *p.* 606.

—— HOWE, . *Student's-Place.*

R. BRYAN, . *Student's-Place.*

CHR. LOWTHER, . *Student's-Place.*

† GYLES WAREING, . *Student's-Place.*

† *Thuſe miſtaken for Roberts hiſtor.*

THOMAS HILL, . *Student's-Place.*

THOMAS TERRENT, . *Student's-Place.*

RALPH TOWNSON, . *Student's-Place.*

JOHN HILMAN, . *Student's-Place.*

ROBERT *LOE, . *Student's-Place.*

* *Whom I take to be the ſame with* Love in Oxon. Lach. *or if not, one more muſt be added to this* Liſt.

† *One* Tho. Hilliſley *another of both the ſame* Names *likewiſe at* Brazen-Noſe *became* Prebendary *of* North-Alton *in the* Church *of* Salisbury, June 12, 1683, *on the Death of Dr.* Dorell, *and died himſelf, as I conjecture, before* April 16, 1693, when Charles Tippet *had that* Prebend.

† RICHARD HILL, . *Student's-Place.*

JOHN CARRICK, *Student's-Place.*

—— UNDERWOOD, . *Student's-Place.*

—— NICHOLAS, . *Student's-Place.*

But perchance among theſe laſt 13, there may be One or Two of the *Petty-Canons*, or *Chaplains*. Quære.

* *As this ſaid. Wood, Ann. L.* 1. *p.* 413.

NATH. CANOPIUS, * *B. D. Petty-Canonry*; or *Chaplain's Place* (as they are commonly call'd.)

Wood, Ath. *Vol.* II. *p.* 647

He was a Native of the Iſland of *Crete*, and had been *Primrce* to *Cyril* Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*; who upon the Account of his *Religious Converſation*, had a Reſpect for him: But that *Patriarch* being Strangled by the *Viſier*, *Canopius* applied himſelf for *Credentials* to the *Engliſh Agent* at the *Port*, and with them fled into *England*, for fear of the ſame Uſage. Upon his Arrival here, that moſt incomparable *Prelate* Arch-biſhop *Laud*, took him under his *Patronage*, ſent him to *Baliol-College* in this Univerſity, and allow'd him a handſome *Subſiſtence* there. After that he became *Chaplain* of this Houſe; but meeting with more Inhumanity from the *Godly* of thoſe *Times*, than he had Fled to avoid from the *Barbarians* of his own Country (that is in plain Terms, the *Viſitors* having turn'd this Perſon out a ſtarving, whoſe Protection had been the Honour of the Nation in *general*, and of Archbiſhop *Laud* in *particular*) he was forc'd to *Fly back again* from the *Tender Mercies* of our *Saints*, and ſeek for *Shelter* among the *Turks* and *Muſſelmen*. At length he became Biſhop of *Smyrna*; but when he Dy'd, *Wood* was not inform'd. Only he adds of him, That he was the *Firſt Man* who Made and Drank *Coffee* in *Oxford*.

Nov. 3. 1648

BAYLY THOMAS, . *Chaplainſhip*

See the County of *Kent*.

EDMOND CHILMEAD, A. M. *Chaplainſhip.*

Wood, Ath. *Vol.* II. *p.* 99.

He was Born in *Glouceſterſhire*, and was at firſt one of the *Clerks* of *Magdalen-College*, and afterwards got a *Chaplainſhip* in this *Church*; from which he was *Ejected* in 1648, by the *Viſitors*; and was afterwards forc'd to Subſiſt himſelf by a *Weekly* † *Muſick-Meeting* in *London*; where he Dy'd in *February* 165⅞. He was a *Choice Mathematician*, a *Noted Critick*, and underſtood *ſeveral Tongues*, eſpecially the *Greek*, very well. He wrote ſeveral *Learned Tracts*, the Account of which ſee in *Wood*.

† *He had ſome Relief alſo from Sir Henry* Holbrooke, *and* Edward Bythe, *Eſq; bring at Arms.*

THOMAS WEAVER, A. M. *Chaplainſhip.*

Wood, Ant. *L.* 1. *p.* 413.

He was Born in the City of *Worceſter*, Educated in this *Houſe*, and became *Chaplain* of it in the Year 1640. In 1648, he was *Diſpoſſeſs'd* by the Viſitors; when he was forc'd to Shift from Place to Place, and *live upon his Wits*. In 1654, he Publiſh'd his Book of *Songs* and *Poems*; which being Eſteem'd Seditious and Libellous, he was *Impriſoned* for it, and Try'd for his Life; but by the Favour of the Judge, who had a Value for his Wit, he Eſcap'd the *Halter*. After his Majeſty's Return in 1660, he was made *Exciſeman* for *Leverpool*, and was commonly called Captain *Weaver*. He Dy'd in the Year 166⅞; having, it ſeems, Haſtned his End by Hard Drinking; and ſo is to be look'd upon as one of the *Blemiſhes* of this Liſt. He publiſh'd ſeveral things in the way of *Poetry*, an Account of which you have in *Wood*.

Ath. Vol. II. *p.* 212.

WILLIAM FULLER, L. L. B. *Chaplainſhip.*

Ibid. p. 670.

He was a *Londoner* by Birth; was Entred firſt at *Magdalen-Hall*, and from thence Tranſlated to *Edmund-Hall* in this Univerſity. Afterwards he became *Petty-Canon* of this Church. Chaplain to the Lord Keeper *Littleton*, and Suffered with his Majeſty's Cauſe, as others did, being at length forced to Teach a Private School at *Twitrenham* for a Subſiſtence; where he Endeavoured to inſtil the *Principles* of Loyalty into his Scholars. After the Reſtoration he became Dean of St. *Patrick's* near *Dublin*, and ſoon after was created I. L. D. of this Univerſity; (the Chancellour's *Letters* for which purpoſe ſay, that he is *extremely and Learned Perſon, and had † ſuffered much for his Loyalty to his Majeſty*) Biſhop of *Limerick* and *Ardfert* in *Ireland*; and at length in the Year 1667, was Tranſlated to *Lincoln*. He Died at *Kenſington*, *Apr.* 22, 1675. He had Collected Materials for Writing the *Life* of that Excellent *Prelate* Arch-biſhop *Bramhall*, but was prevented by *Death*.

† *Wood does not in ſo many Words aſſert that he loſt his Chaplainſhip for it; but it ſeems to be fairly intimated by this Expreſſion, and that.*

He Repaired ſome of the Monuments of the Deans of Lincoln, at which had been Defaced in the Times of the Rebellion, and named here, dore the reſt, had he Died

All

All those foregoing were, as I conjecture, utterly *Dispossessed* of their *Several Preferments*.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 809.

SAMUEL SPEED, . *Student's-Place.* I believe he never made his Peace again with

* And I the rather believe so, because *Wood* mentioning his being created D.D. in 1674, saith, that he had Formerly *suffered* for his Loyalty. In that Year he became *Canon* of *Christ Church*, and died at *Godalming* in *Surrey*, of which he was *Vicar*, in 1681,

the Visitors, and to was * *Finally Deprived*; because *Wood* mentioning his being created D.D. in 1674, saith, that he had Formerly *suffered* for his Loyalty. In that Year he became *Canon* of *Christ Church*, and died at *Godalming* in *Surrey*, of which he was *Vicar*, in 1681,

Vacated by the Visitors, it was for Non-Appearance.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 711.

WILLIAM FINMORE, . He was Installed Arch-deacon of *Chester*, *Mar.* 6, 1666; he was also *Prebendary* of that Church, and died in 1681.

FRANCIS DUNCOMB, .

GEORGE MASTER, .

LEWIS PALMER, .

FRANCIS FARNABY, .

JOHN AWBREY, .

FRANCIS CHICHESTER, .

RICHARD WASHBOURN, .

JOHN BERKLEY, .

RICHARD HOSKIN, .

RICHARD GRALE, .

WILLIAM KEMBLE, .

FRANCIS DIXON, .

ROBERT HAMPTON, .

MATTHEW KELLET, .

WILLIAM RICHARDSON, .

HENRY GREGORY, .

PAUL SKYOTT, .

EDWARD WESTFIELD, .

GEORGE FOREMAN, .

ROBERT JONES, .

† One of Both these Names, was in the Year 1661, (being then D. D.) admitted to the Rectories of St. Mary Abchurch in London, and Cottered in Hertfordshire. *News. Rep. Eccles. Vol. I. p. 412. Chron. Ant. p. 69. But for all, the* John Gardiner *at* New-Coll. *and quere.*

JOHN †GARDINER, .

JAMES WHALEY, .

JOHN BUSBY, .

EDWARD BERE, .

FRANCIS MARKHAM, .

GEORGE SCRIVEN, .

These last *Twenty seven* were under *Sentence of Condemnation* with the rest of the *Loyalists*; but 'tis possible several among them might not be of the Foundation; and of those which were so, *some might afterwards make their Peace, and keep their Places*: But how to distinguish the one from the other, I know not. Possibly the * *Four Last* might be of the Number of those who were *Utterly Deprived*: For I find they were *Voted* to be *Expelled* for *Non Appearance*.

* Viz. Bust Markham and Scriven

JOHN LOWEN, . *Wood* saith, he was *Ejected* from *Christ-Church* for his *Loyalty*, by the Visitors in 1648; and altho' he saith nothing *expressly*, whether he was on the Foundation or not, yet I should think it might be taken for granted, that he was so; however, *Quære*. In 1660, he was Created L. L. D. of this University, was afterwards of *Doctors Commons*, and Dy'd about 1677.

Ath. Vol II. p. 809.

One *Thomas Ireland*, a Student of this House, was *Ejected* by Dr. *Owen*; but upon what occasion I know not. He was *Repossessed* of his Studentship in 1660; therefore *quære* whether he *suffered* for his *Loyalty*.

Sermons of him, Wood. Ath Vol. II p. 793.

May 3, 1648, *Twenty four Students* of this House Refus'd Submission to the Visitation; and the 10th of the same Month *Fifty* more (all of them *Students* likewise, and *Exclusive* of one another, if I mistake not) *did the same*. From *Sept.* 1648, to *Dec.* 1650, the Visitors had chosen into this House *Twenty seven Students*, and *Two Chaplains*; which is all that I know more of this *College*.

Wood, Ant. L. I. p. 408. 408.

Corpus Christi.

ROBERT NEWLIN, D.D. *Presidentship*. He succeeded Dr. *Jackson* in the Year 1640; was Twice summoned before the *Parliament*, for Disowning the Visitors Authority; and *Apr.* 2, 1648, being then *Pro-Vice-Chancellor*, the Visitors *broke open* his Doors, and Ransack'd the House for the *Insignia*, &c. of the University; but they could not find them. The same Year he was *Dispossessed* by that Mock-Authority, and one Dr. *Staunton* was substituted in his Room. In 1660, he was Restor'd, and Dy'd in 1667, Ag'd about 90 Years.

Ibid. L. I. p. 232.

Ibid. L. I. p. 192, 194, 199.

Ath Vol. I. p. 901.

JOHN HILLERSDEN, B. D. *Fellowship*.

In 1671, he became *Arch-deacon* of *Buckingham*, and Dy'd about the Year 1684. He was *Vice-President* also at the Time of his *Expulsion*.

Ath. Vol. II. p. 692.

JAMES HYDE, * M. D. *Fellowship*. I take this Gentleman to have been the Person who was afterwards *Principal* of *Magdalen-Hall*, and *Regius-Professor* of Physick. If so, he was 11th Son of Sir *Lawrence Hyde* of *Salisbury*. This is sure, that he was *Restored* to his *Fellowship* in 1660.

* I'll mistake not.

Wood, Ant. L. 2. p. 371.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 809.

ELIAS WRENCH, D. D. *Fellowship*, And *Trent*, R. in *Somersetshire*.

He was Born in *Gloucestershire*, and Son to a Father of Both his Names (as *Wood* thinks) who was *Prebendary* of *Gloucester*. In 1644, he was Presented to the *Rectory* of † *Trent* in *Somersetshire*,

Ibid. p. 5. where 'tis said he was Presented,

† Which, I presume, was consistent *with his* Fellowship; *or else that he was* Sequestred *from it soon after having* Presented; *and so (as Mr.* Stratford *says following) restored to the College again. Although* Wood *is wholly silent as to his being Disposses'd of either his* Fellowship *or* Living.

shire,

shire, by the *College*; but lost his *Living*, as well as his *Fellowship*, in those Times of *Rebellion* and *Confusion*. To the Former of which (but whether to the Latter, I know not) he was Restor'd with his Majesty, and Dy'd upon it in 1680.

GEORGE STRATFORD, B. D. *Fellowship*, And *Basingham*, R. in *Lincolnshire*. . .

He had been *Vice-President* of the College, and was *Presented* by the *College* to this *Living*, about the Latter End of the Year 1644: But was soon after *Sequestred* from it, and one *Reade*, a *Cobler's* Son, who had been maintain'd at *Cambridge* about Half a Year on Charity, and then became an *Army-Chaplain* (tho' without any *Orders*, as is believ'd, either *Episcopal* or *Presbyterian*) was by the *Committee* of *Lincoln* substituted in his room; and to note that by the way, the *Worthy Person* who had at that time the Chair of the *Committee*, as 'tis said, was afterwards the sole *Manager* of the *Petition from that County for the King's Death*. Mr. *Stratford*, after his Ejection from the *Rectory*, apply'd himself to the *Usurper* for his *Fifths*; but could never obtain *One Farthing*. Upon which he Return'd to the *College*; but was from *thence* also *Ejected* by the Visitors. After which, he *Renew'd* his Application to Mr. *Reade* for the *Fifths*; but could by no means, after *Repeated Endeavours*, Recover any thing from him, although he had not one *Farthing to keep him from starving*, or *falling to the Parish*: The One or the Other of which, must inevitably have been his Fate, had he not been sustain'd by the *Charity of some Gentlemen*, who Supported him till the Time of his Death; which happen'd on the Road betwixt *Lincolnshire* and *Northampton*, as he was Returning on Foot from his *Living*, whither he had made a *Fruitless Journey*, in hopes to Recover something from his *Merciless Successor*. He was a Man of *Great Piety and Learning*, and an *Excellent Mathematician*.

THOMAS GREAVES, B. D. *Fellowship*.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. *p* 408. He was Younger Brother to the Famous Mr. *John Greaves* of *Merton-College*; became *Scholar* of this House in the Year 1627, and afterwards *Fellow*. He was so well skill'd in the *Oriental Tongues*, that Dr. *Pocock* in his Absence, *deputed* him to Read the *Arabick Lecture*. He was *Deprived* of his Fellowship by the Visitors in 1648; but had the Rectory of *Dunsby* in *Lincolnshire*, and a Place near *London*, during some Part of the Usurpation. After the Restoration he became D. D. * *Prebendary* of *Peterborough*, and *Rector* of *Benyfield* in *Northamptonshire*. He Dy'd in 1676, and was, saith his *Epitaph*, a Man of great Piety, an Excellent Philosopher, a Better Philologist, and very much excelled in the Knowledge of the *Oriental Tongues*. He was also a Good Poet and Orator, an admirable Mathematician, and had a Hand in the *Polyglot Bible*.

Athen. Wood *is wrongly informed in this matter.*

* Vid. *In the 4th. Prob. Game Hist. p.* 91.

What Learned Things he wrote, see in Wood.

RICHARD SAMWAYES, A. M. *Fellowship*.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. *p.* 308. He was Born at *Ilminster* in *Somersetshire*; of which Town his Father was *Vicar*. He became successively *Scholar* and *Fellow* of this House; in 1648, he was Ejected by the Parliament Visitors: And being an *Helpless Person*, *suffered great Misery and Hardship for his* Loyalty. In 1660, he was *Restored* to his Fellowship, became B. D. and *Rector* of *Meisey-Hampton* in *Glocestershire*, where he Dy'd in the Year 1669.

See in Wood *what he wrote.*

JOHN HEYWARD, . *Fellowship*.

Wood (*Ath.* Vol. II. *p.* 840) calls *John Heywood*; who proceeded D. D. of this College (and was a Compounder) *July* 3, 1666. He was at that time *Rector* of *Walton* in *Lancashire*.

What this Person's Degree was, I know not; but none of the Fellows of this College were under A. M.

THOMAS SUTTON, . *Fellowship*.

He was Son to the Famous Dr. *Thomas Sutton*. Lecturer of St. *Mary-Overy* in *Southwark*; who Published several Sermons and Lectures; which is all that I know of him.

Wood, Ath. Vol. I. *p* 408.

HENRY DUTTON, . *Fellowship*.

In the Year 1668, he became *Prebendary* of *White-Lackington* in the Church of *Wells*, on the Death of the Learned Mr. *Alexander Huish*; and at length *Canon* of the same Church; likewise *Rector* of *Mells*, and *Vicar* of *Evercreech* in the same *Diocese*. He was *A very good Scholar, an admirable Preacher, and one of the most accomplished Persons for agreeableness of Humour and Conversation*, that ever lived. He married the Eldest Daughter of Dr. *Dugdale*, one of the *Suffering Prebendaries* of *Wells*.

Vol. II. *p* 297.

JOSEPH BARKER, . *Fellowship*.

He lived to the *Restoration* (but did not return to the College) became * D. D. and some Time *Chaplain* to the Honourable *House of Commons*; when by the Interest of that Great Man Sir *Edward Seymour*, then *Speaker* of the *House*, he obtained his *Majesty's Letter*, as the Way then was, for the *Deanery* of *Exeter*, had it dropt during his Life, but he died about half a Year before that *Dignity* became void. He did not however go unrewarded for his Attendance on the *Parliament*, being made † *Arch-deacon* either of *London* or *Middlesex*, for that Service. He was also *Minister* of *Sherbourn* in *Dorsetshire*, and marry'd another of Dr. *Dugdale's* Daughters.

* *But quære further of that matter.*

† *As I have been informed; tho' I very much doubt whether it be so.*

* *A Mistake, because no such Person occurs in Mr.* Newcourt.

THOMAS SANDERSON, . *Fellowship*.

He was *Son* to the Incomparable Dr. *Robert Sanderson*, afterwards Bishop of *Lincoln*. He apply'd himself to the Faculty of *Physick*, and became Eminent in the *Practice* of it at *Grantham*, where he Dy'd. He never Return'd to the *College*, though he liv'd after the *Restoration* several Years.

JOHN NEWELL, . *Fellowship*. †

GEORGE * KIND, . *Fellowship*. * Or John.

JAMES JACKSON, . *Fellowship*.

THOMAS DRURY, . *Fellowship*.

ABRAHAM SPEERING, . *Fellowship*.

GEORGE HALSTEDE, *Fellowship*.

ZACHARY BOGAN, A. M. *Fellowship*. He was Born of an *Ancient Family*, at *Linlethompton* in the *County* of *Devon*; was first of *Alban-Hall*, and afterwards Elected *Scholar* of this *College*. When the Visitation came on, he was

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. *p.* 132.

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was *Probationer Fellow*, and was Deprived of his *Fellowship* with the other *Loyalists* of this House: But being at that time in a *Consumptive Condition*, and his Death daily expected, the *Visitors* themselves Restor'd him *October* 3, 1649. After which he continu'd to expect a Lingering Death for about Ten Years, and dy'd in 1659. He was a *Religious* and *Studious Person*; *much Noted in the University for his admirable Skill in the Tongues*; and hath several Pieces of Learning and Piety extant. At his Death the Unsettled Condition of the University under the Blessed Reformers, Lost the *College* 500 *l.* which he gave by Will to the City of *Oxford*.

The Titles of which see in Wood.

WILLIAM CHIDLEY, . *Chaplainship.*

He Dy'd during the *Usurpation*.

EDWARD EALES, . *Chaplainship.*

He was Originally of *Trinity-College* in this University, and from thence became Chaplain of this House, in the Beginning of 1648. Soon after which he was *Dispossessed* by the Visitors; but Restor'd in 1660.

THOMAS IMMINGS, A. B. *Scholarship.*

He was Restored in 1660.

JOHN BETTS, A. B. *Scholarship.* He afterwards turn'd Papist.

WILLIAM COLDHAM, . *Scholarship.*

He was Restored to his Scholarship in 1660; but died in a Week or Fortnight after.

WILLIAM FULMAN, . *Scholarship.*

He was Born of *Plebeian* Parents, at *Penshurst* in *Kent*; and appearing a Youth of Pregnant Parts, the most Learned Dr. *Hammond*, whilst *Rector* there, took him under his Patronage, Recommended him to *Magdalen-College* for a *Chorister*, and at length put him upon Standing for a *Scholarship* of this House; where making a very good Appearance, he was Chosen, and put under the Tuition of Mr. *Logan* before-mentioned. The Year after his *Election* he was Dispossess'd by the *Visitors*: After which, his Patron Dr. *Hammond* took him for his Amanuensis, and at length recommended him as a Tutor to the Ancient Family of the *Peto's* at *Chesterton* in *Warwickshire*; where he found an happy Retirement during the Troubles. At the End of which, in 1660, he was *Re-instated* in his Scholarship, Created A. M. became *Fellow* of the *College*, and at length *Rector* of *Mapsley-Hampton* in *Gloucestershire*; where he employ'd his Time much to the Service of the *Commonwealth* of Learning. He Review'd the Copy of the Second Volume of the *History of the Reformation*, and with great Judgment corrected such Errors as he found in it. He with great Diligence Collected the Works of the Blessed Martyr King *Charles* I. and had drawn together Materials for Writing his *Life*; but being prevented by *Sickness*, Dr. *Pericchief* had the Use of his Papers, Drew up the *Life* of that Prince, and prefix'd it to the Collection of his Works, made by Mr. *Fulman*, but then Publish'd by the *Doctor*; for whole *Work* that *Collection* generally passes. He had Collected some Materials for Writing the Life of Mr. *Hales of Eaton*; as he had also for that of *Richard Fox*, the Founder of this College, and for an Account of the Learned Writers and Bishops of it. He had likewise by him a great Heap of other *Learned Collections* at the Time of his Death; which happen'd in the Year 1688. He was, saith *Wood*, 'a most Zealous Son of the *Church of England*; 'and a Grand Enemy to Popery and Fanaticism; 'a most Excellent Theologist, admirably well 'Versed in Ecclesiastical and Prophane History 'and Chronology, and had a great Insight in 'English History and Antiquities. Had his Patron Liv'd, or would he have taken those Methods which others did, to Advance himself, he had questionless obtained some Great Dignity in the Church: But being a Man of a *Reserved* and *complaisant Temper* (unless *Sooth'd up, Flatter'd, or Admir'd*) and *never* endeavouring to *set himself off*, to any Advantage; but on the contrary, putting a *Great Value on himself and his Sufferings*, and *expecting that Preferment should court him, his Choice Worth and Great Learning did in a manner die with him.* Nor did he become so much known or admired, as he Deserv'd. What he Publish'd, see in *Wood*. I shall only observe to the *Reader*, in this Place, That he was the *Collector* and *Publisher* of the Works of his Patron Dr. *Hammond*, in *Folio*.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 624.

JAMES METFORD, . *Scholarship.*

He was very young at the time of the *Oxford*-Visitation, and for that Reason Dr. *Reynolds*, one of the Visitors would have excus'd him from *Answering* when Cited before them among the Rest of the *Fellows* and *Scholars* of this House: But another of the Visitors interposing, said, *He hath Original Sin in him as well as the rest*: And accordingly the Question was put to him, Whether he would Submit, or not? and upon his Refusal, he *Suffered in common with the rest of the College*, until the *Restoration*: At which time he was *Possessed* of his *Scholarship* again, *Created* A. M. and at length became *Rector* of *Bassingborn* in *Lincolnshire*, *Prebendary* of *Bole* in the Church of *York* (to which last he was promoted in 1687) and was Living in the Year 1709, Aged then about 80 Years. He was a Native of the County of *Somerset* (Born, as I think, in the Town of *Crewkern* in that County) and was the Worthy Person from whom (through the Hands of the *Reverend* Mr. *Joshua Reynolds*, Fellow of this *House*) I receiv'd the *Compleated Account* of the Expulsions made by the Visitors in this College. He hath a Discourse extant against *Simony*.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 807.

Which afterwards gave occasion to those of the University who envied his merry wake their Mistresses, to Forfeit, that Metford was Expelled for Original Sin.

WILLIAM TONSTALL, . *Scholarship.*

He Returned not to the *College* on the *Restoration*; but was Living, and Vicar of *Hockington* in *Lincolnshire*, in 1704.

NORTON BOLD, . *Scholarship.*

He was Restored in 1660; and was afterwards one of the *Esquire Beadles* of this University.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. P. 311.

THOMAS JOHNSON, . *Scholarship.*

He was Re-instated in his *Scholarship* some time before the Restoration.

TIMOTHY SHUTE, . *Scholarship.*

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Possibly he was the Son of the very worthy Mr. *Timothy Shute*, one of the Suffering *Prebendaries* of *Exeter*; and the Perſon who during ſome part of the Uſurpation, was *Miniſter* of St. *John's* in that City, but after turned out of it: If not, that Perſon ought to be inſerted in the *Appendix*; for he belongs not to the *Parochial Liſt*, becauſe I queſtion whether he came to the Living upon a regular Preſentation.

WILLIAM LYDAL, A. B. *Scholarſhip.*

——— CLERK, A. B. *Scholarſhip.*

GAM. CLARKSON, A. B. *Scholarſhip.*

TIMOTHY PARKER, . *Scholarſhip.*

THOMAS TEAKLE, . *Scholarſhip.*

JOHN FOUNTAIN, . *Scholarſhip.*

——— DRURY, . *Scholarſhip.*

HENRH GLOVER, . *Scholarſhip.*

WILLIAM STAMP, . *Scholarſhip.*

He was Born at *Mere* in *Wiltſhire*, became afterwards *Rector* of *Shroton* in *Dorſetſhire*; and in the Year 1665, took his Degree of *Batchellour* of *Divinity*: He hath a 30th of *January Sermon* Extant.

Wood. Ath. Vol. II. p. 836.

RICHARD LAWRENCE, } *Choriſter's*
——— HORNE, } *Place.*

The *Choriſters* in this Houſe are not *Children*, as in others; but *Matriculated* Members of the Univerſity, bred to Learning, and take Degrees. The former of them was Son to Dr. *Lawrence* the Suffering *Maſter* of *Baliol-College*.

THOMAS HOLLOWAY, . *Clerkſhip.*
His Election was declared void by the *Viſitors*, as I find in their Regiſter.

——— NEWLIN, . *Clerkſhip.*
Whom I place here, on the ſingle Authority of *Oxon. Lechr.*

There was one *John Swete* alſo a *Fellow* of this Houſe, who, as my Informations from the College expreſs it, went off juſt before the *Viſitors* cited the *Members* of this Society. If it be meant by that Expreſſion, that his *Fellowſhip* had become legally void, then he belongs not to this *Liſt*. But if (as I conjecture) he fled to avoid the Viſitation, then he muſt be added to the reſt of the Ejected *Fellows*. He never returned to the College.

His very worthy Son, who is now living in Devon, and inherits the principal Eſtate of the Family, hath informed me, that his Father fled privately as Soon from Oxon; and was Plundered at leaſt in part of what he left behind him in 4th Chamber. Whence one would be apt to think, (as his Son doth) that he fled to avoid the Viſitation. Though what is after ſaid of the Senior Scholars expelling his Fellowſhip before the Viſitation commenced, ſeems to claſh with it; and therefore I determine nothing poſitively of the Matter. And for the ſame Reaſon forbear to inſert the few Notices which I have received of his Birth, &c.

This Foundation conſiſts of Twenty *Fellows*, as many *Scholars*, Two *Chaplains*, Two *Clerks*, and Two *Choriſters*. Of the *Fellows*, the *Viſitors* actually Diſpoſſeſſed Eighteen; but *Reſtored* one of them again, who in all Appearance was not like to trouble them very long. The 19th was the Learned Mr. *Noel Sparkes*, B. D. *a moſt excellent Latiniſt and Grecian, a moſt curious Critick in all kind of Learning, and admirably well verſed in the Fathers.* He was Bed-rid at the Time of the *Viſitation*, and ſo could not appear before the Viſitors; but Recovering, he was ſo much Teized and Harraſſed, that *Lloyd* makes no Scruple to rank him among the *Loyal Sufferers*. And as for the Twentieth Fellow, who was Mr. *Swete*, to me 'tis probable, as is juſt now ſaid, that he alſo was *Ejected*; but the leaſt that can be done in his Caſe, is to leave it a doubeful one. As for the *Scholars*, 18 of them alſo were actually turned out; and of the Two that were left, one was the Senior Scholar, and had been juſt before Diſguſted by the College, becauſe they would not admit him into the Place of Mr. *Swete*, who he were off juſt before the Viſitation: Nor is it improbable that the Proſpect of becoming Fellow immediately, was one of the Motives which might tempt him to ſubmit. So that out of Forty Six upon this Foundation, they left but Four (or Five at moſt) remaining, by that Time they had finiſhed their Buſineſs: Such a thorough Reformation, muſt it be owned, they made in this College. But what need there was of it, will eaſily appear from the Account which is given of the Set of Men at that Time on this Foundation, by one who intimately well knew the College, and was himſelf a Sufferer among them. The *Fellows*, ſaith he, *were Men whoſe Wit and Morals vied which ſhould moſt exceed*; and the *Scholars were the Cullings of many Schools, of the beſt Note in* England; as will appear by this ſingle Inſtance, That after the Surrender of *Oxford* to the Parliament-Forces, Eleven Places being then vacant, no leſs than 97 *Candidates* appear'd for them the firſt Day of the Examination; and Sixty Two continued on till the Day of *Election*; inſomuch that it was judged by ſome, that the ſcattering Men of ſuch Learning and Characters over the Kingdom, contributed more to the Intereſt, both of *the Church* and his *Majeſty*, than moſt other Things whatſoever.

Wood. Ath. Vol. I. p. 397.

See the Marginal Note juſt before.

EXETER.

GEORGE HAKEWELL, D. D. } *He had alſo the Rectory of Heanton in Devon, which he was not Diſpoſſeſſed of.*
Rectorſhip.
And
Arch-deaconry of *Surry*. . . . .

He way ſome way related to the famous Sir *Thomas Bodley*, Born in the City of *Exeter*, entered firſt at *Alban-Hall*, thence Elected to a *Fellowſhip* in this College by the unanimous Voice of this Society. Afterwards he Traveled beyond the Seas, became D. D. and *Chaplain* to Prince *Charles*; but for oppoſing the *Spaniſh Match*, and drawing up a little Piece againſt it, which he preſented to the Prince in *Manuſcript*, he was firſt taken into Cuſtody, and afterwards diſmiſſed from his Confinement, and his Attendance on that Prince together. On the Promotion of Dr. *Prideaux* to the See of *Worceſter*, he was *Elected Rector* of this Houſe; but reſided in it very little; for the War breaking forth, he retired to his *Rectory* in *Devonſhire*, and lived there Privately and Obſcurely: So that I do not find him formally Diſpoſſeſſed of his *Headſhip* by the Viſitors; but have ſome Reaſon to think, that for the ſhort Remainder of his Life after the *Viſitation* came on, he might be *deprived* of the *Profits* of it, and ſo in *effect Ejected*. And therefore *Lloyd* ſticks not to ſay in ſo many Words, That he was *Diſcarded and Diſmiſſed the Univerſity*. He died on his *Rectory* of *Heanton*, in 1649. He had been taken notice of in

Wood. Ath. Vol. II. p. 61

Mem. p. 428.

Mem. p. 54.

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his Youth for an excellent *Orator* and *Disputant*, and was afterwards a very good *Philosopher*, a *great Deuine*, and *suted Preacher*. He laid out a Thousand Pounds in Building a *Chapel* for this College, altho' he had a Wife and several Children to maintain.

See the Account of his Works in Wood.

HENRY TOZER, B. D. *Fellowship.* He was at the Time of his *Ejection*, *Sub-Rector* also. He was Born at *North-Tawton* in the County of *Devon*, became *Fellow* of this Houſe in the Year 1623, was afterwards a very uſeful *Member* in the ſeveral Offices of the Society, an *able and painful Preacher*, much frequented by the *Puritan Party*, and in 1643, nominated one of the *Aſſembly of Diuines*; but inſtead of ſitting among them, he choſe rather to tarry at *Oxford*, and *Preach* before the *Court* and *Parliament* there; and for his good Services in that Kind, was appointed to be one of thoſe, who were to have their *Doctor's Degrees* beſtowed upon them; but he declined that however. Dr. *Hackewell*, as is before ſaid, having reſign'd from the College, the Government of courſe devolved upon Mr. *Tozer* as *Sub-Rector*; nor did he betray or diſgrace that Poſt, but ſhewed himſelf a *Stout Champion againſt the illegal Viſitation*, *Boldly* and *Reſolutely oppoſed* it, maintained the *Rights* of the College in the higheſt Degree, and made a noble Stand in Defence of his *Own* and the *Fellows Freeholds*, when the *Mock-Reformation* was ſet on Foot, after the Surrender of the Garriſon to the *Parliament*. *March* 21, 1647, I find him upon a Citation before the Viſitors at *Merton-College*, having been accuſed to them of *continuing the Common-Prayer in the College after the Ordinance for the Directory came in force*: And alſo, *of having ſent for, and Admoniſhed one of the Houſe, for refuſing to attend the Chapel-Prayers on that Account.* He had alſo conſtantly ſhewed the utmoſt *Diſlike to any of the Parliament Faction, and always Countenanced and Patronized the Loyaliſts of his College.* And altho' the *Viſitors* had thought fit to put off the Term; yet, as Dr. *Fell* the *Vice-Chancellor*, without any Regard to that *Order*, had proceeded to open it in the Univerſity at the Uſual Time; ſo did Mr. *Tozer* likewiſe in his private College. Theſe Informations the *Viſitors* had gotten from the Spies and Setters (ſome of which *ſort of Cattle* they had in *each College*) of this Houſe; for which they were afterwards *Rewarded* with the *Fellowſhips* of thoſe who by that means were *Ejected*. A moſt excellent Encouragement for *Informers!* And let me add, that in direct Contradiction to the very *Letter of the Statutes*, they ordered one of them to *Reſume the Rents of the College*, and ſoon after made him *Sub-Rector*, tho' he was at that Time (or at leaſt but ſome few Months before) no more than *Batcheleur of Arts*. To theſe *Criminations* Mr. *Tozer* deſires Time to put in his *Anſwer*, which accordingly he returned *March* 27 following; and it was to this effect; That the Things about which he was queſtioned, concerned the Diſcipline of the College, and that ſome time before he had given in for *Anſwer in the Name of the whole College*, *That they could not without Perjury, ſubmit to any other Viſitors, than what their Statutes directed them to.* But this Anſwer no way ſatisfying the *Viſitors*, *May* 26, 1648, they proceed to order his *Ejection*, and commit the Execution of their Sentence to the Soldiers of the Garriſon. However I find Mr. *Tozer* ſtill kept Poſſeſſion of his College, until the 29th of *June* following; at which Time the *Viſitors* ſend for him again, and in direct Oppoſition to the Statutes of the Houſe, *Peremptorily forbid* him to proceed to an Election the Day following; and to prevent him effectually they expell him, both from the *College* and the *Univerſity*. And ſeeing after all, he denied to *deliver up the Keys of the College* to them and be Perjur'd, they proceed to ſeize and impriſon him. There is one Circumſtance more of his Sufferings which muſt not be forgot, and it is this, That the Second of the ſame Month, *He was dragged out of St. Martin's Church by the Soldiers, and forbid to officiate there any more; becauſe ſo ſooth! he Preached Peſtilential Doctrine.* However the Viſitors afterwards moderated their Sentence, allowed him the uſe of his Chamber in the College, and ordered him the Profits of a *Travelling Fellowſhip*; but whether it was ever paid or not, I cannot ſay. This is certain, that he quitted the Kingdom, betook himſelf to *Rotterdam*, and became Preacher to the *Engliſh Merchants* there; where he died in the Year 1650.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 72.

If it was, he is rather to be look'd upon as one who was Harraſſed *and* Tir-ed, *than* Ejected. Quare. What *few Things he* Publiſhed *ſee in* Wood.

AARON BIRDALL, . *Fellowſhip.* Among the Petitions preſented to the Corporations for Miniſters Widows, I find one from the Widow of this Perſon, ſetting forth, That he had been *Expelled Exeter-College for Refuſing the Covenant*. How, or when this was done, I cannot learn. 'Tis certain that his Name doth not occur in the Liſt of the *Fellows* of this Houſe in the Year 1647; ſo that probably he had been Ejected ſome Years before the Viſitation. But however that may be, the Authority of his Widow's Petition cannot be queſtioned: She received ſome Support from the Corporation.

DEGORY POLWHEEL, . *Fellowſhip.* He was created M. D. of this Univerſity in the Year 1660. In the *Chancellour's* Letters for that Purpoſe, is this Account of him, That he had 'from the beginning of the late unhappy 'Troubles, Vigorouſly and Faithfully ſerved his '*Majeſty*, under the Command of *Ralph*, *Lord* '*Hopton*, then of Sir *James Smith*, in the Quality 'of a *Major of Horſe*, and continued in *Arms* until the Surrender of *Pendennis-Caſtle*; from 'whence he went to his late *Majeſty* of *bleſſed* '*Memory*, and afterwards followed his now *Ma*'*jeſty* for ſome Time in *Holland* and *Flanders*; 'and in, or about the Year 1650, he Returned 'into *Cornwall*, his Native Country, where he betook himſelf to the Study and Practice of '*Phyſick*, &c.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 811.

JOHN BIDGOOD, . *Fellowſhip.* He was *Ejected* by the *Viſitors* in 1648, for *Non-Submiſſion*, and *Drinking of Healths to the Confuſion of Reformers*. He afterwards went to *Padua*, where he became M. D. and was Incorporated in the ſame Degree at *Oxford*, in the Year 1660, when he was Reſtored to his *Fellowſhip*; he was afterwards one of the *Fellows* of the College of Phyſicians, became the moſt eminent Perſon in his Faculty, of any one in the Weſtern Parts of the Kingdom, and died at *Exeter* in the Year 1690; having indeed lived a Life not unſuitable to the Account which *Wood* gives of him, but making an *Exit* much more *Chriſtian* and *Pious* than what is there ſuggeſted; and I have been informed ſuch an one as the beſt of Men might wiſh to make.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 806

ARTHUR BURY, . *Fellowſhip.* He was Son to Dr. *John Bury*, one of the Suffering Canons of *Exeter*; was Reſtored to his *Fellowſhip* in 1660, became one of the *Prebendaries* of the *Cathedral Church* now mentioned, D. D. had one of the *Vicaridges* of *Bampton* in *Oxfordſhire*, (which he Reſigned in the Year 1707) and was in 1665, choſen *Rector* of the College

Wood, Ant. L. 1 p. 497, 498, 410, 411.

See the Account of his Works in Wood.

Wood, Ant. L. 1 p. 497, 498, 410, 411.

Wood, Ant. L. 1 p. 49.

College. His being dispossess'd of the Headship, not many Years since, by the Right Reverend Father in God Sir *Jonathan Trelawny*, then Lord Bishop of *Exeter*, and Visitor of this College, is known to every one; but I am oblig'd to add, that several of the Things which he hath Publish'd, and particularly the *Naked Gospel*, render him a Great Blemish to this List. He is yet Living, very Aged.

BERNARD GILARD, . *Fellowship.*

Sometime after 1650, I find him Possess'd of the *Little Rectory* of *Romans-Leigh* in *Devon* (whereby his Sufferings were so Alleviated, that he scarce *deserveth* a Place among the *Loyal Confessors* of this *List*) which he Resign'd in 1663. He became *afterwards* Rector of *Bridford* in the same County, had the *Living* of *Poltimore* near *Exeter*, and Dy'd Sub-Dean of the Cathedral-Church there.

Our Gyles Sweet had the Prebend of Shipton in the Church of Sarum, June 11th, 1661, *in the Death of* Richard Zouch, *and* Vacated *it by Death before* Dec. 4, 1672, *when he was succeeded by* Thomas Bouchier.

—— SWEET, . *Fellowship.* He Tarry'd not for the *Sentence* of the Visitors; but being resolv'd not to *Submit*, left the *College* before they began their Expulsions.

JOHN BERRY, . *Fellowship.* I am obliged to mention this Gentleman; because he was actually Dispossess'd of his *Fellowship* by the Visitors: But he was *afterwards* a *Non-Conformist*; and perchance the Person who is mentioned by the *Abridgment*, as *Ejected* from *East-Down* in *Devonshire*. *Quære.* P. 306.

—— PROCTOR, . *Fellowship.*

—— WILLET, . *Fellowship.*

—— POYNDEXTER, . *Fellowship.*

—— PORTER, . *Fellowship.*

All those *Twelve* before-named, were Utterly Dispossest; and I have some Grounds to make it a *Quære*, whether the *Five* which here follow, did not also Lose their *Fellowships*, for some small time at least; though 'tis probable some of them might *after* make their Peace, and be Re-instated.

MATTHIAS PRIDEAUX, A.M.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II p. 30. He was Son of Dr. *Prideaux*, Bishop of *Worcester*, and bore Arms, as I suppose, for his Majesty; because in the Year 1644, he was Created A. M. by the Name of Captain *Matthias Prideaux*: Which seems to favour the Conjecture, that his Retiring to *London* (as he did after the Surrender of *Oxford*) was occasioned by his not being permitted quietly to Tarry in the University: Or that at least it might occasion his Losing the Profits of his Fellowship, during the short Remainder of his Life; for he Died at *London* about 1646. He was Esteemed an Ingenious Man; and hath some Things extant, the Account of which see in *Wood*.

I suppose in the interval of that Year as first set: It may be in the following Year.

JOHN MAUDIT, . Tho' he afterwards became a *Nonconforming* (but I think the *Abridgment* is mistaken in saying an *Ejected*) *Minister*, in the County of *Devon*. During some Part of the Usurpation he was Possest of

P. 304. As to Wood's *ejected*) *Minister*, see Ath. Vol. II p. 691.

Dr. *Hammond's* Rich Living of *Penshurst* in *Kent*; but neither *Ejected* thence, as the *Abridgment* (inconsistent with it self in that Point) would have it, by the *Act of Uniformity*, but several Years before; as I shall have Occasion to say in another place, I find his Name cross'd out of the *Buttery-Book October* 20, 1648. P. 226

—— SORETON, . Who was, it may be, the Person that was afterwards a *Nonconformist*; and in 1662, Dispossess'd of the Rich Living of *Heniton* in *Devon*, for his *Nonconformity*. If so, his Christian Name was *Francis*. His Name was cross'd out of the *Buttery-Book*, *April* 6, 1649. Abridgm. P. 194.

—— FORTESCUE, .

—— SQUIRE, .

By *August* 1648, the Visitors had made *Eleven Elections* in this College, and Ordered *Two Fellowships* more to be kept Vacant: Which may serve to give some Light into the Number of those Ejected from this College. To which I must add, that *May* 9, foregoing, Fourteen of this House Refus'd Submission to the Visitors Power. I cannot forbear to subjoyn in this Place also, that I find by the Visitors Register, they Expell'd *George Bull* amongst others who were not on the Foundation. I judge him to have been the same Person with the Late *most Learned*, and *Right Reverend Father in God*, the Lord Bishop of St. *David's*: For 'tis well known that this House was Honour'd with the Education of that Great Man. Wood, Ath. Vol. I p. 675. Vol. II p. 664. Anc. L. I. P. 318. 394, 395, 401, 404. 410. L. 2. P. 105.

St. JOHN's.

RICHARD BAYLY, D. D.
Presidentship, ...
Deanery of *Salisbury*, ...
And
Prebend of *Chiswick* in the *Church* of St. *Paul*. . . . .

He had been Chaplain to his Majesty, a Dignitary in the Church of St. *David*, and Archdeacon of *Nottingham*. He became *President* of his College in the Year 1627, and about 1635, Dean of *Salisbury*, by the Interest of his Kinsman Arch-bishop *Laud*; to whom he had been sometime Chaplain, and was afterwards one of his Executors. Upon the Breaking out of the Wars, he was concern'd in sending the Plate of this University to his Majesty; for which he was soon after forc'd to Fly, and Abscond for some time. When the Visitation came on in the Latter End of 1647, he made a Stand in Defence of the Rights and Liberties of his College, was on that Account summoned before the Reforming Committee at *London*, and by them Voted out of his *Presidentship* in *December* the same Year. *March* 17th, following he was by the same Committee, Threatned to be Taken into Custody, for not *Paying Obedience to such Orders as the Parliament and themselves had issu'd out* relating to this College. However, nothing of this could drive the Old Gentleman from his Hold; until the Chancellour in Person, at the Head of a Party of *Dragoons* (commonly known in those Times by the Name of *Visitors*) and Theife again supported by another Party of the *Garrison-Soldiers*, came to this *College* in their *Grand Round*, *Apr.* 13, 1648: At which time he found Dr. *Bayly* in the *Quadrangle*, coming out to

Newc. Rep. Eccles. Vol I. P. 140. *Lloyd*, Memo. P. 541. *Heylin's* Life of Laud, P. 116. He was some time Vicar of Northall in Middlesex. Newc. Rep. Eccles. Vol I. P. 140.

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to Receive him at the Gate. When the Earl was come into the *College* with his Train, they went directly to the *Hall*; and taking Dr. *Bayly* with them, there Required of him to *Submit Himself and his College to the Visitors*; *and that he shall be obliged immediately to quit his Presidentship, on the very first Notice from them in Scripts.* But the good Old Gentleman told the Chancellour, that he could not Submit to the Former, without *manifest Perjury*; and that the Latter would be in a manner to *cut his own Throat:* Adding, that he believ'd the *Answer* which he had in *Writing* deliver'd in to the *Visitors*, relating to that Matter, had never been laid before the Parliament; for that he had therein shewn, from Eight several Places of his *College-Statutes*, that they could not, under Pain of *Perjury* and *Expulsion*, submit to any other *Visitor*, than what the *Statutes* had themselves appointed: And that he had also requested the *Visitors*, that they would use their good Offices with the *Parliament*, that the Case might be Try'd in any Court of *England*; or any *other Course* might be taken to Examine their *Cause*, than this of a *Visitation*. But what he had *then* said, or what he *now* offered, was *all in vain*; laving that it put the *Visitors* to such miserable Shifts for *Pretences* in Answer to Plain Facts, and the undoubted Rights which were alledg'd, that it Expos'd them to the *Laughter* (and probably the *Indignation* and *Censures* too) of all that were present (themselves excepted.) However, they go directly from the Hall to the Lodgings, to put the *Successor*, Dr. ——, in Possession of them. There they meet the Doctor's Lady, who had brought her Children (then very small) with her, in hopes to move Compassion, if any thing could pierce their Stony Hearts; but alas! to little purpose: For Sir *Nath. Brent* goes immediately to her, and tells her, *She must prepare to leave the Lodgings*, and they would allow her a Fortnight's time to Remove her Goods. To whom the poor afflicted Lady reply'd, that she could not do it in a Month; because her Children were Sick of the Ague. Upon which they were so Merciful as to allow her a Fortnight longer; but withal declare —— *President*, and *Possess'd of the Lodgings*. And here I can't forbear to add, a pleasant Passage which happen'd on this melancholy Occasion. The Old Doctor, in the * Heat of Discourse, under these *Unheard of* and *Barefac'd Oppressions*, had said *By my Faith*; At which the Godly Sir *William Cobbe* cry'd out in Astonishment, *Blasphemy! O horrible Blasphemy!* Whereupon the Old Gentleman desir'd to know what was the matter? what *was it he had said?* Why, saith *Cobbe*, he hath Sworn *by his Faith*, when *Faith* is not his own. Say you so, Sir *William*, reply'd the Doctor? But, with your good Leave, *I do not know what is my own, if* Faith *be not*; and I doubt, Sir *William*, you will come but lamely off, when you are to be *Saved*, if you depend upon *another's* Faith. No, said *Cobbe*, *Faith* is not *your own*, it is the *Gift of God*. Alas, Sir *William*, returned the Old Gentleman, How much a Wife Man may be mistaken! For *that very Reason it is my own*: For what gives a Man a Fuller, and more unquestionable Right to any thing, than a Free Gift?

* *Saith Wood; tho' I have heard, that he was other ways very Lavish in that kind.*

Such was the Exquisite Hypocrisie of those *Times* and *Saints*; who, tho' they came to commit the most *Outragious Robbery* and *Oppression* imaginable, yet were their Consciences so very *Tender*, that they could not, without Astonishment, hear a Man swear by his *Faith*: And so perfectly *Holy* and *Righteous* were they, that they had their *Very Ears* (and every thing else, except their *Hearts*) *Sanctify'd*. But to proceed with the Account of Dr. *Bayly*, who was not *Actually Dispossess'd* at this time neither; but continuing in the Lodgings some Weeks longer than the Visitors had allow'd him, the Patience of the Person whom the *Commistee* had appointed to succeed him, was quite worn out; and at length he comes to the *College*, breaks open the Lodgings, and takes Possession of them by downright Force *June* 2, 1648. Nor must *One Circumstance* of his *Sufferings*, which renders them Barbarous in a very *peculiar manner*, be omitted; which was, That one of the Greatest Persons concern'd in them, as well in point of *Quality*, as *Malice*, afterwards (with Pleasure and Delight) boasted, that he *Had turned out by Force Dr.* Bayly, *his Wife, and Six pretty Children from St.* John's. What the Dr. had to live upon when he was thus *Dispossess't* of his *Preferments*, I know not; save that I have been told, his *Dignity* in the Church of *St. David's* had a very good *Corps* belonging to it, which at the time that Dr. *Bayly* was Possess'd of it, depended only upon a single Life; and the Tenant hoping to have a very good Bargain, and keeping at a Distance, offer'd what was nothing near the Value for *Two Lives more*. But the Dr. generously Refus'd it, and was resolv'd rather to leave the *Benefit* of it to his *Successor*, than to make such an *unreasonable Abatement* in the Fine. Which honourable Resolution was afterwards Providentially rewarded: For the *Life* drop'd during the Doctor's being Possess'd of the Preferment. Whereupon he fill'd up the *Corps* with the Lives of *Three* of his own Children: And this Estate was a *Great Part*, if not *the Whole*, of his *Subsistence* during the Usurpation: Which he pass'd over privately in *Oxford*; and at length surviving, he was Restor'd to his College in the latter End of *July* 1660, as also to his *Deanery*, and no doubt to his *Prebend* of St. *Paul's*; and dy'd at *Salisbury*, in a good old Age, on the 27*th* of *July* 1667. He was *much a Gentleman, very Hospitable and Charitable*, and bore his *Sufferings* with a great deal of Chearfulness.

GEORGE WILDE, L. L. D. *Fellowship*, And St. *Gyles's* in *Reading*, V. (unless I mistake.)

He was a Native of the County of *Middlesex*, became successively *Scholar* and *Fellow* of this House, and at length *Chaplain* to *Archbishop Laud*; who had a great Value for him. In 1648, he was *Turned out* of his *Fellowship*, by the *Visitors*; and afterwards Suffer'd much for his *Loyalty*. During some Part of the Usurpation, he kept up a *Religious Meeting* for the *Loyalists* in *Fleetstreet*; where the whole Service of the Church of *England* was constantly and solemnly Perform'd. After the Restoration he was Promoted to the Bishoprick of *Londonderry* in *Ireland*; the Revenues of which *See* he mostly spent in Charity and Hospitality; and Dy'd at *Dublin* in the Year 1665; Leaving at that time All that he had (save some Books which he gave to St. *John's* College) to Charitable Uses. He *was highly valu'd* in Ireland *for his Publick Spirit, Religious Conversation, and Exemplary Piety. In his younger Years he was accounted a Person of great Ingenuity; and in his Elder, a Man of singular Prudence, a Grace to the Pulpit, and as worthy of his Function as any* in that Kingdom.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 232.

Lloyd, Mem. p. 623.

In 1662

Wood mentions some few Things which he Published.

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JOHN EDWARDS, M.D. *Fellowship.* And *Natural-Philosophy Lecturer's-Place.*

Wood, Ant. L. 1. p. 410, 411. L. 2. p. 42.

June 6, 1648, the Visitors order'd him and Mr. *Gisbie*, (whom I shall next mention) to be seized, and put under a Guard of a Couple of Soldiers; and withal forced Dr. *Edwards* and his Fellow-Prisoner to maintain them during their Confinement. At the same Time they set a Centinel at the Doors of each of their Chambers; insomuch that neither of them could come at their very Linen, or any other Necessaries. They both tender'd sufficient Bail, but it was not accepted. The Injustice of this Usage, Dr. *Edwards* boldly represented to the Visitors; told them the Sureties which they offered were such as no Law in *England* could refuse; and withal added, that it was indeed *no wonder they used them thus, when they had used the most worthy Men in the Kingdom much worse.* *June* 27, I find him again convened before the Visitors, then sitting at *Magdalen-College*. What became of him afterwards I know not, save that 'tis certain, he was not only utterly Dispossessed of his *Fellowship* and *Professorship*; but also Expelled the Universtity.

He was succeeded in this Lecture by Joh. Crosse, *A. M. Fellow of Mag. College.* *Wood, Ant. L. 2 p. 43.*

GEORGE GISBIE, B. D. *Fellowship.*

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 737.

I have nothing to add to what he suffered in common with Dr. *Edwards*, save that he was at that Time *Bursar* of the College, which occasioned his being more Harrassed than any other of the Fellows. When he was summoned before the Visitors with Dr. *Edwards*, he resolutely told the Person whom they had substituted in Dr. *Bayly's* room, that allowing he *had been duly Elected President, yet he was not obliged to give in his Accounts to him till the Year expired.* He was also Expelled the Universtity. But out-living the Usurpation, was Restored to his Fellowship in 1660, and died in 1664. I had almost forgot to add, that when they Ejected him from the College by their Order of *May* 26, 1648, they back'd it with this further Resolve, that in case he did not *yield a ready Obedience to it, the Soldiers of the Garrison* should be *employed to put it in Execution.*

WILLIAM WALWYN, B. D. *Fellowship.*

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 747.

He was Elected *Scholar* of this House from *Merchant-Taylors-School*, was, as I take it, a Native of the City of *London*, and had taken up Arms for his Majesty. After he was Ejected by the Visitors in 1648, he suffered much for some Time; but at length got the *Vicaridge* of *Eastcoker* in *Somersetshire*. On the Restoration he was collated to the *Prebend* of *Ealdstreet* in the Church of St. *Paul* (*viz. Aug.* 27, 1660,) lived some Time as *Chaplain* with the Loyal Sir *John Stawell*, and was by some of that Family presented to the Church of *Rampisham* in *Dorsetshire*, where he died some Time before *June* 1671. He hath a Sermon, and another little Piece Extant.

Newc. Rep Eccles. Vol. I. p. 150.

JOHN GOAD, B. D. *Fellowship.*

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 837

He was born in the City of *London*, became successively *Scholar* and *Fellow* of this House; and *Vicar* of St. *Giles's* in the Suburbs of *Oxford*, where he continued to perform his Duty (notwithstanding the Siege) to the Hazard of his Life from the Enemies Canon, who used to fire upon the Church in the Time of Service. After this he was presented to the Vicaridge of *Yarnton*, which with great Difficulty he kept during the Usurpation: Tho' it must be confessed, that he was invited to Return to his *Fellowship* after his Ejection; but he utterly refused it, because he could not conform himself to the *Directory*. After the *Restoration*, he was made Master of *Tunbridge-School*; where he continued but a few Months, and was then removed to the chief *Mastership* of *Merchant-Taylors-School*; but was Dispossessed of it in the Year 1681; being but even too justly suspected of Popery; which in 1686, he openly professed: And died in 1689. Nor can we deny the *Roman Communion*, the Honour of having gotten from us in him, a very Learned and Pious Man.

What he Published see in Wood.

WILLIAM BELL, A. B. *Fellowship.*

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 554.

He was a Native of the City of *London*, and Elected *Scholar* of this House from *Merchant-Taylor's-School*; afterwards he became Fellow, was Ejected by the Visitors in 1648, lived up and down as Opportunity served, was some Time in *France*; and returning in 1655, he had a small Benefice in *Norfolk* bestowed on him; but could not slip through the Fingers of the Tryers to Enjoy it. After the Restoration he became *Chaplain* to Sir *John Robinson*, Lieutenant of the *Tower*, *Vicar* of St. *Sepulcher's*, *Prebendary* of St. *Paul's*, *Arch-deacon* of St. *Alban's*, *Chaplain* to his Majesty, Doctor of *Divinity*, one of the *Lecturers* of the *Temple*, and died in 1683: *Leaving them behind him a Pretious Name among his Parishioners, for his Charity, Preaching, and other Matters, of which they could not speak enough.* To which may be added this Part of his *Epitaph*:

Newc. Rep. Eccles. Vol. I. p. 96. *He hath several Sermons Extant.*

Pastor Vigilantissimus, Vir Optimus, Ingens Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Ornamentum; si Primævam spectes Pietatem, Felicissimum Ingenii Acumen, morum suavitatem & integritatem, Partibus, Regis incensissim Fidelitatem, vel Charitatem (Denuo) vix Imitabilem.

WILLIAM CREED, B. D. *Fellowship.*

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 219. Antiq. L. 1 p. 267.

He was Born at *Reading* in *Berkshire*, became successively *Scholar* and *Fellow* of this House, *Proctor* of the *University*, and had his *Bachelour of Divinity's Degree* conferred upon him, for Preaching before his Majesty and the Court at *Oxon*. In 1648, he was Ejected from this College by the Visitors, but afterwards got the Living of *East-Codeford* in *Wiltshire*; which he was permitted to Enjoy during the Remainder of the Usurpation. In 1660, he was made the *King's Professor of Divinity* in this *University*; *September* 13th that Year, *Arch-deacon* of *Hereford*, *per mort. Thomas Leach*; *Prebendary* of *Lyme* and *Halstock* in the Church of *Salisbury*, the same Day and Year, *per mort. Rich. Chandler, Residentiary* of that Church; and died in 1663. *He was a Defender of the Church* of England *in the worst of Times*; *was a good School-man and Divine, and a noted Disputant.*

Wood is wholly silent as to his Election from the College in 1648, but the Visitors Register, and Oxon. Lach. are express in it. He was succeeded in the Arch-deaconry Aug. 1. 1663. By Thomas Henchman. *What he Published see in* Wood.

and in the Prebend *the 25th of the same Month, by* Francis Bayly.

EDWARD SLATER, . *Fellowship.*

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 727.

He hath Published several Things, which is all that I know more of him.

JAMES ASTON, A. M. * *Fellowship.*

* *Or* Scholar. *Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 736*

He had been a *Captain* in his Majesty's Army, was after the Restoration well Beneficed, and in 1682, became *Canon of Wells*.

PETER

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† Or Fellowship, *I know not which.*

PETER MEWS, . *Scholarship.*
He was Born at *Puſs-Candle* by *Sherbourn*, in *Dorſetſhire*; continued a great Loyaliſt after his Ejection, and was once, as I have heard, in danger of being Hanged by the Rebels. He was ſome Time *Prebendary* of *Durham*, one of the Governors of the *Charter-Houſe*, *Canon* of *Windſor*, as likewiſe of St. *David's*, *Arch-deacon* of *Berks*. *Aug.* 30, 1665, *Dean* of *Rocheſter*, *Biſhop* of *Bath* and *Wells*, and was at length advanced to the See of *Winchester*; in Poſſeſſion of which he died ſome few Years ſince. On his Promotion to the Biſhoprick of *Bath* and *Wells*, *John Sharp* ſucceeded in the *Arch-deaconry* of *Berks*, *April* 26, 1673.

Wood, Ant. L. 2. p. 905. Hegues's Hiſt. to St. Paul's Cathedral. New Surv. of Lond. p. 467.

NATH. CROUCHER, . *Fellowſhip.*

One of both theſe Names was collated to the *Rectory* of *Godleſton* in *Herefordſhire*, in the Year 1669, and died before *April* 14, 1680.

Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Vol. I. p. 827.

Unleſs ſome of thoſe Two were only Scholars.

GEORGE MYLLER, . *Fellowſhip.*

JOHN JENNINGS, . *Fellowſhip.*

ARTHUR BUCKERIDGE, . *Fellowſhip.*

DANIEL HITCHINGS, . *Fellowſhip.*

THOMAS WINWARD, . *Fellowſhip.*

STEPH. PEMBLE, . *Fellowſhip.*

HENRY OSBASTON, . *Fellowſhip.*

ROBERT JENNINGS, . *Fellowſhip.*

* *A Gentleman of both theſe Names, was ſome time* Rector *of* Finchley *in* Middleſex. *Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Vol. I. p 606.*

* EDWARD TILLESLEY, . *Fellowſhip.*

JOSEPH CROWDER, B. D. *Fellowſhip.* And *Greek-Lecturer's-Place.* . . . . .

See St. *Paul's Cathedral.*

Theſe Twenty One foregoing, were all of them wholly Diſpoſſeſſed.

WILLIAM CONIARS, . *Fellowſhip.*

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p 791.

He was Voted to be Ejected among the reſt; but whether he afterwards Submitted, and made his Peace, I know not. In 1653, he became M. D. of this Univerſity, and took that Degree as of this College.

As for thoſe which follow, 'tis certain that their Ejection was Voted by the Viſitors, as appears by their Regiſter. But who of them were not on the Foundation; and of thoſe that were, who among them afterwards Submitted, and continu'd in their Places, I am not inform'd; but believe it probable, that moſt of them did ſo; becauſe I have been told, that not many of this College, conſidering the Number on this Foundation, were *Turned out.*

JOHN SPEED, . He was Grandſon to the *Chronologer Speed*, and proceed- ed M. D. of this Univerſity in the Year 1665.

Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p 517. Vol. II. p 340.

—— WARNER, .

—— CUFFE, .

—— SMITH, .

—— PULLEY, .

The Reaſon aſſigned for the *Expulſion* of theſe *Laſt Four*, is, that they were *Benefic'd Men*, and Mr. *Pulley* moreover *Married*. Of which *quære*.

—— KING, .

—— LEY, .

It is likewiſe ſaid in the *Regiſter*, that theſe *Two* were *Married*. Of which *quære* alſo.

—— HEACOCK, . He was Voted to be Expelled for *Not Appearing* before the Viſitors; tho' he was at that time Reſident in the Univerſity.

JAMES DAVIS, .

MART. HIRST, .

THOMAS FREWYN, .

HENRY DEIGHTON, .

WILLIAM WRIGHT, .

MAT. RANDAL, .

JOHN BLACKMAN, .

* THOMAS WARD, .

JOHN BELL, .

WILLIAM MORSE, .

JOHN BLAGRAVE, .

JO. BEN, .

EDWARD SELWOOD, .

GOODWYN SWIFT, .

—— STEVENSON, .

—— SNELLING, .

—— HARDING, .

* *One* Thomas Ward, *LL.D. became* Arch-deacon *of* Wilts *in* 1681. Preb. *of* Gillingham Major 1680, 81 *(as he had been of* Nether-haven *in* 1679) *and of* Teyrnon-Regis *cum* Valenpton *in* 1681, 2. *and Dy'd* 1696. Quære.

The Reaſon alledg'd for the *Expulſion* of theſe † *Three laſt*, is their *having been in Arms againſt the Parliament.*

† Viz. Stevenſon, Snelling, & Harding

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May the 8th, 1648, *Thirty two* of this College Refused to Own the Authority of the Visitation; the 26th of the same Month, they Expell'd *Six* of the *Fellows* of this House from the *University*; and Oct. 17, following, they Expell'd *Eight* more; but whether only from the *College*, or from the *University* likewise, I know not. It doth not appear by their *Register*, that they had Chosen more than *Eight Fellows* into this College, by the Latter End of 1649.

William Levint and *Nicholas Violet* also of this College were Both of them Expell'd by the Visitors: But I am informed they after made their Submission, and were Continu'd. The *Former* of them was at length *President* of this House; and the *Latter* became *Superiour Beadle*, of *Divinity*, as I think.

JESUS.

FRANCIS MANSELL, D.D. *Principal.*

Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 848. Antiq. L. I. p. 894, 907. L. 2. p. 318, 319. Lloyd, Mem. p. 140.

He was the Third Son of Sir *Francis Mansell* of *Maddiscombe* in *Caermarthenshire*, Baronet; was first a *Commoner* of this House; afterwards became *Fellow* of *All-Souls*, and in 1620, returned again to this College, being then Elected *Principal* of it. The Year following he Resigned his *Headship* to Sir *Eubule Thelwall*, on a Prospect of some Advantage which would accrue to this Society thereby; and his *Year of Grace* not being quite Expir'd, he Return'd to *All-Souls*. In 1630, he was again Elected *Principal*, on the Death of the Gentleman before-mentioned; and was possess'd of the *Headship* in 1648, when the Reformation of this University was set on foot. In *November* that Year he was summon'd before the *Committee* at *London*, which had that Blessed Work in hand; and *May* 22, 1648, was Ejected by them; who at the same time put Mr. *Michael Roberts*, one of his Fellows, into the *Headship*. His Temporal Estate also, (if I do not mistake *Lloyd*) was put under Sequestration. *Aug.* 1, 1660, he was Restored to his College by the King's Commissioners, and Dy'd *May* 1, 1665; having been a very great Benefactor to his College, both in its *Buildings* and *Revenues*. He was some time, as I find, One of the *Canons* of St. *David's*; as also *Treasurer* of *Llandaff*. Whether he had been Possess'd of Both, or Either of these Preferments, Before the Wars, and had Suffered in That Capacity likewise, I must leave to further Enquiry. This only I am sure of, that at his Death he made an Addition to the Stipend of both the *Canonry* and *Treasury*.

See both these Churches.

JOHN HUGHES, . *Fellowship.* He was Ejected by the Visitors, *May* 18, 1648, before the rest of the *Fellows*; and was also Imprisoned for a Bold and Resolute Answer which he had returned to those *Mock-Reformers*: So that I guess he was never after Admitted to Favour; and therefore is to be accounted as utterly Dispossessed.

Wood, Ant. L. 1. p. 409.

DANIEL BREVINT, . *Fellowship.* He was a Native of the Isle of *Jersey*, and, as *Wood* thinks, the first who enjoyed the Benefit of the Royal Martyr's Foundation for those Islands in this College: He was turned out for * *Refusing the Covenant*; was *Plunder'd of all he had*, driven into *France*, and there some Time Patronized by the famous Marshal *Turenne*. He had at first retired to his own Country; but neither was he permitted to tarry there. After his Majesty's Restoration, he became *Canon* of *Durham*, and at length *Dean* of *Lincoln*.

Wood, Ant. L. 1. p. 322. Ath. Vol. II. p. 510, 828.

What he Wrote for in Wood.

In the 10th Preb. Admitted 1660.

GEORGE EVANS, . *Fellowship.* One of both these Names was Licenced to the *Curacy* of St. *Benet Fink*, *May* 16, 1663; was afterwards *Canon* of *Windsor*, *Rector* of *Hicham* in *Berks*, D. D. and died *March* 2. 1701, Aged then 72 Years. Mr. *Newcourt* saith, that he had been *Fellow* of *Jesus-College* in *Cambridge*; but perchance it may deserve a *Quære*, whether it might not be *Jesus-College* in *Oxford*; and if so, he was doubtless the same Person with this Sufferer.

Newc. Rep. Eccles. Vol. I. p. 918.

Ibid.

JOHN FLOWER, . *Fellowship.*

WILLIAM WILKINS, . *Fellowship.*

JAMES PENRY, . *Fellowship.*

WILLIAM PRICE, . *Fellowship.*

THEOD. BASSET, . *Fellowship.*

Unless some of these were only Scholars of the House.

All these were certainly Ejected.

There occur likewise the following Names in the *Visitors Register of Expulsions*: But who among them might not be at all on the Foundation (as 'tis possible some of them might not) and who among those which were on the Foundation, might after make their Peace, and continue in their Places, I cannot tell: Much less can I distinguish the *Scholars* from the *Fellows*; their Names are these;

JAMES QUARELS, . I find one of both these Names Sequestred from a Living in *Wales*: Whether this Person might obtain a Benefice there after he was turned out of this College, *Quære*. See the *Parochial List* at the end of the Letter Q.

THOMAS ELLIS, . I take this to be the Gentleman who in the Year 1665, became *Rector* of St. *Mary's* in the Town of *Dolgethly* in *Merioneth-shire*, and was at that Time *Bachelour* of *Divinity*: If so, 'tis certain that he was *Fellow* of the House; and that he was very well versed in British Histories; was a singular Lover of Antiquities; made many Additions to *Powell's* History of *Wales*; and died in 1673.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 248.

THOMAS WILKINS, . This was, as I believe, the Person who was created L. L. B. at *Oxford* in the Year 1661, and had been, saith *Wood*, *A Sufferer for his Majesty's Cause*. And if so, it seems probable, that he was both *Fellow of the House*, and totally Ejected; but not being certain, I have chosen to rank him here with a *Quære*.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 910.

WHITGIFT GIBBONS, .

THOMAS MORGAN, .

ANDREW SAVAGE, .

* *So that I guess it was before the Visitation, tho' I meet with his Name in their Register.*

LEWIS

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LEWIS WILLIAMS, .

PETER MEYOCK, .

WILLIAM PARRS. .

HUM. BOLTON, .

HENRY PUE, .

In my Transcript of the *Visitors Register* for this House, I have also *John Duncombe*, and *William White*; but to each of their Names is added, *uncertain*, whether it be meant, that their *Ejection* was uncertain; or that it was uncertain, *whether they were of this College, or no.* I cannot say, but guess it to be the latter; and take the first of them to be one of the Ejected *Fellows* of *Oriel*-College, and the other to have been the Sequestred Master of *Magdalen-School*.

May 18, 1648, Seventeen of this College refused Submission to the Visitors. By *October* 27, 1648, they had chose into it Seventeen *Fellows* and *Scholars*; which may serve to give some Light into the Number of those that were Ejected.

Wood, Ant. L. 1. p. 409. * Or 1649.

LINCOLN.

Wood, Ant. L. 1. p. 167, But Quere also of the Provoſt of Oriel.

DR. PAUL HOOD was at the Time of the Visitation (and had been many Years before) *Rector* of this College, and was the only Head of a House (except the *Provoſt* of *Queen's*) in *Oxford*, who was not *Diſpoſſeſſed* by the Visitors.

JOHN WEBBERLY, B. D. *Fellowſhip.* And at that Time *Sub-Rector.*

Wood, Ant. L. 1. p. 398. 405. Ath. Vol. I. p. 901.

He was Born, if I miſtake not, at *Eaſt-Kirkby* in *Lincolnſhire*. *March* 30, 1648, the Visitors ſuſpended him from his Office, for Words which he had ſpoken againſt the Parliament. Afterwards they not only Deprived him of his *Fellowſhip*, but clapt him up in *Bridewell*, *April* 17, 1648. He was, as *Wood* expreſſes it, *a deſperate Zealot for the King's Cauſe*; and ſtrenuously oppoſed the Viſitation. I ſhould have been glad to omit him, becauſe he was eſteemed by all an High-flown *Sectman*, and had Tranſlated ſeveral Books of that kind into *Engliſh*, ſome of which he Publiſhed without his Name, and had others of them lying by him in his Study, which the Viſitors ſeized: So that his Expulſion wanted nothing but a lawful Authority, to make it a moſt commendable Act.

HOUGHTON, B. D. *Fellowſhip*, And *Rectory* of St. *Miles* in *Oxon.* . . .

His Name doth not occur in the Viſitors Regiſter: So that I gueſs he was Turned out ſome time before the Viſitation was ſet on foot; poſſibly at the ſame time that Mr. * *Birdall* of *Exeter-College* was Ejected from thence: Of which ſort there are One or Two more in this Liſt. But at what time, or in what manner it was done, I cannot yet learn. He had an Eſtate of 180 *l. per Ann.* as I underſtand) which was alſo put under Sequeſtration. At his Death he left a Widow with Five ſmall Children, which were by this means reduced to ſuch Poverty, that they were forced to ſue for Relief from the Corporation for *Miniſters Widows*; and were accordingly ſupported by that Charity.

* Widow ſee

—— CHALFONT, B. D. *Fellowſhip.* I take this to have been the ſame Perſon with Mr. *Richard Chalfont*; who hath a *Sermon extant* Preach'd before the *Houſe of Commons* at *Oxford*, *May* 10, 1644. So that poſſibly he was a *Conſiderable Man.* He was Born at *Great Wickham* in *Buckinghamſhire*, Elected *Fellow* of this *Houſe* from *New-Inn-Hall*, and forced to Quit the *Kingdom*, as I conjecture, for his *Loyalty*; becauſe towards the End of the War, I find him *Chaplain* to the *Engliſh Factory* at *Roterdam*; where he Dy'd in Nov. 1648; and therefore probably was *Diſpoſſeſſed* about the ſame time with Mr. *Houghton.*

Wood, Ath Vol. I. p. 901.

Ant. L. 1. p. 166.

JOHN KELHAM, . *Fellowſhip.*

WILLIAM PRESTON, . *Fellowſhip.*

ROBERT BETTON, . *Fellowſhip.*

—— GILBERT, . *Fellowſhip.*

—— GIBBS, . *Fellowſhip.*

—— ROBINSON, . *Scholarſhip.*

—— WHETSTONE, . *Scholarſhip.*

Vide if ſome of theſe might be any Scholars of the Houſe.

If I miſtake not, theſe *Laſt* * *Two*, were no other than *Scholars of the Houſe*, and not *Fellows.*

* Vit. Robinſon and Whetſtone.

THOMAS MARSHAL, A. B. *Scholarſhip.*

He was Born at *Barkbey* in *Leiceſterſhire*, and became *Scholar* of this *Houſe* in the Year 1641; Abous which time Biſhop *Uſher* preaching *Frequently* at *All-Hallows-Church*, Mr. *Marſhal* made himſelf his *conſtant Auditor*; and was ſo much *affected* with his *Sermons*, that he *Reſolved from thenceforth to make him the Pattern of all the Religious and Learned Actions of his Life.* Upon the Breaking out of the *Rebellion*, the Bore Arms for his Majeſty in the Garriſon of *Oxford*; and at the Approach of the *Viſitation*, quitting the Univerſity, he went *Beyond the Seas*; and after the Death of Mr. *Teyer* of *Exeter-College*, became *Preacher* to the *Engliſh Merchants* at *Roterdam* and *Dort*. In 1668, he was, without his Knowledge or Seeking, choſen *Fellow* of this *College*. The Year following he became D. D. and in 1672, was advanced to the *Headſhip* of this *Houſe*: Afterwards he became *Chaplain in Ordinary* to his Majeſty, *Rector* of *Bladon* in *Oxfordſhire*; in the Year 1681, was Inſtall'd *Dean* of *Glouceſter*, and Dy'd at his Lodgings in this *College* in 1685. He *was a Perſon very well verſ'd in Books, was a Noted Critick, eſpecially in the* Gothick *and* Engliſh-Saxon *Tongues*; *a painful Preacher, a good Man and Governour*; *and one every way worthy of his Station in the Church.* At the Time of his Death he was a *Great Benefactor* to the *Bodleian Library*, and *his own College*; to the *former* of which he gave *all ſuch Books* of his *own Study* (whether *Printed* or *Manuſcript*) as had not *before* been in that *Great Repoſitory of Learning*; and in the *Latter* he *Founded* ſome *Scholarſhips.*

Wood, Ath Vol. I. p. 592.

The Extract of the *Viſitors Regiſter* (both of the *Elections* and *Expulſions*) as far as it concerns this *College*, was put into the Hands of the Learned Dr. *Potter*, one of the *Fellows* of it, and now her Majeſty's *Profeſſor of Divinity* in this *Univerſity*; who made ſome Few Additions to that Part of it which concern'd the *Elections*;

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but neither *Added* nor *Alter'd* any thing in the *Expulsions*: So that I presume *All* those mentioned in the *Register*, were not only *of the Foundation*, but also *Totally Dispossessed*; which are all these *before-mention'd*.

Wood, Ant. L. 2. p. 408. *May* 11, 1648. *Ten* of this College refus'd to own the *Visitors* Authority; which accords exactly with the Number of those above-mention'd, as I find. Tho' I cannot find by their *Register*, that they had themselves chosen into this *House* by the *Latter End* of 1650, more than Five Fellows (or Fellows and Scholars.) Whether they kept any Places *Vacant*, as it appears they did at *Exeter-College*; or whether they allow'd the Remainder of the *Society* to proceed to an Election *themselves*, *Quære*.

MAGDALEN.

Wood only saith in general, That he was promoted in the Church, and Left all in the Time of the Rebellion, *before he was Advanc'd to the* Headship *of this House. But* Lloyd *is more Express, and mentions* Livings *and* Dignities, *from which he was* Forced to Fly. *What* Author *he rely'd on for it is often wrong: then* Dr. Oliver *Left Some* other Preferments, *besides those here mentioned. And indeed to me it seems probable, that he was at least Possessed of a* Living; *and that, it may be, Somewhere about* Hampshire.

JOHN OLIVER, D. D. *Presidentship*, And *Prebend of Winchester*. . . . .

He was Born in *Kent*, was Originally of *Merton-College* in this Univerſity; and afterwards ſucceſſively *Demy* and *Fellow* of this Houſe, and *Tutor* to the Renowned *Edward Hyde*, afterwards Earl of *Clarendon*. His *Great Learning*, and *Sound Principles* in Religion, had made him Eminent in this *College*, and recommended him to the Service of the incomparable Arch-Prelate Dr. *Laud*; to whom he became *Domeſtick Chaplain*, and who had got him thoſe *Promotions* in the Church which are *before* hinted at. But about the Year 1643, he was either *Diſpoſſeſſed* or *Driven* from them all, whatſoever they were. In compenſation for which, the Fellows of this Houſe Elected him to the *Preſidentſhip*, in the following Year: Which, however, in a ſhort time after, ſerved only to Encreaſe his *Troubles*: For in *Nov.* 1647, he was ſummoned before the Parliament, for Diſclaiming the Power of the Viſitors. In *Dec.* following he was ſummon'd before the *Committee for the Reformation of the Univerſity*. About that time alſo the Committee Voted him out of his *Preſidentſhip*; and *April* 13, 1648, put that Order in Execution, by the Hands of the *Chancellour*, attended by the Oxford Viſitors, and a *Party of Soldiers*; Who came to the College, and ſtriking Dr. *Oliver's Name* out of the *Buttery-Book*, inſerted *John Wilkinſon's* in the Room of it. Afterwards proceeding to *Break open the Doors of the Lodgings*, they Rifled and Plunder'd them, and then left the Uſurper in Poſſeſſion of them. Dr. *Oliver* had, while he continu'd in the Preſidentſhip, by his Great Hoſpitality and Charity to the Poor, conſtantly made all things even at the Years End; and therefore being thus *Ejected*, was driven to great Hardſhips, wanted himſelf what he had before Beſtow'd on others, and became in a manner an *Object of Charity*. *May* 18, 1660, which was about a Fortnight before his Majeſty's Return, he was, by Authority of Parliament, Reſtor'd to his College; and was the *firſt of all the Loyal Heads* in this Univerſity, that was Re-inſtated. Soon after his Majeſty promoted him to the *Deanery of Worceſter*, which he enjoy'd but a very little while; for he Dy'd *Oct.* 27, 1661, and was at that time *ſtrangely deſirous to leave the World*, tho' Few alive had ſuch Temptations to *ſtay in it*. He was a *moſt Learned*, *Meek* and *Pious Perſon*; and at the Time of his *Death* left moſt of that Little which he had gotten *After* the Reſtoration, either to the *Poor*, or to the *Cathedrals* of St. *Paul*, *Wincheſter* and *Worceſter*, and to *this College*: Saving that he gave a Legacy in Token of his Gratitude, to his *Old Pupil* the Earl of *Clarendon*; at whoſe Motion he had been Promoted to the *Deanery*: And gave a ſmall matter to ſome of his Servants, and to ſome of his Relations who had Supported him in his *Neceſſities*.

Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 597. Ant. L. 1. p. 192, 364, 402. L. 2. p. 191.

The Dr. himſelf being then Abroad on the College Progreſs.

ABRAHAM FOREMAN, . *Fellowſhip*.

He was *Expelled* the *College* (with *Eleven* other Fellows) by the Viſitors, *May* 26, 1648; and *June* 29th following, he, with another of the Fellows, was *Expelled* the Univerſity alſo. He liv'd to be Reſtor'd in 1660, and Died in 1667, in the 75th Year of his Age, having been 48 Years Fellow of this College. He lies Buried in the *College-Chapel*.

Wood, Ant. L. 1. p. 401, 411. L. 2. p. 221.

EDWARD DROPE, . *Fellowſhip*.

He was Son to Mr. *Thomas Drope*, Vicar of *Cunmore* in *Berks*; became a *Noted Preacher*, and for his Services in that kind before the King and Parliament at *Oxford*, in the Time of the *Rebellion*, had his Doctor of Divinity's Degree beſtow'd upon him *June* 7, 1661. He was another of the *Twelve* Fellows who were *Turned out* of this *College May* 26, 1648; and together with Mr. *Foreman*, was *Expelled* the Univerſity alſo the 29th of *June* following. He Return'd to the College in 1660, was Re-inſtated, and Died there in 1683, being then about 84 Years of Age.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 322. Ant. L. 1. p. 409, 411.

JOHN DROPE, . *Fellowſhip*. He was Younger Brother to Mr. *Edward Drope*, laſt mentioned, became *Demy* of this *College* in 1642, Bore Arms for his Majeſty, ſucceeded in a Fellowſhip in 1647, and in the Year following was *Ejected* by the Viſitors. Afterwards he became *Maſter* of the Free-School at *Dorcheſter* in *Oxfordſhire*; but continu'd not very long there. On his Majeſty's Return, he was *Reſtored* to the *College*, was *Created* A. M. becook himſelf to the Faculty of *Phyſick*, and Practiſed at *Burrough* in *Lincolnſhire*, where he died in 1670.

Ath. Vol. II. p. 107.

See in Wood what he Published.

JOHN TAYLOR, . *Fellowſhip*. After his *Ejection* he became *Chaplain* to the Lord *Vermon*; and living to be *Reſtored*, was, as it ſeems, choſen *Preſident*. What prevented his being *Actually Poſſeſt* of the *Headſhip*, I know not. This only is certain, that Dr. *Tho. Pierce* then ſucceeded in it. After this, Mr. *Taylor* became *Chaplain* to the Lord *Southampton*, at that time *Lord High Treaſurer of England*; who promoted him to the *Rectory* of St. * *Andrew's-Holbourn*; in Poſſeſſion of which he Died in 1665.

Lloyd, Mem. p. 420.

* Kenne Reg. Feciſ. Vol. I. p. 275. wou there ſpells his Name Tayleur; the French way: *And if I could but ſet right what follow-eth, in moſt* Lives *Dated in* 1664, *the ſame Year that he had been Admitted to the* Living *of St.* Andrew's-Holbourn, *being then* B. D.

THOMAS PIERCE, . *Fellowſhip*.

He was Born at the *Devizes* in *Wiltſhire*, became *Demy* of this *College* in 1639, and at length *Fellow*. In 1648, he was *Ejected* by the Viſitors, but afterwards obtained the *Rectory* of *Brington* in *Northamptonſhire*; which he was permitted to Enjoy *during the Uſurpation*. On the Death of Dr. *Oliver*, in 1661, he became *Preſident* of this College, and had before that time obtained a *Prebend* both in the Church of *Canterbury* and *Lincoln*.

Wood, Ant. L. 2. p. 191. 207.

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Lincoln. In the Year 1671, he Reſigned this Headſhip; and having been promoted to the *Deanery* of *Salisbury*, Died poſſeſs'd of that Great Dignity in 1691. He was a very *Learned Man*, an *Excellent Preacher*, and always a moſt *ſtrenuous Advocate* for the *Church of England*. He gave 70 *l.* to St. *Paul's*.

Fr. May 2, 1675, on the Promotion of Dr. Ralph Brideoak to the See of Chicheſter. May 12, 1691. Robb. Woodward *ſucceeded in the* Deanery, per mort. Tho Pierce

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 801

HENRY YERBURY, . *Fellowſhip.*
He was *Turned out* by the Viſitors in 1648; after which he *Travelled*, and became M. D. in the Univerſity of *Padua*. In 1660, he was *Reſtored* to his Fellowſhip by his Majeſty's Commiſſioners, and Died at the *College* in 1686.

THOMAS CLUTTERBUCK, . *Fellowſhip.*

See Buckinghamſh. and Quarr. Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 322. 745.

He Survived the *Reſtoration* many Years, became D. D. *Rector* and *Vicar* of *South-Stoneham* in *Hampſhire*, and in 1684, *Arch-deacon* of *Winchester*.

* Or Arthur.

*ANTHONY CHIBNAL, B.D. *Fellowſhip.*

Wood, Ant. L. 1 p. 402, 409.

He was at the time of the Viſitation, *Burſar* of the College; from which Office the *Chancellour* and *Viſitors* had Suſpended him; but he taking no notice of that, was on *May* 12, 1648, Seized and carried before the *Viſitors*, for Refuſing to deliver up his Books, *&c.* to the *Uſurping Preſidents*. At which time he *Boldly* told them, that the Perſon whom they had Thruſt into the Room of Dr. *Oliver*, was neither *Duly Elected*, nor *Sworn*, and therefore he Peremptorily *Refuſed* to give up his *Books and Accompts* to him, becauſe it was *directly contrary to the Statutes of the College*. On which they immediately committed him to Priſon; where he continued till the *October* following, and was then *ſet at Liberty*, on the *Tender* of 200 *l.* Bail for his Appearance, *&c.*

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 821.

EDMOND DIGGLE, . *Fellowſhip.*
He had been One of the *Preachers* before his Majeſty and the Parliament at *Oxford*, after the Breaking out of the War; and was for that *good Service* preſented with the *Degree* of D. D. in 1661. He was then Poſſeſs'd of the *Golden Prebend* in the Church of *Lichfield*, which was beſtow'd upon him by Dr. *Frewen*, to whom he had been *Chaplain*. Afterwards he obtained the *Prebend* of *Huſtwait* in the Church of *York*; and in 1663, one of the *Arch-deaconries* of that Church. He was alſo *Rector* of *Slimbridge* in *Glouceſterſhire*; and Died at that Living in 1688.

He gave 60 l. to the Rebuilding of St. Paul's Cathedral.

NATH. CHYLES, . *Fellowſhip.*

HUGH HOLDEN, . *Fellowſhip.*

—— EXTON, . *Fellowſhip.*

—— COX, . *Fellowſhip.*

—— JONES, . *Fellowſhip.*

EDWARD ROGERS, . *Fellowſhip.*

FREWEN LANGTON, . *Fellowſhip.*

—— CLITHEROW, . *Fellowſhip.*

—— BASKET, . *Fellowſhip.*

—— BRICE, . *Fellowſhip.*

—— JENNINGS, . *Fellowſhip.*

Theſe laſt *Eleven Fellows* were all *Reſtored* in 1660.

FRANCIS DROPE, A. B. *Demy's-Place.*

Wood, Ath. Vol II. p. 315.

He was Born at *Cunmore* in *Berks*, being younger Brother to the Two *Dropes* before-mentioned; was made *Demy* of this Houſe in 1645, and Ejected by the *Viſitors* in 1648. After which he became *Uſher* to a *Private School* at *Twitenham*, un'til the *Reſtoration*; and at that time was *Reinſtated* in the *College*, Created A.M. afterwards became B. D. as alſo *Prebendary* of *Lincoln*, and Died in 1671.

There is a ſmall Piece of his concerning Fruit Trees extant.

JOHN NOURSE, A. B. *Demy's-Place.*
He was *Reſtored* in 1660. One of Both his Names, a Doctor of Laws of this *College*, Took up Arms for his Majeſty, Commanded a Troop of Dragoons (compoſed moſtly of Scholars out of this Univerſity) and was killed at *Edge-Hill Fight*. His Goods at his Chamber in *Oxford* had been Plundered. I cannot forbear Recording the Loyalty of this Worthy Doctor, on the Occaſion of mentioning his Nameſake, and it may be, his Relation.

Wood, Ant. L. 1. p. 315.

ANDREW SEARLE, A. M. *Demy's-Place.*

WALTER STONEHOUSE, A. B. *Demy's-Place.*

WILLIAM BAYLEY, A. B. *Demy's-Place.*

THOMAS WILCOX, . *Demy's-Place.*

—— ALEXANDER, . *Demy's-Place.*

—— WHITE, . *Demy's-Place.*

Theſe Six Laſt *Demys* were all Reſtored in 1660.

LANCELOT LAW, .

—— SERIE, .

—— NICHOLSON .

—— NORTHINGTON, .

—— HORNE, .

JOHN DRAKE, .

—— CLAY, .

—— SYMPSON, .

—— DURE-

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——— DURETON, .

——— OATES, .

——— FLOOD, .

JOHN DALE, *senior*, .

——— WEBB, .

——— PALMER, .

——— PENNINGTON, .

——— EMAN, .

——— WAKE, .

There was one William Joyner, A.M. Fellow *of this College who upon a Forfeiture of the utter Ruin of the Church of* England *by the Presbyterians in the Time of the Rebellion* changed his Religion for that of *Rome*, and renounced his Fellowship. *In* 1687, *he was Restored by K* James, *was Ousted again the Year following, and was living in* 1690, *in* Bucks. *Wood*, Ath *Vol.* II. *p.* 717.

How to diſtinguiſh the *Fellows* from the *Demies*, among theſe Laſt *Ten*, I know not; but believe that *All* of them were either the *One* or the *Other*.

JOHN CARPENDER, . *Demy's-Place.*

LODOWICK MASON, . *Demy's-Place.*

WILL. COLLIS, . *Demy's-Place.*

——— COPINGER, . *Demy's-Place.*

——— BOWLES, . *Demy's-Place.*

* EDWARD PHILLIPS, A. B. *Clerk's-Place.*

* *He had been Ejected for his Loyalty.* Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 740.

RICHARD BARTLET, . *Clerk's-Place.*

* *Vic.* Law. Serie, Nicholſon, Knt. thington *and* Horne.

The * *Five Former* of theſe Laſt *Seventeen* were *Fellows*, as I conjecture; but I believe moſt of the *Remainder*, were only *Demies*.

JOSHUA CHILDREY, . *Clerk's-Place.*

If I gueſs right, None of theſe *Eighteen* did afterwards Submit, and continue in their Places: For the *Liſt* of this *College*, as Extracted from the *Viſitors* Regiſter, was put into the Hands of the Learned Dr. *Grandorge*, one of the *Fellows* of this Houſe; who Corrected it in *ſeveral Places*, and particularly *Struck out* ſome who made *their Peace*: So that: I take it for granted, *All* the Remainder were *utterly Diſpoſſeſſed*. But *quære*.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 319. He was a Native of the City of *Rocheſter*, and became *Clerk* of this Houſe about the Year 1640. Upon the Breaking out of the *Rebellion*, he left the Univerſity; but after the Surrender of the *Garriſon* to the Parliament, he Returned again to the College, where he was not permitted to tarry long; being *Expelled* by the *Viſitors* in 1648. After which he kept a School *(not without ſome Diſturbance from the Godly Party)* at *Feverſham* in *Kent*, until the *Reſtoration*. Upon which he became *Chaplain* to the Lord *Herbert*, D. D. Rector of *Upway* in *Dorſetſhire*, Arch-deacon of *Saliſbury*, Prebendary of *Tatminſter Prima* in the *ſame* Church, and Died in the Year 1670. He was *a Learned and Religious Divine, a good* † *Aſtrologer, and a great Virtuoſo*; as appears by his Correſpondence with the *Royal Society*, and the Things which he Publiſhed; beſides what he left behind him in *Manuſcript*; the Account of which fee in *Wood*.

The Former, Jan. 23, 1661, per mort. Anth. Hawles: *The Latter* June 21, 1664, per mort. Joſ. Matthews, John Sherman *and the* Wood's *own*

Archd. Sept. 30, 1670, *and the* Prebend *alſo the ſame Day.* † *They are* Words.

In the Regiſter of the *Viſitors*, as alſo in *Oxon. Lachrymæ* there is mention of one Mr. *Duncombe*, who in both Places is ſaid to be *Steward*: But I find by *Wood*, that he was one of the † *Burſars* of the College; and therefore gueſs that he was one of the *Fellows*. I find him alſo Impriſon'd by the *Viſitors* (together with Mr. *John Dale*, ſenior, before-mention'd) for Refuſing to Deliver up the *College-Rents* to thoſe *Plunderers*; which ſeems likewiſe to render it probable, that he was one of thoſe who perſiſted in their *Fidelity*, and ſo perchance never *ſought*, or if he did, might not *find* their Favour *afterwards*. And if *theſe Conjectures* are righ', he moſt be added to the *Liſt* of this College, as an *Ejected Fellow*.

Wood, Ant. L. 1. p. 407. † The p. 409, he is alſo called Steward; *which poſſibly may be an Office Executed by one of the* Fellows, *or a Term for one of the* Burſars.

Wood, Ant. *L.* 1. *p.* 405. ——— HARRIS, . *Fellowſhip.* He was at that time *Burſar*.

I find alſo in the *Viſitors Regiſter* the Names of Mr. *Joſias Bangey*, and Mr. *Daniel Capell*: If the Former of theſe be the Perſon mention'd by *Wood* in the *Second Volume* of his *Athenæ*, p. 776; then I take him to be the *ſame Perſon* with him, who is Recounted by the *Abridgment*, among the *Nonconforming Miniſters of Devon*. *Tis certain the other was a *Nonconformiſt* in *Glouceſterſhire*. And therefore *quære* whether either of them *perſiſted* in *Diſowning* the Viſitors Power, ſo as to *loſe their Places* by it; eſpecially ſince the *Latter* ſeems to have been choſen *Fellow*, either by the *Viſitors themſelves*, or ſome time after they had *New-moulded* the *College* to their Mind: For he is only ſaid to be *Clerk*, in the *Regiſter*; but afterwards I find by *Wood*, he became *Fellow*.

P. 305, 316

** *Different from him of* Both *theſe was admitted of in* 1640 *Vol.* I. *p.* 730

** EDWARD ROGERS, . *Names before, unleſs I miſtake: But quære.* One Edward Rogers *to the* Rectory *of* Stanmore magna in Middleſex *in* 1663. *Quære ſame Perſon with either of thoſe Gentlemen. Newc.* Rep. Eccleſ.

No leſs than *Sixty* of this *College* at *Three different* times, *refuſed Submiſſion* to the Viſitation. And accordingly, *May* 26, 1648, the Viſitors *Expelled* Twelve of the Fellows; and *Oct.* 17, following, *Eighteen* more, as alſo *Two Demies*. I find likewiſe, that *June* 29, the ſame Year, they had Expelled *Nineteen* of this College from the Univerſity. But poſſibly that might be Inclu ſive of the *Twelve* whom they had Expelled

Ath. Vol. II. p. 485.

Wood, Ant. *L.* 1. *under the Year* 1648, paſſim. p. 409, 411.

THOMAS WICKHAM, .

RICHARD CROSHALL, .

——— KNOWLES, .

JOHN BAKER, .

RALPH DEAN, .

WILLIAM WEBBER, .

RICHARD FLETCHER, .

WILLIAM OWEN, .

——— BROUGHTON, .

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the Houſe, *May* 26, foregoing. To which I muſt add, that when the Viſitors came to this College, *Apr.* 13, 1648, but *One ſingle Perſon* of all the Society which had been Summoned, *appeared before them*. And that by Mr. *Foreman's* Epitaph 'tis plain, that *far the greateſt Part* of the *Fellows* were *altogether Diſpoſſeſſed*. But I do not find that the *Elections* made by the *Viſitors themſelves* did come any thing near the Number, which 'tis certain they *Expelled* from this Houſe. For it doth not appear by their *Regiſter*, that they had Elected more than *Two Fellows*, *Nineteen Demies*, *One Clerk*, and *Six Choriſters*, by the Latter End of 1649: Whereas no leſs than *Seventeen Fellows* and *Eight Demies*, Lived to be Reſtored in 1660; beſides what had died during the *Uſurpation*, or were Preferr'd immediately upon the *Reſtoration*, and ſo did not Return to Claim their *Places*.

Wood, Ant. *l.* 1. *p.* 402.

Hic parentem ſuppl. non-parentem ſocio-rum unus, æqui ob-ſervantem, &c. *Wood*, Ant. *l.* 2. *p.* 211.

MERTON.

WILLIAM HARVEY, M. D. *Wardenſhip.*

He ſucceeded Sir *Nath. Brent* in the Year 1645: But there ſeem to lie Two *Objections* againſt his being allow'd of as the *Ejected Warden*: The One concerns his *Election*, and the Other his *Diſmiſſion* from it. As to the Former, the Queſtion is, whether Sir *Nath. Brent* was *Legally* Diſpoſſeſs'd. *Wood* ſaith, that he was Ejected by his Majeſty's Command: By which, if he means that his Majeſty commanded the Fellows, or Righeful Viſitor, or Both, to *Turn him out*; and if the Statutes of the Houſe admitted of ſuch a *Proceeding*; then there can be no longer any Queſtion made as to that Point. But not being certain of this, I muſt leave it as a *Quere*. The Other Doubt is much more eaſily gotten over: For tho' *Wood* ſaith, he left the *Headſhip*, yet there can be no Queſtion made, but that he did ſo, only becauſe he was ſure that the Parliament (to whom the Garriſon of *Oxford* had been *Then* Surrendred) would certainly Reinſtate the *Old Warden*. And therefore *Lloyd* makes no Scruple to ſay, in ſo many Words, that *he was Turned out of the* Wardenſhip. But upon the whole, if we ſhould go to the Equity of the Matter, Sir *Nath. Brent* had not only Forfeited his Headſhip, but his Head too, before he was thus Diſpoſſeſſed; having not only been a Frequent Witneſs againſt Arch-biſhop *Laud*, but *Taken the Covenant*, Deſerted his College, and Run in with the Rebellious Rout.

Ath. *Vol.* II. *p.* 92.

Ibid. *p.* 691.

Mem. *p.* 701.

Dr. *Harvey* was Born at *Folkſtone* in *Kent*, Educated in *Caius-College* in *Cambridge*, had in his Younger Years Travelled into *France* and *Italy*, made a conſiderable Stay at *Padua*, and became M. D. in that Univerſity. Afterwards returning into *England*, he practiſed his Faculty at *London*, became *Phyſician in Ordinary* ſucceſſively to their Majeſties K. *James* and K. *Charles* I. *Fellow* of the College of Phyſicians, *Profeſſor* of *Anatomy* and *Chirurgery*, and about the Year 1615, diſcover'd the *Circulation of the Blood*. Upon the Breaking out of the *Rebellion* he adhered faithfully to his *Royal Maſter* (for which he ſuffered, ſaith *Lloyd*, 2000 *l.* Loſs) attended him at the Battle of *Edge-Hill*, and thence to *Oxford*; where, as is before ſaid, he was Elected *Warden* of this Houſe, by Vertue of his Majeſty's Letters to the *Society*. But Retiring thence upon the Surrender of the Place to the Parliament, he Returned to *London*; and in 1654, was choſen *Preſident* of the *College of Phyſicians*: Which Honour, however, he refuſed to Accept of. He died in 1657. I have only this to add of him, That his Papers were *Plundered* ſome time in the *Confuſions*; (Nor is it a contemptible Remark which *Lloyd* makes upon the Occaſion, that conſidering the Great Depth of his Knowledge in *Phyſick*, the Barbarous Ravagers did thereby in a manner *Deſtroy* even thoſe who were yet *Unborn*) and that at the time of his Death he was a great Benefactor to the *College of Phyſicians*; where his Statue is deſervedly ſet up, with an Inſcription ſuitable to his Great Merit.

Wood, ubi ſupra.

Ibid.

June 3. *Aged* 80 *years.*

See the Cover-ley 1666 to him.

What he Wrote, ſee in Wood.

PETER TURNER, M. D. *Fellowſhip,* And *Savilian-Profeſſorſhip of Geometry.*

He was Born in the City of *London*, where his Father practis'd *Phyſick*, of which Faculty he was a *Doctor*. He became Fellow of this College in the Year 1607. In 1630, he ſucceeded *Henry Briggs* in the *Savilian-Profeſſorſhip* of *Geometry*; having before that time been *Profeſſor* of the ſame Science in *Greſham-College*. In 1636, he was Created M. D. and upon the Breaking out of the *Rebellion*, was one of the *firſt Schollers* that went and Served his Majeſty as a *Volunteer*; which he did under the Command of Sir *John Byron*; and being taken Priſoner, was caſt into *Northampton*-Jayl, and all his Goods in *Oxford* were in the mean time *Plundered*. In 1648, he was not only Expelled the College, but the * Univerſity likewiſe, by the Viſitors; which laſt part of his Sentence was paſs'd upon him *Nov.* 9, that Year. And, in a Word, *Being in a manner undone by the Sweirities* of that Viſitation, he Retired to the Houſe of his Siſter, the Widow of a Brewer, in *London*; whoſe Affairs he managed during the ſhort Remainder of his Life; which did in a manner occaſion his Perſecution, even beyond the Grave: For thoſe who had before *Taken away his Livelihood*, endeavoured alſo to *Deſtroy his Reputation*; and gave out, that he died no better than a *Brewer's Clerk*. 'He was a moſt Exact *Latiniſt* and *Grecian*; 'was well-skilled in the *Hebrew* and *Arabick*, 'was a thorough-paced *Mathematician*, was 'excellently well read in the *Fathers* and *Councils*, a moſt curious Critick, a Politician, Stateſman, and what not? He was much beloved of 'Arch-biſhop *Laud*, and ſo highly valued by him, 'that he would have procured him to be one of 'the *Secretaries of State*, or Clerks of the *Privy-Counceil*: But he preferring a College, and a 'Studious Life, and having an Eye to the *Wardenſhip*, Refuſed Theſe and other Honourable 'Places. Such was the Perſon, whom thoſe Contemptible and mean-ſpirited Wretches firſt Turned out a ſtarving, and then Inſulted for his *Poverty*; having juſt Sence and Learning enough to know, that his Greatneſs would be a continual *Reproach* and *Scandal* to their *Ignorance*, ſhould they ſuffer him to continue amongſt them. His Death happened in the latter End of 1650, about the 66th Year of his Age.

Wood, Ath. *Vol.* II. *p.* 81. Ant. *l.* 1. *p.* 351. 41.

* *To his* Fellowſhip *ſucceeded* John Wallis *of* Cambr. *by an Order of the* Com-mittee *for* Reformation *of the* Univerſity, *dated* June the 14th 1649. *Wood*, Ath. *Vol.* II. *p.* 751.

What he Wrote *ſee in* Wood.

JOHN GREAVES, A. M. *Fellowſhip, Savilian* † *Profeſſorſhip* of *Aſtronomy* in this *Univerſity*, . . . And *Superiour Reader's-Place* of *Linacre's Lecture* in this *College*. . . .

† *Which he kept in* Commendam *with his Fellowſhip.*

He was Born at *Colmore* in *Hampſhire*, of which Pariſh his Father was *Rector*. He was Elected Fellow of this College in 1624; where, by the Ac-

See his Life at large written in Latin *by Dr.* T. Smith

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Acquaintance of Dr. *Turner* laſt mentioned, he was not only much advanced in *Critical Learning*, but introduc'd to the Knowledge of Archbiſhop *Laud*; who in 1633, ſent him to Travel into the *Eaſtern Parts* of the World, in order to make a Collection of Books in thoſe *Languages*. In 1640, he Returned to *England*, having performed what he was ſent for, to the great Satisfaction of his Patron. Some few Years after, upon the Death of Dr. *Bainbridge*, he was promoted to the *Profeſſorſhip* of *Aſtronomy*; in which he won himſelf a laſting Honour and Reputation; but upon the coming on of the Viſitation, the *Ravagers* imployed in it, who had no Regard to Learning, nor any thing that was Commendable, Diſpoſſeſſed him of the above-named Preferments, and withal, *Nov.* 9, 1648, Expelled him the Univerſity. The Crimes then alledged againſt him were, That he had diſcovered 400*l.* of the College-Treaſure, which was Taken, and ſent to his Majeſty: That, contrary to his Oath, he had Gratified Courtiers with the College-Goods: That he had Feaſted the Queen's Confeſſors, made Preſents to them, was more familiar with them than *True Proteſtants uſe to be*, and had permitted ſome of them to come and Study in the Library: That he had been the Occaſion of Turning Sir *Neth. Brent* out of his *Wardenſhip*, and Mr. *Corbet* and Mr. *Button* out of their Offices and Chambers (for nothing, forſooth, but *Rebellion*) becauſe they abode in the *Parliament-Quarters*. He died in 1652, at *London*, whither he had Retired after his Ejection. He was a Perſon in great Value, and much reſpected by Learned Men; particularly by *Selden*, who, had he lived longer, would have taken care to Support him; as he would likewiſe Dr. *Turner* before-mentioned, and Mr. *Jacob*, whom I ſhall next ſubjoyn.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 57. Ant. L. 2. f. 411.

He alſo Travelled over ſeveral Parts of Europe, and more particularly of Italy.

In his Antiquities. Lee ſucceeded Seth Ward of Cambr. *Wood*, Ath. Vol. II. p. 713.

See the Account of his moſt Learned Works in Wood.

Henry Jacob, A. M. *Fellowſhip*, And *Superiour Beadle's-Place of Divinity.*

I do not find his Name in the Viſitors Regiſter; but if I rightly underſtand *Wood*, he held (or at leaſt claimed) his *Fellowſhip* and *Beadle's Office* together; how conſiſtent with the Statutes of the College, I know not.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 89.

He was the Son of *Henry Jacob*, a *Learned Puritan*, who was Benefic'd ſomewhere in *Kent*; where, as I take it, this Son of his was Born. He was ſent in his *Younger Years*, to be *Educated* in his *Father's Principles, beyond the Seas*; where it was his good Fortune to fall into the Hands of the Famous *Exponius*: Who in a ſhort time, ſo improv'd his *Natural Genius*, that he *became the Prodigy of his Age for Philological and Oriental Learning*. After this, Returning into *England*, he was recommended to the *Generous Count, William* Earl of *Pembrook*, at that time *Chancellour* of this *Univerſity*, who Patroniz'd him, and got him Created A. B. In his Letters for which purpoſe, he acquaints the Univerſity, that Mr. *Jacob* had profited in the *Oriental Languages beyond the Vulgar ſort of Students; and beyond the ordinary Meaſures of his Age*. After this he became known to *Selden*, *Briggs*, and *Turner*, who got him Elected to this *Fellowſhip*: But not having *Logick* and *Philoſophy* enough to go through the *Severe Exerciſes* of this College, when that Great Patron of all *Learned Men*, Dr. *Laud*, became *Chancellour* of the Univerſity, an *Obſolete Statute* of the College was Reviv'd, to make him *Reader* of *Philology* to the Juniors of the Houſe; and thereupon he was ſetled and made *Compleat Fellow*. After this he became *Aſſiſtant* to the Great *Selden*, in ſome things which he Publiſhed; and Taught, or at leaſt Improv'd him in the *Hebrew Tongue*. In the Beginning of the *Tumults*, Sir *Nath. Brent* the Warden, gave him ſome Trouble, on account of his Patron Archbiſhop *Laud*. In 1641, he was Elected to the *Beadle's-Place*; from which he was once or twice Suſpended for his *Negligence*, his Head being wholly turned for Matters of *Learning* and *Criticiſm*, and not at all for Buſineſs. In 1648, he was *wholly Deprived* of both his *Fellowſhip* and *Office*; at which time he Retired to *London*, where being deſtitute of a *Maintenance*, he was in great meaſure ſupported by *Selden*, whoſe *Caſt-Clothes* (and particularly, as it ſeems, an *Old Scarlet Cloak*) Mr. *Jacob* ſometimes us'd to wear: For which his Friends were wont to laugh at him, and call him *Young Selden*. But being a *Meer Scholar*, and conſequently a ſort of a Shifteleſs and Helpleſs Perſon, he had not the Wit to manage the *Benefactions* of his Friends in ſuch a manner as to make them a *Compleat Maintenance* for him: but was forc'd to Sell a Small Parcel of Land which he had in *Kent*, to Supply his Neceſſities. And it pleas'd God, to *take him off*, before the whole Produce of that was ſpent. He dy'd at *Canterbury* in 1652. He was, it ſeems, a Perſon altogether as *Harmleſs* and *Innocent*, as he was *Careleſs* and *Helpleſs*.

Wood's Expreſſion in Selden's him.

See in Wood the Account of the many and moſt curious Things which he Wrote.

William Berkley, A. M. *Fellowſhip.*

He was of an Ancient Family near *London*, and Elected Fellow of this Houſe in the Year 1625. In 1630, he Travell'd, and at his Return was much Valu'd for the *Knowledge* and *Experience* which he had gotten. In 1646, he was ſent to *Virginia*, about ſome Matters of Publick Concern, and Two Years after Expell'd by the Viſitors for his many Years Abſence. In 1660, he was for his good Services made *Governour* of *Virginia*, and had been Knighted ſome time before. He continu'd in that Honourable Poſt until the Year 1676, at which time he was Recall'd, and Dy'd ſoon after. He hath Publiſhed ſome *few Things*, which ſee in *Wood*.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 414.

——— Brent, . *Fellowſhip.*

The Reaſon aſſigned by the Viſitors for Turn-him out, was *Scandalous Behaviour*. *Jan* 22, 1650, one *Moſeley* was by thoſe *Invaders* ſubſtituted in his Room.

John Lee, . *Fellowſhip.* He

was Ejected *May* 26, 1648: At which time an *Order* was iſſued to Dragoon him, in caſe he did not *Quietly* Submit to the *Sentence*. *June* 25, following they *Expelled* him the Univerſity: For which Reaſon, I gueſs, he was never after Re-admitted to Favour.

Antiq. l. 1. p. 409, 411.

——— Sayer, . *Fellowſhip.* The

Reaſons aſſigned for his Expulſion, in the *Regiſter* of the Viſitation, are *Drunkenneſs*, *Non-Submiſſion*, and *Malignancy*; which Two laſt, I preſume, will be thought ſufficient to ground a Conjecture that he was never after Re-admitted by them.

——— Crofts, . * *Fellowſhip.*

He is charged with having given the *Oath of Secrecy* to thoſe who were in *Combination againſt the Garriſon*, and ſo probably was not one of the afterwards allowed to make his Peace, if at leaſt he endeavoured it.

* *As I conjecture, and it is poſſible it might be ſo.*

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* As I guess at last Post-master.

—— DUMVILE, . * *Fellowship.*
He was involv'd in the same *Sentence* with Sir *William Berkley* before-mention'd, for *many Years Absence*; and lo, I presume, *Totally Dispossess'd*, as Sir *William* was.

FRANCIS BROAD, . *Fellowship.*
Unless he was *only Post-Master.*

WILLIAM OWEN, . *Post-Master's-Place.*

For being Elected contrary to their *Orders.*

Wood, Ath. Vol.II. p 50, 815. His Widow was after his Death Relieved by the Corporation for Maintenance of Widows.

JOHN GURGAMY, . *Chaplainship.*
He had been some time a *Servitor* at *Christ-Church*, afterwards became *Chaplain* of this College; but being Dispossess'd by the Visitors, suffer'd during the Remainder of the Usurpation, in common with other *Loyalists*; and was in Part supported by *Edward Bysse*, Esq; King at Arms. In 1660, he was Created D. D. *for his several Laudable Sermons Preached before the King and Parliament, while* Oxford *was a Garrison for his Majesty.* He became also *Prebendary of Winterbourn-Earls* in the Church of *Salisbury*, and of *Bracklesham* in that of *Chichester*: In which last he ‡ succeeded his intimate Friend Mr. *John Gregory*, and was admitted to it *Sept.* 20, 1660. He had also the *Rectory* of *Clapham* in *Surry*; where he Dy'd in 1675. He Publish'd the Small Tracts of his Friend Mr. *Gregory*, and Wrote that *Short Accounts* of his Life which is Prefixt to them.

‡ As he did likewise to the Prebend of Salisbury, but not immediately, tho' he obtained it Sept. 15, 1660: For Hugh Naish intervened, who had it the 28th of August; 'tis not said how he Vacated it. Sept. 1, 1675. Edw. Pocock had it per mort. J. Gurgamy.

All those before-mentioned, I take to have been *wholly Ejected.*

NICHOLAS HOWSON, . *Fellowship.*

ROBERT BOSTWICK, . *Post-Master's-Place.*

—— SWITSER, . *Post-Master's-Place.*

—— HARWOOD, . *Post-Master's-Place.*

JOHN PHILIPS, . *Post-Master's-Place.*

JOHN WRIGHT, . *Post-Master's-Place.*

JO. BLANKE, . *Post-Master's-Place.*

BRYAN AMBLER, . *Post-Master's-Place.*

—— THORNTON, . *Post-Master's-Place.*

—— COLES, . *Post-Master's-Place.*

—— PRICKET, . *Post-Master's-Place.*

—— MYERS, . *Post-Master's-Place.*

—— STANES, . *Post-Master's-Place.*

—— MOORE, . *Post-Master's-Place.*

—— RICHMOND, . *Post-Master's-Place.*

How many, (or whether Any) might *after Submit*, and make their Peace, I know not. The *Last Ten* * *Post-Masters* were Voted to be Expelled, because they were Chosen contrary to the Orders of the Parliament.

*Wm. Wright Blanke, Ambler, Thornton, Coles, Pricket, Myers, Stanes, Moore, and Richmond.

These following Persons also were under Sentence of Expulsion: But whether any of them might not be on the Foundation; or whether any of those that were, did *afterwards Submit*, I am not informed.

† —— SYLVESTER, .

SAMUEL JONES, .

THOMAS JAMES, .

BENJAMIN COOPER, .

—— SMITH, .

† Unless mistaken for Switser before-mentioned.

May 12, 1648, *Seventeen* of this College Refus'd to own the Visitors Authority. There were chosen by the Visitors, from Oct. 3, 1648, to *Jan.* 22, 1650, *Thirty four Fellows* and *Post-Masters*: Which gives some Light into the Number of those who were *Totally Ejected* from this College; and seems to make it more than the Whole of those before-mention'd.

New-College.

HENRY STRINGER, D. D. *Wardenship*, *Professorship* of the *Greek Tongue* in this *University*, And † *Prebend* of *Firles* in the *Church* of *Chichester*.

† For I take them to be the same Person.

He was made *Greek-Reader* in the Year 1625, and advanced to the Wardenship on the Death of Dr. *Pinke*, in 1647; although the Visitors had forbid the *Fellows* to proceed to an Election: Notwithstanding which, they met *Nov.* 18, that Year, and chose Dr. *Stringer* Warden: But he was not permitted to enjoy this *Great Promotion*; for *Aug.* 1, 1648, the *Committee for Reforming the University*, Voted him out of his *Headship*; and soon after he was Dispossess'd of it by main Force. The 14th of *September* that same Year, they Depriv'd him of his *Greek-Lecture*, and had some time before Expell'd him the University. In the *Professorship* they substituted *John Harmer*. But Dr. *Stringer* having, as I presume, some time after their Sentence, Resigned that Lecture (for otherwise I guess his Majesty would not have nominated a Successor) Dr. *Crowther* of St. *John's* obtained his Majesty's Letters for it; but to no manner of Effect, until *Aug.* 1660; at which time he was, by Vertue of them, put in Possession of that Professorship. Dr. *Stringer* had also the Rectory of *Hardwyke* in *Buckinghamshire*: But whether that became Void of course, when he was advanced to the Warden-ship,

Wood, Ant. L. 2. p. 394. 112. L. 2. p. 39. 111. Ath. Vol.II. p. 713.

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ſhip, or whether he was Deprived of that alſo, for his *Notorious Malignancy*, I know not. If he *did not loſe it on his accepting the Headſhip*, it ſeems not improbable to me, that he might be *Sequeſtred* from it: For upon his being *driven from the College* and the *Univerſity*, he Retired to *London*, and Died there in 1657.

Wood, Ath. *Vol.* II. *p.* 822.

JOHN LAMPHIRE, A. M. *Fellowſhip.* He was Born in the City of *Winchester*, and became *Fellow* of this Houſe in the Year 1630. In 1648, he was Ejected by the Viſitors: After which he Practiſed Phyſick with good Succeſs, in and about *Oxford*. In 1660, he was Reſtor'd to his *Fellowſhip*, and afterwards became ſucceſſively *Camden's Profeſſor of Hiſtory*, M.D. *Principal* of *New-Inn* and *Hart-Hall*, and *Juſtice of Peace* for the *County*, and *City* of *Oxford*. He Died in 1688, in the 73d Year of his Age. He was a *Good, Generous, and Fatherly Man*; *of a Publick Spirit*; *and free from the Phariſaical Leaven, or the Modiſh Hypocriſie of the Age he lived in.*

See in Wood *what he publiſhed.*

Wood, Ath. *Vol.* II. *p.* 505.

HENRY BOLD, . *Fellowſhip.* He was Deſcended from an *Ancient Family* of *Lancaſhire*, but Born in *Hampſhire*; became *Fellow* of this College about the Year 1645; and being Ejected by the Viſitors in 1648, had not taken any Degree. Afterwards he became a Member of the *Examiner's-Office* in *Chancery*, and Died in 1683. He hath ſome Few things extant in the way of *Poetry*.

THO. BRICKENDEN, . *Fellowſhip.*

He was Voted out for *Non-Submiſſion*, out-lived the *Uſurpation*, became *Canon-Reſidentiary* of *Wells*, Reſtor of *Corton* in *Somerſetſhire*, and Died at *Laurence Liddyard* in that County.

Ibid. *p.* 822.

WILLIAM BARKER, . *Fellowſhip.* He had been a *Preacher* before his Majeſty and the Parliament at *Oxford*, during the *Rebellion*; and was for his Service in that kind Created D. D. in 1661; at which time he was *Prebendary* of *Canterbury*. He was alſo *Rector* of *Hardwyke* in *Buckinghamſhire*; where he Died in 1669.

RICHARD HOLLOWAY, . *Fellowſhip.*

This I take to be the Perſon who was afterwards of the *Inner-Temple*; in 1677, call'd to be *Serjeants at Law*; in 1683, Knighted, and made one of the *Juſtices* of the *King's-Bench*; and in 1688, ſerv'd with a *Quietus* from King *James*, for giving his Opinion in Favour of the *Seven Biſhops* then Try'd at *Weſtminſter*. Afterwards for ſome other Matters, he was Excepted out of the *Act of Indemnity* of K. *W.* and Q. *M.* in 1690.

Ibid. *p.* 492.

——— BEW, . *Fellowſhip.* He was Return'd by the *Delegates* for Abſence, and for *having been in Arms*, and by the *Committee* Voted to be Expell'd for *Non Submiſſion* alſo. I have now before me an *Original Order* of the Viſitors, Dated *June* 22, 1649, for putting this Vote of the Committee in Execution on *Him*, and *ſome Others* of this College; and in caſe they ſhould Refuſe to *Obey* it, the Soldiers of the Garriſon are *Deſir'd* to *ſee it done*. This I take to be *William Bew*, who in the Year 1666. became D. D. was at that time *Vicar* of *Adderbury* in *Oxfordſhire*, and afterwards *Biſhop* of *Llandaffe*. And if ſo, he had been Elected *Proctor* for this *Houſe* in 1647; but was put out of that Office by the *Arbitrary Power* of the Viſitors.

He governed in St. Paul's Cathedral. *New Surv. of London. p.* 492.

EDWARD STANLEY, *Junior*, . *Fellowſhip.*

He was Return'd by the *Delegates* as *Scandalous*; by the Committee Voted to be Expell'd for *Non-Submiſſion*; and in the ſame Order included with Mr. *Bew*; which being Dated ſo long after the Heat of the Viſitation, I take it for Granted, they were *Two* of thoſe Stubborn People, who never Submitted.

ROBERT GROVE, . *Fellowſhip.* He was Return'd as *Abſent*, and by the *Committee* Voted out for *Non-Submiſſion*. He was, as I take it, One of thoſe who never Submitted; becauſe 'tis ſaid in his *Epitaph*, that he was *Per omnes Regni Tumultus ſemper Idem*. He was Born in *Wiltſhire*, Deſcended from a *Good Family* of that County (poſſibly Related to the Renown'd Colonel *Grove*, who was Beheaded at *Exeter* with *Penruddock*) and Dy'd at the College in 1663.

Wood, Ann. L. 2. *f.* 197.

JOHN LUCAS, . *Fellowſhip.*

ANTHONY ROBINSON, . *Fellowſhip.*

JO. GARDINER, . *Fellowſhip.*

JO. BEESLEY, . *Fellowſhip.*

H. HOBBES, . *Fellowſhip.*

HEN. AYLWORTH, . *Fellowſhip.*

R. ROWLANDSON, . *Fellowſhip.*

THOMAS ALEXANDER, . *Fellowſhip.*

RALPH BAYNHAM, . *Fellowſhip.*

JO. DUMMER, . *Fellowſhip.*

JO. MARSHALL, . *Fellowſhip.*

THOMAS GILLINGHAM, . *Fellowſhip.*

CHRISTOPHER TURPIN, . *Fellowſhip.*

AMBROSE BLAKE, . *Fellowſhip.*

HEN. COMPLIN, . *Fellowſhip.*

ROBERT BOWMAN, . *Fellowſhip.*

JO. PRICE, . *Fellowſhip.*

This Laſt Gentleman, and Mr. *Bowman* were ſeiz'd by the Soldiers, and carry'd on the *Guard*; be-

Wood, Ann. L. 2. *p.* 410.

* *Of which 43 were of printed out of the ſeveral Colleges and Halls, and called* Delegates, Aſſiſtants *to the* Viſitors.

Wood, Ath. *Vol.* II. *p.* 743. 21 *Lit.*

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becauſe ſome of the *Juniors* of the College had made a Bonfire on the 29th of *May*, which was the Prince's Birth-Day.

GILBERT COLES, A. M. *Fellowſhip.*

I find his Name in the *Viſitors Regiſter*, among the reſt of the Fellows of this Houſe who were Expell'd. *Wood* ſaith, that *he became Fellow of the* College *near* Winchester; *but ſoon after was Ejected by the* Viſitors *appointed by Parliament*; Which I know not what to make of: Becauſe I do not apprehend how the *Viſitors* Power reach'd that College: And I have been informed, that none of the *Fellows* there were Turn'd out. I find alſo one *Coles*, recounted in *Oxon. Lachryma*, as *Ejected* from this Houſe; but whether he be *This* Gentleman, or either of the *other Two* of this Surname, who will be mention'd by and by, I know not. However that be, 'tis certain this Mr. *Coles* was Deprived of a *Fellowſhip*, either in this College, or That near *Winchester*, for ſome time; and ſo was in part a Sufferer: But he was ſo much belov'd by the Society, that they Re-elected him.

Wood, Ath. *Vol. II. p. 412. where ſee what he wrote.*

He was Born at *Burfield* in *Berks*, was ſometime *Rector* of *Eaſt-Meon* in *Hampſhire*, afterwards of *Eaſton* near *Winchester*, and of *Alſo* in *Surry*; was alſo Doctor of Divinity, and Died in 1676.

GILBERT WITHERS, . *Fellowſhip.*

He ſuffered but a very little while: For *Sept.* 4, 1649, he was *Re-admitted* by Order of the *Reforming Committee.*

All Thoſe before-mention'd (ſave the *Two laſt*) were utterly Diſpoſſeſs'd: And I gueſs the ſame of *moſt of thoſe which next follow*; becauſe the *Liſt* of this College, as Extracted from the Viſitor's Regiſter of Expulſions, was put into the Hands of the Reverend the *Warden* of this *Houſe*; who made ſeveral Amendments to it, but did not *ſtrike out any of thoſe Names*. However, not being certain, I chuſe to follow the Method which I have hitherto taken, of *Separating* them from Thoſe of whom I have greater Certainty.

Wood, Ath. *Vol II. p. 805*

HENRY BEESTON, . *Fellowſhip.*

In 1660, he became L. L. D. and was at that time Chief Maſter of *Winchester-School*. He was afterwards Prebendary of *Winchester*; and in 1679, was Elected Warden of this College.

Ibid. p. 42.

——— TWISSE, . *Fellowſhip.*

He was Return'd by the *Delegates Aſſiſtants* as Scandalous; and was at laſt Voted out for *Non-Submiſſion*. One *Robert Twiſſe*, Son to Old *Twiſſe* of *Newberry*, printed a Thirteith of *January* Sermon, preach'd in 1665. *Quere* whether he was the ſame Perſon with this Mr. *Twiſſe*.

This ſame Rob. Twiſſe had ſome time the Chapel *in* Tuttle-fields *and continued on it till the Time of his Death, in* 1674. *Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Vol. I. p. 923.*

——— VIVIAN, . *Fellowſhip.*

He was Return'd as one who had *been in Arms, a Plunderer, a Sweater, and contentious Perſon*; and for theſe Crimes Voted to be Expell'd. This I take to be *Daniel Vivian*, who in the Year 1642, was Created L. L. D. among a great many other *Loyaliſts*: And if ſo, he was a *Founder's* Kinſman, and Died at *Farndiſh* in *Bedfordſhire*, in the Year 1670.

JAMES TICHBOURN, *ſenior*, . *Fellowſhip.*

He was Return'd as having been in Arms, and Scandalous; and was for Non-Submiſſion Voted to be Expell'd.

JO. GEERES, . *Fellowſhip.*

Return'd *abſent*, and *Voted out* for *Non-Submiſſion.*

——— LYDIAT, *junior*, . *Fellowſhip.*

He was Return'd *Scandalous*, and *Voted out* for *Non-Submiſſion*. I find one *Richard Lydiat* in the Viſitors Regiſter; but whether this Perſon or the other *Lydiat*, who will be after named, was *Richard*, I know not.

NICH. STANLEY, . *Fellowſhip.*

He was alſo *Voted out* by the *Committee*, for Refuſing to Submit. He was Son of Dr. *Edward Stanley*, ſome time *Maſter* of *Winchester-School*, and *Prebendary* of that Church. He was afterwards, M. D. of the Univerſity of *Leyden*; whither 'tis probable he Repair'd, when he was Turned out of this College; and ſo, it may be, was one of *thoſe* who did not afterwards make their Peace. In 1660, he was Incorporated in the ſame Degree at this Univerſity, and was afterwards *Honorary Fellow* of the *College of Phyſicians.*

Wood, Ath. *Vol. II. p. 808*

GEORGE CRACK, . *Fellowſhip.*

He alſo was one of the *Non-Submitters*, and Receiv'd his Sentence from the *Committee* accordingly.

RICHARD OSGOOD, . *Fellowſhip.*

He was under the ſame Condemnation, and for the ſame ſuppos'd Crime.

ROBERT WITHER, . *Fellowſhip.*

He Refuſed Submiſſion alſo; and was Voted to be Expell'd for it.

JO. COLES, . *Fellowſhip.* His Expulſion alſo was reſolv'd upon for *Non-Submiſſion.*

See one John Cole *among the* Arch. d. *of St Albans, and quære.*

CHARLES BLUNT, . *Fellowſhip.*

His Crime and Sentence were the ſame.

EDWARD RIVERS, . *Fellowſhip.*

There was another of this Surname in the College; and One of them (but which I cannot tell) was *Return'd* by the Delegates for *Being in Arms, Scandalous and Abſent*; and being deem'd a *Non-Submitter*, was put under the Common Sentence of *Expulſion.*

THOMAS GRENT, . *Fellowſhip.*

The Committee Voted his Expulſion for *Non-Submiſſion.* One *Thomas Grent* of this College was created M. D. in this Univerſity in 1620: He afterwards became Famous for making Artificial Baths, and Diſcovering Natural ones. Whether he was the ſame Perſon with this *Thomas Grent*, *quære.*

Wood, Ath. *Vol. I. p. 838.*

ROBERT MATTHEWS, . *Fellowſhip.*

He was Another of thoſe who were under the Sentence, for refuſing to *Submit.*

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JOHN HUTTON, . *Fellowship.* He was Return'd by the *Delegates* as Scandalous; and Voted to be Expell'd among those who refused Submission.

—— JONES, . *Fellowship.* He was Return'd as Scandalous; to which being added, *Non-Submission*, the Committee Sentenc'd him to be Expell'd.

* *Or* Farrier EDWARD * FARMER, . *Fellowship.* His Crime was *Non-Submission*; for which he underwent the *Common Sentence.*

One of both these Names will be after mentioned in Berkenockhire. RICHARD WITT, . *Fellowship.* Voted out also for *Non-Submitting.*

But as Uncommon *as this Name is, there are Reasons which make me think they could not be the same Person. However, quære.*

—— HARRIS, *senior*, . *Fellowship.* He was Returned by the Assisting Delegates as having Travell'd for *Seven Years*; and was Voted out for *Non-Submission.*

—— HARRIS (*Medini*) . *Fellowship.*

The Committee Voted his Expulsion for Refusing to Submit.

† *Different from both the Former.* THOMAS † HARRIS, . *Fellowship.* (If I mistake not) Voted out for the same Reason.

—— SONE, . *Fellowship*, Another of those Expell'd for *Non-Submission.*

‡ *A different Person (if I mistake not) from* Grent, *senior, who will be after named.* JOHN ‡ GRENT, . *Fellowship.* His Crime was *Non-Submission*; and his Sentence the Common One of Expulsion.

JO. BARTON, . *Fellowship.* He was Returned *Scandalous*; and with the *Twelve* following Fellows Voted by the Committee and Visitors, to be Expelled; as appears by the *Register* of the Visitation.

CHARLES TRIMNELL, . *Fellowship.*

Returned *Dangerous.*

ROBERT HEIGHAM, . *Fellowship.*

Returned *Scandalous.*

JOHN MAYLARD, . *Fellowship.* He also was returned *Scandalous.*

THEODORE GULSTON, . *Fellowship.*

He was Returned *Scandalous* also.

—— BLINCOW, . *Fellowship.* Returned in *Arms*, *Dangerous* and *Absent.*

JOHN NEWBERRY, . *Fellowship.* Returned *in Arms* and *Scandalous.*

* —— CRAKE, . *Fellowship.* He was Returned *Scandalous.*

* *Unless to be the same with* Geo. Crack *before-mentioned.*

—— WOOLY, . *Fellowship.* Returned *in Arms*, and *Scandalous.*

—— LOVE, . *Fellowship.* Returned *Dangerous* and *Absent*, and Reported to be *Married.*

† GRENT, *senior*, . *Fellowship.* Returned *Absent.*

† *Unless to be the same with* Tho. Grent *before-mentioned: which quære.*

—— LYDIAT, *senior*, *Fellowship.* Returned *Absent.*

THOMAS FOULKES, . *Fellowship.* Returned *Absent*, if I mistake not.

Besides these, the *Twelve* following Persons were also under Sentence of Expulsion, but who among them were not of the Foundation, I cannot distinguish.

** JOHN WARNER, . ** *Unless to be the same with* Warringer *the* Chaplain, *to be named afterwards.*

JA. GALLEY, .

RICHARD CHAMBERLAIN, .

WILLIAM COLES, .

* RICHARD KNOWLES, . * *Unless to be the same with* Knolys, *one of the* Clerks, *who will be after mentioned.*

† THOMAS RIVERS, . † *See* Edw. Rivers *before*

JOHN HUNGERFORD, .

JOHN BAYLEY, .

HENRY NOBLES, .

FRANCIS BAYLEY, .

THO. TOMS, .

BARTH. FINCH, .

RICHARD SHERLOCK, B. D. *Chaplainship.*

He was Born at *Oxton* in *Cheshire*; became first a Student of *Magdalen-Hall* in this University; from thence he Removed to *Trinity-College* near *Dublin*, and was Beneficed in *Ireland*: But upon the Breaking out of the *Rebellion*, he returned to *England*, and became Chaplain to a *Regiment* of his Majesty's Forces, which lay in Garrison at *Nantwich* in *Cheshire*: After the taking of which Place by the Parliament Forces, he retired to *Oxford*, Preach'd often before the Court and Parliament there, became Chaplain to the Governour, as also Chaplain of this House; and in the Year 1646, had his Bachelour of Divinity's Degree bestowed upon him. About 1648, he was Turned out of this College by the Visitors;

Wood. Ath. Vol. II. p. 613

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sors; after which he became *Curate* at the Little Nicarridge of *Cuſington* near *Woodſtock*, for the ſmall Salary of 16 *l. per an.* good part of which he gave to the *Poor*. In 1652, his Patron being Diſpoſeſs'd of the Living, he went into *Buckinghamſhire*, and was Chaplain to Sir *Robert Bindloſſe* during ſome Part of the *Uſurpation*. In 1660 he became D. D. of the University of *Dublin*; was about the ſame time, by the Earl of *Derby*, promoted to the *Rich Living* of *Winwick* in *Lancaſhire*, and Died there in 1689. *He was a Perſon of a moſt Pious Life, Exemplary Converſation, of Great Charity, Hoſpitality, and ſo zealous a Man for the Church of England, that he was accounted by Preciſe Perſons, Popiſhly affected, and a Papiſt in Maſquerade.*

T. wrote in most Chaplain.

What he Published for in Wood.

—— LONGMAN, . *Chaplainſhip.*
He was Totally Diſpoſeſs'd by the Viſitors. One *James Longman* of this College became D.D. in 1666, and was at that time *Rector* of *Aynoe* in *Northamptonſhire*. I take him to be the *ſame Perſon* with this Sufferer.

—— WILLIAMSON, . *Chaplainſhip.*
He was Utterly Ejected; and I take him to be the Perſon, who in the *Extract* which I have of the *Viſitors Regiſter*, is Miſ-called *Hugh Willis*.

—— LYDIAT, . *Chaplainſhip.*
He was Returned as *Scandalous*, and having a *College-Living*; and not only Voted out by the *Committee*, but alſo Actually Diſpoſeſs'd.

—— READ, . *Chaplainſhip.* He alſo was Returned by the *Delegates* as *Scandalous*; but not Diſpoſeſſed till about the Middle of 1649: At which time he was included in the *ſame* * *Order* with Mr. *Bew*, and Mr. *Edward Stanley* before-mentioned; and ſo, as I take it, *wholly Turned out of the College*. It may be, he is the Perſon mentioned by *Wood*, Ath. *Vol.* II. *p.* 115; (and if ſo, he is by Miſtake, there ſaid to be *Fellow*) whoſe *Chriſtian Name* was *Thomas*: But *quare*.

* June 23, 1649.

JEREMY OKLEY, . *Chaplainſhip.*
He was Returned *Scandalous*, and involved in the ſame Order with Mr. *Read*.

—— WARRINER, . *Chaplainſhip.*
Returned *Scandalous* alſo; and included in the *ſame Order* of *June* 22, 1649; and ſo I look upon him as *utterly Turned out*.

—— PINK, . *Chaplainſhip.* He was returned Scandalous; and his Name is in the *Viſitors Regiſter* among thoſe who were Expelled by them; but he was not actually Diſpoſeſſed at the Beginning, when ſome of the other *Chaplains* were: Whether they turned him out afterwards or not, I am uninformed.

—— BETTAM, . *Chaplainſhip.*
He was returned Abſent; but not turned out in the Heat of the *Viſitation*; nor do I know whether he afterwards ſubmitted, or was at laſt Diſpoſſeſſed.

—— * COLEMAN, . *Chaplainſhip.*
He was returned Scandalous, but whether turned out or not, *Quære*.

* Unleſs he be Symon Coleman *the Organiſt*, and by Miſtake ranked among the Chaplains. Or it may be Coleman *the* then Organiſt, might be a Scholar, and in Orders.

I find alſo the Names of ——*Clerk*, ——*Knollys*, and ——*Power*, Returned by the *Delegates*; they are ſtiled *Clerks*: The former of them was returned as Scandalous, the laſt as Abſent, and the other as Scandalous: But that Word is afterwards blotted out. Whether the *Clerks* in this *College* (as in *Corpus Chriſti*) are *Scholars*, and matriculated in the Univerſity, or not, I cannot tell. The firſt of thoſe in the *Regiſter* of the *Viſitors*, is called *Sexton*; by which one would be apt to believe, that theſe are only ſome of the College Servants; and if ſo, they belong not to this Liſt.

—— GREBBY, . *Chaplainſhip.*
His Name alſo was Returned, but nothing ſubjoined to it: I find it alſo in the *Viſitors Regiſter*. He was not at firſt Diſpoſſeſſed, whether he was afterwards, *Quære*.

—— PEWD.

—— KENNER.

—— HALL.

—— STEPHENS.

—— STUBS.

—— †FINCH.

† It may be, Bath Finch, whom ſee before, and quære.

—— SPENCER.

—— MAILARD.

—— DEWY.

—— WHITFIELD.

—— WANSALL.

—— SPOONER.

Theſe laſt Twelve were *Choriſters*, and all of them Ejected; whether they are bred to Learning in this College, and are ſomewhat in the Nature of *Foundation-Men*, or not, I cannot tell; if they are not, no Place muſt be allowed them in this Liſt.

May 8, 1648, Fifty Two of this College diſowned the Viſitation. And by *April* 22, 1650, the Viſitors themſelves had choſen Fifty Four *Fellows* and *Chaplains*. Which may ſerve to give ſome Light into the Number of thoſe whom they had Ejected.

Wood, Ant. L. 1. p. 408.

ORIEL.

JOHN SAUNDERS, M. D.
Proveſt's-Place.

He was Promoted to this *Headſhip* in 1644. In *November* 1647, he was ſummoned before the *Reforming Committee* at *London*; *May* 27, 1648, I find him before the Viſitors; at which time he utterly refuſed to own their Authority. I find alſo, that *April* the 4th foregoing, upon the Viſitors ſending him a Paper, demanding whether or no he *ſubmitted to the Viſitation*, and *owned the*

Wood, Ant. L. 1. p. 394. 399. 410. L. 2. p. 108

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the Earl of Pembroke *for Chancellor*, he withdrew himself and left the Univerſity for the preſent. However *Wood* is wholly ſilent as to the Ejection: nor was there any other *Provoſt* ſubſtituted in his room until the Time of his Death; which happened in the Year 1652: So that he ſeems to have ſubmitted afterwards, and kept his Place; but *Quare*.

JOHN HORN, B. D. *Fellowſhip*. He died before the Reſtoration.

JOHN DUNCOMB, . *Fellowſhip*.
He was Reſtored in 1660; *But contented with the Right of a Fellow, the Profits going to the Junior of the Society, till the next Place ſhould fall.*

HUMPH. LLOYD, . *Fellowſhip*.
See *York* Cathedral.

HENRY CHAMBERLAIN, . *Fellowſhip*.
He was Reſtored in 1660.

PHIL. BOUCH, . *Fellowſhip*
He was Reſtored upon the King's Return; but Reſigned his *Fellowſhip* ſoon after.

Wood, Ant. L. 2. p. 106.

There were Expelled alſo *John Rouſe* the Head Librarian, *Nicholas Brookes*, *Robert Say*, (who in Fifty Two was Elected *Provoſt*) *Richard Saunders*, *William Waſhbourn*, *Sharington Sheldon*, and *Arthur Acland*, all Fellows: Who afterwards made their Peace with the Viſitors, and returned to their *Fellowſhips*, ſome ſooner, ſome later. *Saunders* and *Sheldon* were, as I gueſs, ſome of thoſe who continued longeſt under the Sentence of Expulſion; which was poſſibly ſome Years; and ſo were in good part Sufferers.

Wood, Ant. L. 1. p. 413.

The Succeſſors which they thruſt into this College, were moſt of them *Bachelours of Arts* only; Two of whom, tho' they knew nothing of the College Affairs, were ordered to receive the College Rents. And they made a Third *Dean*, which is *Vice-Provoſt*.

PEMBROKE.

HENRY WIGHTWICK, B.D. *Maſterſhip*.

Wood, Ant. L. 1 p. 190. L. 2 p. 334. He was the worſt Head of any Houſe in Oxford that was E. jected by the Viſitors

He was Elected to the *Maſterſhip* (in direct Oppoſition to the Order of the Parliament) *July* 13, 1647; for which Reaſon he was ſoon after Diſpoſſeſſed by thoſe Ravagers and Plunderers of this Univerſity; and *Henry Langley*, by the ſame uſurped Authority, was ſubſtituted in his room the 26th of *Aug.* 1647. The Third of the ſame Month, in 1660, Mr. *Wightwick* was reſtored to the Government of his College; and in 1664, was turned out again by the Chancellour; but for what Reaſons I know not. He died at *Kingerbury* in *Lincolnſhire* in 1671.

Antiq. L. 1. f. 145.

JOHN BOWLES, . *Fellowſhip*. His Name doth not occur in the *Viſitors Regiſter*; but the *Oxon. Lachr.* is expreſs as to his Ejection. It appears by *Wood*, that the Viſitors ſuſpended him *May* 26, 1648.

The following Names alſo appear on the *Regiſter of Expulſion*; but having received no manner of Intelligence from this College, I am not certain whether they were all on the Foundation, or whether ſome of them might not after ſubmit, and make their Peace. Tho' from the Number of Elections which the Viſitors had made by the end of 1649, one would be apt to think that they were all *Foundation Men*, and all utterly Diſpoſſeſſed.

*—— WIGHTWICK, . *Fellowſhip*.

* *Unleſs he be the ſame Perſon with the Ejected Maſter, whom the Regiſter might take no notice of but as Fellow: Tho' in another Place it calls him Maſter Elect; and ſo I gueſs him to be different.*

—— DARBY, . *Fellowſhip*.

—— CARY, . *Fellowſhip*.

—— WIGHTWICK, . *Scholarſhip*.

—— DAFFY, . *Scholarſhip*.

—— WIGHTWICK, A. B. *Scholarſhip*.

—— BRICKENDEN, A. B. *Scholarſhip*.

—— BISSET, A. B. *Scholarſhip*.

—— WYATT, A. B. *Scholarſhip*.

One *Henry Wyat* of this College was put in *Fellow* by the Viſitors in 1648, and afterwards became Phyſician to the Garriſon of *Tangier*: He muſt doubtleſs be a different Perſon from this *Scholar Wyatt*. See *Wood*, Ath. Vol. II. *p.* 811.

WILLIAM COLLIER, .

THOMAS TURNER, .

—— KINGSLEY, .

By *February* 11, 1649, the Viſitors had choſen into this College, at Five ſeveral Elections, Fourteen *Fellows* and *Scholars*: Which may ſerve to give ſome Light into the Number of thoſe they had Ejected from it; and ſeems to make it probable, that all of this College, who appear on the *Viſitors Regiſter*, and are before mentioned, were both on the Foundation, and totally Diſpoſſeſſed.

QUEEN's.

THE *Provoſt* of this College, when the Viſitation came on, was the moſt Learned Dr. *Gerard Langbaine*; who 'tis certain was not Diſpoſſeſſed of the *Headſhip*: And I have been informed, that by the Favour of Dr. *Owen* and Mr. *Selden*, there was not one of this College turned out: An intimation of this, the Second Volume of *Wood's Athenæ*, p. 558, is referred to. But it doth not there appear (nor do I conceive it at all intimated) that Dr. *Owen* had Befriended any one beſides Dr. *Thomas Barlow*. And indeed both the *Viſitors Regiſter* (as well of *Elections* as *Expulſions*) and *Oxon. Lachr.* make it plain, that ſome of this College underwent the common Fate, which attended the Univerſity at that Time: Beſides, that the latter Paper ſaith, of one of thoſe whom it mentioned as Ejected, That he had ſince Apoſtatized. Which manifeſtly confirms the total Ejection of the reſt there named. All theſe which immediately follow, are re-counted in that Pamphlet, beſides the *Renegado*.

JOHN

JOHN PIERSON, . *Fellowship.*

† *I take this and the Five following, viz.* Gibson, Fayrer, Bucanan, Pitt, *and* Tarne *to have been* Fellows. *But Quere.*

CHR. MUSGRAVE, . † *Fellowship.*

FRAN. GIBSON, . *Fellowship.*

JAMES FAYRER, . *Fellowship.*

JAMES BUCANAN, . *Fellowship.*

NICH. PITT, . *Fellowship.*

THOMAS TARNE, . *Fellowship.*

* *I find alſo the Names of* James Fayrer *and* Thomas Brathwayte *among thoſe, whom the Viſitors had* Elected *into this* College: *But I take it to be the Miſtake of the Perſon, who made and tranſmitted to me the* Extract *of that* Regiſter: *For* Oxon. Lachr *expreſly mentions* ——Fayrer *and* ——Brathwayte *as* Expelled, *and I ſee no Reaſon to queſtion, that they are* James Fayrer *and* Thomas Brathwayte; *eſpecially conſidering they occur alſo in the* Viſitors Regiſter *of* Expulſions, *with thoſe* Chriſtian Names.

—— GREGG, . *Taberder's-Place.* *

—— FLETCHER, . *Taberder's-Place.*

THOMAS BRATHWAYTE, .

Whether the laſt was *Fellow*, or *Taberder* only, I know not.

I find, beſides theſe above-named, the following Perſons likewiſe under the *Sentence* of *Expulſion*. But who of them were not under the Foundation, and who of thoſe which were, did after ſubmit, I am not informed.

FRAN. YOUNG, .

ANDR. WHELPDALE, .

HEN. LOWCEY, .

MATH. HUNTER, .

JACOB SPENCER, .

* *Or* Hanſon CHRIST. *HARRISON, .

WILL. ARCHARD, .

C. HIGGS, .

RICH. LOVE, .

HUGH MEREDETH, .

HEN. HUNTLEY, .

JO. DOBSON, .

JOHN FISHER, .

—— WAKEFIELD, .

WILLIAM BRAWE, .

Which *Two Laſt* have an Aſterisk prefixt to their Names, in my *Extract* of the Viſitors Regiſter, the Meaning of which I know not.

RANDL SANDERSON, A. M. *Fellowſhip.*

Wood, Ath. *Vol.* II. *p.* 885. That he was *Fellow*, appears by what *Wood* ſaith of him (tho' yet he is wholly Silent as to any thing of his *Ejection*;) and therefore, tho' he occurrs in the *Viſitors Regiſter of Expulſions*, yet I believe he afterwards Submitted, and made his Peace. He was afterwards *Rector* of *Weſhill* in *Hampſhire*, Publiſhed ſome *Pieces*, and Died in 1680. See the End of the Note in the *Margent*.

However, quære.

One Ralph Sanderſon (*not I believe ſome Miſtake, in the* Chriſtian *Name, and take them to have been the ſame Perſon*) *had the Prebend of* Netherhaven *in the Church of* Salisbury, Aug. 9, 1662, *on the Reſtauration of* John Pearſon, *Died before* Jan. 22, 1679, *and was then ſucceeded by* Tho. Ward.

THOMAS HOLYOAK, D. D. *Chaplainſhip.*

He had been Chaplain during the Wars, and ſeems, by what is ſaid of him in *Wood* (Ath. *Vol.* II. *p.* 398.) to have loſt that Place on the Surrender of *Oxford* to the Parliament. But *Wood* not being poſitive, and his Name not occurring in the Viſitors *Regiſter*, I leave it as a *Quære*.

May 11, 1648, no leſs than *Thirty ſeven* of this College Refuſed to own the Viſitation. And the Viſitors had by the Middle of 1648, (or 1649, I cannot ſay which) choſen into this College *Eight* Fellows and Taberders; which may be ſome Help to conjecture, How many were wholly *Ejected* from this College.

TRINITY.

HANIBAL POTTER, D. D. *Preſidentſhip.*

He was Promoted to this Headſhip in the Year 1643. Whilſt he had been Vice-Chancellour, he was Twice ſummoned before the Parliament; and in *Dec.* 1647, Voted out of that Office by the *Reforming Committee* at *London*. *Feb.* 4, following, he was by the ſame Committee Order'd into Cuſtody for Acting as *P. o Vice-Chancellour* to *Dr. Fell*, after that Doctor had been Deprived of his Office by the Viſitors: But he Abſconded, and ſaved himſelf from that Confinement. *Mar.* 17, the ſame Year, he was again Threatned to be Taken into Cuſtody for Refuſing Obedience to the Parliament Orders; and the 13*th* of the next Month was Actually Diſpoſſeſſed of the Headſhip, by the Chancellour in Perſon, attended by the Viſitors, and a Guard of Soldiers; who at that time alſo Thruſt one *Harris* into his room. After this, the good Old Doctor was driven to Great Neceſſities, and did *in a moſt woful manner endure great Hardſhips*; inſomuch that he was forc'd to accept of the poor Curacy of *Broomfield* in *Somerſetſhire*, not worth above 25 or 30*l.* a Year, (which was obtained for him by one Captain *Coleford*) to *earn his Bread*, and *keep himſelf from ſtarving*. Nor was he long permitted to enjoy that *poor Pittance*: For it being known that he uſed Part of the Church-Service, the Committee preſently Turned him out, under the Pretence, forſooth, of *Inſufficiency*. I know not what became of him afterwards, until *Auguſt* 3, 1660; at which time he was *Reſtored* to his Headſhip (*Dr. Seth Ward*, who was then in Poſſeſſion of it, being forced to Quit it to the right Owner) He Died in *Sept.* 1664.

Wood, Ath. *L.* 1. *p.* 349. 392, 393. 396, 402. *L.* 2 *p.* 295. Ath. *Vol.* II. *p.* 041.

JOHN LYDALL, A. M. *Fellowſhip.* He was Diſpatched by the Viſitors, before the reſt of the Fellows, upon this Occaſion: An Under-Graduate Pupil of his, when ſummoned before them, being asked, Whether he would Submit to the Viſitation, or not; Anſwered, *That he would withal his Heart, provided they themſelves would ſubmit to the King*. On which enquiring who was his Tutor, and finding him to be Mr. *Lydall*, they immediately Deprived him

Wood, Ath. *L.* 1. *p.* 677. Ath. *Vol.* II. *p.* 741.

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of his Fellowſhip, and Expell'd him the Univerſity. However, the latter Part of the Sentence was afterwards Revok'd, and he was allow'd to Tarry in the College, and take Pupils. *He was an ingenious Man, an excellent Philoſopher, a great Tutor, and might have honour'd the World with his Learning, had his Life been longer ſpared.* He died in 1657, about the 32d Year of his Age.

Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 737. JOSIAS HOW, B. D. *Fellowſhip.* He was one of the Preachers before his Majeſty at *Chriſt-Church* when the Court was there; for which he was, among many other Learned and Ingenious Loyaliſts, Created *Bachelour of Divinity* in the Year 1646. He underwent the common Calamity which the *Viſitation* brought upon the Univerſity in 1648; but was *Reſtored* in 1660, and Died not many Years ſince in the College; having never received any *Reward* for his Loyalty. He hath a Sermon extant, preach'd before his Majeſty, about the Year 1644; and Printed, as 'tis ſaid, in *Red Letters*. He hath alſo ſome *Copies of Verſes* in Print, which ſhew him to have been a *Good Poet*.

Ibid. p. 692. NATH. SKINER, . *Fellowſhip.* I take this Gentleman to be that *Matthew Skinner*, who was Son to Dr. *Robert Skinner*, ſome time Biſhop of *Oxford*, and Created A. B. among ſeveral other Loyaliſts, in the Year 1642. If ſo, he was afterwards Doctor of Phyſick.

* At Exeter This and the following Perſon is to have been. WALTER ETTRICK, . * *Fellowſhip.* *This, however, is ſure, that they were either Fellows or Scholars.*

WILLIAM RADFORD, . *Fellowſhip.*

BERNARD BANGER, A. B. *Scholarſhip.*

JOHN POWNALL, A. B. *Scholarſhip.*

I gueſs theſe *Two Laſt* were *Scholars* only; becauſe of their Degree; tho' 'tis poſſible they might be *Fellows*.

All thoſe before-mention'd were utterly *Turned out*.

The following Perſons were alſo under *Sentence of Ejection*; but how many there are among them who *were not on the Foundation* (except the *Firſt Two*) or how many of thoſe who *were on the Foundation*, might afterwards ſubmit and be *Reſtored to Grace*, on their Submiſſion, I know not.

JO. PATE, . *Scholarſhip.*

—— MEES, . *Scholarſhip.*

—— HEIGHMORE, .

This I take to be the Perſon mentioned by *Wood* (Ath. *Vol.* II. *p.* 590.) who being wholly ſilent as to the Matter of his *Ejection*, I forbear to give any further Account of him.

—— DOUCH, A. B.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 710. There was one *John Douch* of this Houſe, who took his *Bachelour's Degree*, and hath a Sermon extant; whom I take to be the *ſame* Perſon with this Mr. *Douch*: But *Wood* ſaith nothing of his *Ejection*.

PHINEAS JACKSON.

JOSEPH JACKSON.

EDMOND YOUNG.

WILLIAM BIMAR.

WILLIAM HODGES.

WILLIAM THOMAS.

THOMAS BRYAN.

RICHARD STEPHENS.

HENRY JACKSON.

SAMUEL JACKSON.

—— BOX,

—— WALKER.

—— FRENCH.

—— HAWES.

The Viſitors had Choſen into this College by the latter End of 1649, *Six Fellows* and *Scholars*; and by the latter End of 1650, *Six more*: which may ſerve to ground ſome ſort of Conjecture concerning the Number of thoſe who had been *Ejected*.

UNIVERSITY.

THOMAS WALKER, D. D. *Maſterſhip*, *Canonry-Reſid.* And *Prebend* of *Hitton*, In the *Ch. of Weſt.* Wood, Ann. L. 1. p. 392. L. 2. p. 60. Ath. Vol. I. p. 676.

He was Originally of *St. John's College*, and was Elected to this Headſhip, *Aug.* 21, 1632. In *Nov.* 1647, he was ſummoned before the Parliament for Diſclaiming the Viſitation, and *Ejected July* 10, 1648. The 31ſt of the ſame Month, in 1660, he was *Reſtored* to the *Maſterſhip*, by the King's Commiſſioners; and was, no doubt, the ſame Year *Re-poſſeſſed* of his *Canonry* and *Prebend*. The Day that he was *Turned out* of his College, *Joſhua Heyle* was by the Uſurp'd Authority of the Viſitation, ſubſtituted in his room. Dr. *Walker* Died in the Year 1665; and was, ſaith *Lloyd*, Related to Archbiſhop *Laud*, one of his *Executors*, a Deſerving, Modeſt Man, and a *Great Sufferer*. Mem. p. 142. who however miſtook his Chriſtian Name.

THOMAS RATCLIFFE, A. M. *Fellowſhip.*

He was Elected *Dec.* 27, 1613, Turned out *Oct.* 17, 1648, and lived to be *Reſtored* in 1660. Into his Fellowſhip, the *ſame Day* that he was Diſpoſſeſs'd, was thruſt *John Wakeley*, who in the *College-Regiſter* is called A. M. But the Viſitors not giving him that Title, it is to be queſtion'd whether he ever was ſo. Mr. *Ratcliff*'s Fellowſhip was declared Void for *Non-Appearance*; he being in *London* at the Time of the Viſitation.

JOHN

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JOHN ELMHURST, A. M. *Fellowship.*
He had been *Elected* to this *Fellowship*, *May* 21, 1621; and having been abſent from the College long before the *Viſitation*, upon a ſmall Cure; the Viſitors were it ſeems ſo merciful, as to tarry for his Submiſſion until *May* 29, 1651; at which Time they *Ejected* him, and gave his *Fellowſhip* the ſame Day to *William Offley* an *Under-Graduate*.

ABRAHAM WOODHEAD, A. M. *Fellowſhip.*
He was a *Native* of the *County* of *York*, and became *Fellow* of this *Houſe April* 27, 1633. In 1641, he was one of the *Proctors* of the *Univerſity*; afterwards he Travelled into *France* and *Italy*, and returning into *England*, was for *Non-Appearance* (he being at that Time in *London*) turned out of his *Fellowſhip* by the *Viſitors*, *October* 17, 1648; and the ſame Day *George Gale* was put into his Place. After which he lived ſome time in *London*, was ſupported by *George* Duke of *Buckingham*, and after by the Lord *Capell*: To the former of which he had taught the Mathematicks at *Rome*, and to the latter in *England*. In 1660, he was reſtored to his *Fellowſhip*, but having changed his Religion, he tarried a very little while in the College; and getting Leave of the Society to Travel, with the Allowance of Twenty Pounds a Year, he retired to *Hogſden* near *London*, where he lived in ſo much Secrecy and Concealment, that but One only of all the Society, knew any other, than that he was Abroad in his Travels. In that Retirement he became a Champion for the *Romiſh Religion*, and died there in 1678. Notwithſtanding he is one of the Blemiſhes of this Liſt, he muſt be owned to have been a Man of *very great Parts and Learning.*

Wood, Ath. *Vol.* II. *p.* 433.

The many Things which he hath wrote in Defence of it, ſee in Wood.

HENRY WATKINS, A. M. *Fellowſhip.*
He was *Elected* to this *Fellowſhip Auguſt* 10, 1635; was one of thoſe appointed to Preach before his Majeſty King *Charles* I. whilſt that unhappy Prince reſided in this Univerſity; and in 1647, had his Grace to be *Bachellour* of *Divinity* when ever he pleaſed. *May* 22, 1648, he was turned out of his *Fellowſhip*, and *Extrael Tongue*, A. B. was put into it the Fourteenth of *July* following.

Wood, Ath. *Vol.* II. *p.* 501.

OBADIAH WALKER, A. M. *Fellowſhip.*
He became *Fellow* the ſame Day with Mr. *Watkins*. During the Civil War he was one of the *Standing extraordinary Delegates* of this Univerſity for Publick Buſineſs, and one of the Preachers before the Court at *Oxford*; for which laſt Service the Convocation granted him his Grace for *Bachelour* of *Divinity*, when ever he ſhould think fit to take it. As he was made *Fellow*, ſo he was Expelled the ſame Day with Mr. *Watkins*; but his Succeſſor *William Woodward*, A. B. was not Admitted till the 17th of *July* that Year. In 1660, he was Reſtored to his Fellowſhip, and having been Pupil to Mr. *Woodhead* before-mentioned, the Publiſher of ſeveral of his Books, and the Perſon who had the Poſſeſſion of his Manuſcripts after his Death, ſo he was himſelf a *Roman Catholick*, was the famous *Turn-coat-Maſter* of the College in King *James* his Reign, and is another Scandal to this Liſt.

Wood, Ath. *Vol.* II. *p.* 518

WILLIAM RICHARDSON, A. M. *Fellowſhip.*
He became *Fellow* *Auguſt* 16, 1641. When the *Oxford Viſitation* came on, he had been a long Time abſent (as is before ſaid of Mr. *Elmhurſt*) on a ſmall Cure; and ſo was not Diſpoſſeſſed of his Fellowſhip, until the ſame Day that Mr. *Elmhurſt* was: At which Time *Thomas Thornton*, A. B. was immediately put into his Place. The Reaſon alledged for turning him out, was his refuſing the Engagement. I take it for granted, that he had not before ſwallowed the Covenant, becauſe then 'tis probable he would have ſubmitted to the Viſitation.
The Seventh *Fellow* was *Richard Waſhington*, B. D. He had been formerly *Fellow* of this Houſe, became *Provoſt* of the College near *Dublin*, and returning to *Oxford*, upon the breaking out of the *Iriſh Rebellion*, was (*September* 23, 1644) Re-elected by this Society for his Subſiſtence. In Requital for this generous Act of the College, he afterwards deſerted them, and was the ſingle *Fellow* of this Houſe who ſubmitted to the Uſurpers. The Eighth *Fellowſhip* was Vacant at the Time of the *Viſitation*; nor were there any more in the College at that Time; but their Number is ſince increaſed.

THOMAS SYLVESTER, A. B. *Scholarſhip.*
He had one of the *Leiceſter Scholarſhips*; was Elected to it *July* 15, 1643, and Ejected *May* 16, 1647.

THOMAS DALE, . *Scholarſhip.*
He was of conſiderable Standing, having been Matriculated in the Univerſity *June* 18, * 1630; and Ejected *Auguſt* 1, 1648. The 18th of *October* following *Matth. Mot*, an *Under-Graduate*, was thruſt into his Place; which was one of *Gunſley's Scholarſhips*.

* Unleſs it be miſtaken for 1640.

RICHARD GOLDWELL, . *Scholarſhip.*
He had been Matriculated *May* 13, 1640, and conſequently was above Maſter's Standing; but whether he had taken his Degrees or not, I cannot tell. He was Ejected the ſame Day with Mr. *Dale*, and was the other of *Gunſley's Scholars*: Who was his Succeſſor I know not, unleſs it were *Matth. Bee.*

WILLIAM BANKS, A. M. *Scholarſhip.*
He was Elected into it *March* 26, 1640. The Day of his *Ejection* doth not appear; but one *Peter Adams* an *Under-Graduate*, was thruſt into his Scholarſhip *Jan.* 15, 1649. He had one of *Freeſtone's Scholarſhips.*

JOHN DOUGHTY, A. M. *Scholarſhip.*
He had another of *Freeſtone's Scholarſhips*, to which he was Elected *September* 30, 1639. He was Ejected *October* 22, 1648; and the 24th of *January* 1649, his Scholarſhip was beſtowed on *Stafford Leventhorp* an *Under-Graduate.*

RICHARD HOWSON, . *Scholarſhip.*
He had the other of *Freeſtone's* Scholarſhips; was *Elected* to it *April* 17, 1644, and *Ejected October* 17, 1648: That ſelf-ſame Day in the following Year, *Steph. Geree* was ſubſtituted in his room.

RICHARD

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RICHARD BROOKES, A. M. *Scholarship.*

He had *Hunt's* Scholarſhip, to which he had been Elected *March* 26, 1640. I do not find the Day of his *Expulſion*; but *October* 26, 1648, his Scholarſhip was given to *John Chamberlain* an *Under-Graduate.*

ROBERT YOUNG, *A. M. *Scholarſhip.*

*In 1647, when he had his Grace to be Maſter, it is ſaid in the Act for that purpoſe, Qui impoſterum Academiæ, & omnium ſpoliatoris, tabbet variolinari] plauſibilis affectat Ornamenti, quàm acelpiat.

He had *Paine's* Scholarſhip, and had been Elected to it *March* 16, 1640. He was *Expelled* the firſt of *Auguſt* 1648. *October* the 26th following his Scholarſhip was filled with *Charles Peard* an *Under-Graduate.*

JOHN DAY, L. L. B. *Scholarſhip.* He was Elected to *Brown's* Scholarſhip, *January* 11, 1642, and *Expelled* the ſame Day with Mr. *Young. Richard Hentelorn*, an *Under-Graduate*, was put into his Place *October* 17th next following.

*Whoſe this Scholarſhip happened at that Time to be vacant.

* ——— ——— , . *Scholarſhip.*

This was *Heron's* Scholarſhip, but the Name of the Perſon that was turned out of it doth not appear: It was filled with *George Woodward* an *Under-Graduate*, *June* 16, 1649.

Who had been Elected May 20, 1644.

There were Ejected alſo from this College *John Stone* the *Bible-Clerk* (the Nature of which Office, that is, whether it belongs to the Foundation and Conſtitution of the College, ſo as to be of a Freehold like the Scholarſhips, I know not) and *Walter James*: But what Place this laſt had, or whether any, I cannot tell. He was Expelled *May* 22, 1648; in 1655, became M. D. at *Padua*; and the Year following was Incorporated in the ſame Degree in this *Univerſity*.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 791.

There was at that Time (tho' their Number is now encreaſed) but one Scholarſhip more in this College, which was a *Leiceſter* one, and Poſſeſs'd by one *John Walker*; who was alſo Expelled; but he afterwards ſubmitted, and was reſtored to Favour. He was the only Scholar of them all who kept in: So that of this whole Foundation, the Viſitors left but Two remaining. And I muſt add, that of all the Succeſſors which they put in, Two only were Originally of the College; the reſt being Strangers and Foreigners.

I muſt here ſubjoin, for the Honour of this College, that as the Viſitors choſe Forty Three *Delegates* to aſſiſt them in the Bleſſed Work of *Informing, Plundering* and *Robbing*; ſo there could not be found one ſingle Perſon of all this Houſe, who would undertake that infamous Employment; until *Ezr. Tongue*, who ſucceeded on the *Ejection* of Mr. *Watkins*, had taken his Maſter's Degree, and became one of that Scandalous Number.

W A D H A M.

JOHN PITT, D. D. *Wardenſhip*, And *Chardſtock*, V. in *Dorſetſhire*. . . . .

Wood, Ant. L. L. p. 356, 403 L. 2. p. 321, 326.

He had been one of the Original *Fellows* of this Houſe, was nominated by the Lady *Dorothy* her ſelf; was Elected to the Wardenſhip *April* 16, 1642, and Admitted the 25th of the ſame Month: But the Confuſions allowed him very little Enjoyment of that Promotion; for when the Viſitation of Deſolation was marching round the Univerſity, this worthy Perſon ſhared in the common Calamity: And *March* 3, 1647, was, by the Committee, voted out of his *Headſhip*: The 21ſt of the ſame Month I find him under the Inquiſition at *Oxford*; but he was very Refractory, and gave them juſt ſuch Satisfaction as they deſerved (that is, none at all) to thoſe Queſtions which they aſked him. *April* 16, 1648, when the *Chancellor* in Perſon attended by the Dragoons of the Gown and the Garriſon (the Viſitors and the Soldiers) walked the Grand Round, he was actually Diſpoſſeſſed of the *Wardenſhip* and *Lodgings*; and *John Wilkins* was at the ſame Time put in Poſſeſſion of them both, and continued to hold them after he was Married, in direct Oppoſition to the Statutes of the Houſe. As for his *Vicaridge*, he was not only Diſpoſſeſſed of it, but was Plundered of his Houſhold-Goods and Books; and his Eſtate was put under Sequeſtration. There was one Circumſtance, which did in a peculiar Manner add to the ſharpneſs of his Sufferings, but for certain Reaſons I forbear to relate it. He died not long after his *Ejection*.

Some where in Somerſetſhire, as I have been informed.

TRISTRAM SUGGE, D. D. *Fellowſhip.*

He was Born at *Yeovill* in *Somerſetſhire*; after wards he became *Fellow* of this Houſe, was *Metaphyſick Reader*, and *Proctor* of this Univerſity: In 1646, he was created (among ſeveral other Loyaliſts and Sufferers) *Doctor of Divinity*; and *October* 11, 1648, was *Expelled* by the *Viſitors*; after which he *ſuffered much* in thoſe *interrupted Times for his Loyalty*. In 1660, he was Reſtored to his *Fellowſhip*, but died at the College before that Year expired. *He was eſteemed, by all that knew him, a Profound Philoſopher and Divine; and very fit to Puliſh what he had writ of thoſe Subjects*; but at the Time of his Death, his Papers, as it ſeems, fell into ſuch Hands, as were not like to make them Publick.

Wood, Ant. L. 1. p. 418. Ath. Vol. II. p. 739.

See a Note at Dr. Snape in Berks.

——— STRANGEWAYS, . *Fellowſhip.*

One Colonel *Giles Strangeways* of this College (who had ſerved in *Parliament* as a *Knight* for the *County* of *Dorſet*, and was *a moſt Loyal and Worthy Gentleman*) was created Doctor of Laws in 1665. Whether he was the ſame Perſon with this *Sufferer*, I know not; but if ſo, he was of *Melbury-Samford* in *Dorſetſhire*, and died in 1675.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 887.

——— ATKINS, . *Fellowſhip.*

——— MICHAELSON, A. B. *Scholarſhip.*

JOHN DINGLE, . *Scholarſhip.* And St. *Cuthbert* in *Cornwall*, ...

He was an *Excellent Scholar*, and commonly known in the *Univerſity* by the *Name* of the *Courſer Dingle*; that way of *managing Diſputations* being then common in this *Univerſity*. He was the *laſt Perſon* that *read the Common-Lecture* in this *College*; and that alone was ſufficient to bring him under the Diſpleaſure of the *Viſitors*, which he felt accordingly. It was after his *Ejection*, as I preſume, that he obtained the *Living* of

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of St. *Cuthbert*; whither the Malice of the *Party* alſo *followed him*, and *ſuffered* him *not to enjoy* that *Benefice*.

LIONEL PINE, . *Fellowſhip.* I am ſure he was of the *Foundation*, and *Expelled*: And I have ſome Reaſon to think, that he was not only *Fellow*, but it may be the *Senior Fellow* at that Time.

——— THOMAS, A. B. *Scholarſhip.* I gueſs by his *Degree*, that he was not more than *Scholar*.

* *I take this to be the Perſon, who in* Oxon. Lachr. *is (as I conceive) miſprinted* Daker.

——— * BAKER, A. B. *Scholarſhip.* I judge, for the ſame Reaſon, that this Gentleman alſo was no more than a *Scholar*.

——— HUES, . Whether he was *Fellow*, or only *Scholar*, I know not; that he was on the *Foundation*, and *Expelled* by the *Viſitors*, I am ſatisfied; becauſe I find his Name in *Oxon. Lachr.* tho' it *occurs* not in the *Regiſter* of the *Viſitation*.

The *following* Perſons alſo were under *Sentence* of *Expulſion*, as appears by the *Viſitors Regiſter*. But having receiv'd no *Informations* from the *College*, I know not who among them might not be on the *Foundation*; much leſs can I diſtinguiſh (among thoſe that were ſo) the † *Fellows* from the *Scholars*; or ſay, who of them did *after ſubmit* and *keep their Places*, or who were *utterly Ejected*.

† *I only gueſs that 4 or 5 of the firſt named were Fellows.*

THOMAS COWARD, .
RICHARD POTTER, .
THOMAS PEWE, .
JOHN TREGMOE, .
GEORGE DAVENANT, .
EDWARD DAVENANT, .
—— BARTER, .
—— ESCOTE, .
—— HALL, .
—— GERMYN, .
—— GIFFORD, A. B.
—— GOODRIDGE, .
—— SKYWIFFE, A. B.
—— MANING, .
—— MERLAINE, .
—— PHILLIPS, .
—— SHEPPARD, .
—— TUCKER, .

GEORGE ASHWELL, . He is mentioned by *Wood* as one of the Writers of this *College*; that Author being wholly ſilent as to any thing of his *Ejection*; it may be he was one of thoſe who *ſubmitted*, but *Quære*. He was afterwards *Rector* of *Hanwell* near *Banbury*. Ant. L. 2. *p.* 228. *I find one Mr.* Ashwell *mentioned, either as* Sequeſter'd *from a Living, or* Ejected *from this* University. *Quære if the ſame.* Heylin's Life, *p.* 132.

HAMLET PULLESTON, . He was doubtleſs the Perſon mentioned by *Wood* in the Second Volume of his *Athenæ*, p. 177; but it not appearing there, that he was *utterly Diſpoſſeſſed* (inſtead of it the contrary indeed ſeems to be *intimated*) and having no other Reaſon to think him *Expelled*, than barely that I find his Name in the *Viſitors Regiſter*, I ſuppoſe he was one of thoſe who *afterwards ſubmitted*, and therefore proſecute the Account of him no further.

There were choſen into this *College* by the Viſitors, in the Years 1648, and 1649, no leſs than Twenty Two *Fellows and Scholars*; which ſeems to make it plain, that Ten or Twelve at leaſt of *thoſe laſt mentioned* were *wholly Ejected*, and *never Re-admitted to Favour*.

It will, I preſume, be needleſs to obſerve, that the *Fellowſhips* in this *Houſe* (and it may be ſome few *Scholarſhips* in other *Houſes*) are not properly Freeholds, becauſe they are ſtinted to a certain Term of Years.

I ſhall here beg Leave to ſubjoin *Edmund Garton* (who had been *Fellow* of St. *John's College*, and was created *Bacchelour* of *Phyſick* in 1647) the *ſuperior Beadle* of *Arts* and *Phyſick*; who was *Diſpoſſeſſed* of that Place by the *Viſitors*: After which he went to *London*, lived there in a *Sharking Condition*, *and wrote trite Things merely to get Bread to ſuſtain him and his Wife*. He was Rector'd in 1660, died in 1666, and was altogether unworthy to be mentioned (being a very Idle, Vain, and Looſe Fellow) but for the ſake of his Place, which is much better than any *Fellowſhip* in the Univerſity, and ſeldom fill'd but by a *Maſter* of *Arts*. *Wood*, Ath. Vol. II. *p.* 771. The Particulars of which ſee in Wood

I have already mention'd another of the *Beadles* under *Merton-College*; and think that the Viſitors turned out at leaſt Five of the Six: But whether any of the reſt had been * *Scholars*, and ſo might *claim a Place in this Liſt*, I do not certainly know. *Quære*. *Wood*, Ant. L. 1. *p.* 491 * *As it is moſt probable one more of them had.*

THIS is the beſt Account that the Informations which I have hitherto receiv'd, enable me to give of the *Ravages* made in the Univerſity of *Oxford*. I am ſenſible 'tis a very imperfect one; but until I can obtain ſome further Notices, I muſt be forced to content my ſelf with making the following *Computation* (which is in it ſelf likewiſe, and for the ſame Reaſons, far enough from being exact) in order to come to any tolerable Reſolution, concerning the Number of thoſe who were turned out of this Univerſity.

I have before ſuggeſted the *Difficulties* I labour under in this Matter, notwithſtanding the *Viſitors Regiſter* happen'd to be preſerv'd: And the only Method I can think of to extricate my ſelf in ſome meaſure from them, is to compare the *Tranſcript* of that *Regiſter* with the *Liſts* of thoſe *Colleges*, of which I have any Accounts that are tolerably Perfect; and by that Means to make a Computation, what *Proportion* thoſe mentioned in the *Viſitors Regiſter*, who were *not on the Foundations*, might bear to *thoſe who were either Fellows or Scholars* of the ſeveral *Houſes*. And beſides this, the ſeveral *Elections* which the Viſitors made, and the Numbers of the Perſons whom they choſe into the reſpective Houſes, will in *In a* Note of Mr. Middleton of All-Souls College, *which firſt.*

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some measure make it appear, *How many* were *Totally cast out* of their Fellowships, *&c.*

For these Ends it will be requisite in the first place to set down the *Sum Total* of those who were *Ejected*, both according to the Account which *Wood* gives of them, and as the *Visitors* own *Register* represents it. From the *Former* it appears, that by *July* 1648, the *Committee of London* for *the Reformation of the University* (whole Executioners the Visitors at *Oxford* were) had Voted out 334 at one time; 46 at another; 180 at a Third, and 22 at a Fourth time: All, as I understand it, *exclusive* of one another. To which if we add some of the *Canons* of *Christ-Church*, and several *Heads* of *Houses* who are not included in that Account, to the Number of at least 15, the *Sum Total* will amount to 597. And *Wood* adds, (which is very remarkable) that he finds the *Visitors* did afterwards faithfully *execute* these Orders of the *Committee* upon Most of them.

Wood, Ant. L. 1. p. 409, 410, 412.

Ibid. p. 411, 412.

As to their *own Register*, according to that Extract of it which I have receiv'd, the *Sum Total* of the Expulsions (excluding the *Canons* and *Heads* before-mentioned, some *Duplicates* which I apprehend are in the *Extract*, and *All the College-Servants*) amounts to about 577. To which we may add about 15 of those mentioned in *Oxon.* * *Lachryme*, whose Names I do not meet with in the Register. And if to these we also joyn the 15 *Heads*, *Canons*, *&c.* the whole will make about 607. This Variation of the *Two Accounts*, may possibly be occasion'd by the Visitors Expelling some few, for which it may be, the *Committee* did not give them *express Orders*; or at least, those *Orders* do not appear in *Wood*. To this I must add, that there are several Omissions in the Register (besides those which I have ventur'd to Supply out of *Oxon. Lachryme*) particularly at *Christ-Church*, *Corpus Christi*, and *University-Colleges*: In the Former of which I have discover'd no less than *Six* omitted, who I otherwise find were *wholly* Ejected, and that too from the Foundation. In the *Second*, though the Register mentions *Three* that were not on the Foundation, yet all of them put together, fall *Three* short of those Foundation-Men, who by other Informations, I perceive were *wholly Dispossessed*. The same I find likewise at the *Left* of these *Colleges*; where the Register mentions but 13 in all: Whereas I am assured, that there were no less than 18 of that *House* Expelled *wholly* from their Fellowships and Scholarships. Nor do I find in any one *College*, that there were *fewer* Ejected than what the Register mentions. So that 'tis plain there were more than 607 under Sentence of Expulsion. And because I will make as *modest* a Demand as I can, let it be said, that there were but Two more in each *College*, one with another, (and that, I am sure, the Computation from *C. C. C.* and *University-College* do sufficiently bear me out in) which being 36, will bring the Whole to 643; or, to make it a Round Number, 640.

* *If that may be allowed to be part the Register. Or it may be some more mentioned, might be some way or other Turn'd out before the Visitation came on: Some Instances of which there are in* Exeter, Jesus, *and* Lincoln-*College.*

But now the first great *Quære* is, *How many* of these were *On the Foundation*, and How many *not*. In answer to which, I must first observe to the *Reader*, that 'tis not very probable, many *Gentlemen-Commoners*, *Commoners*, or others (who had no Places to detain them) would Tarry at *Oxford* in those Times of *Confusion*; when they could not to any tolerable Advantage, follow their Studies on one hand; and on the other, must expect to be Harrass'd and Abus'd by the Visitors. Add to this, that in several of the *Largest Colleges*, as *All-Souls*, *Magdalen*, *New-College* and *Corpus-Christi*, no *Commoners*, or others, save a few *Gentlemen-Commoners*, are Admitted. So that from this Consideration it seems probable, that abundantly the *Greater Part* of those mentioned in the *Register*, were *Fellows* and *Scholars* of *Houses*. But to come to *Particulars* in the best manner that I can, by comparing what I find in the *Register*, with the *Lists* of those *Colleges*, from which I have receiv'd the *most perfect Accounts*: At *C. C. C.* out of *Thirty nine* mentioned by the *Register*, *Three only* were *not of the Foundation*. At *Exeter* there were about *Eight* out of *Twenty*: At *Balliol* there were about *Seven* or *Eight* out of the *same Number*: At *Oriel* about *Six* out of *Eighteen* (but in this *College* they are Expressly taken notice of by the *Register* it self, as *not on the Foundation*;) And at *University-College* not one. So that the *greatest Proportion* of *Non-Foundation-Men* to those of the *Society*, is something more than *One Third*; the others a *Third*, a *Seventh*, and the *Least* not so much as an *Eighteenth* (for *Eighteen* were Ejected out of *University-College*:) Now betwixt these, I think it will be a very fair Cut (especially considering, as is before intimated, that in the *Largest Colleges* there were *no Commoners*) to say that generally there were not above a *Fifth* of those *Ejected*, which were *Non-Foundation-Men*. And if this be allowed, the Number of *Fellows* and *Scholars* actually Voted out by the Committee and Visitors, and so under Sentence of *Expulsion*, was 512; or to bring this also to a *Round Number* (if I shall not be thought to have taken More than my Due, because I am so ready to Part with it on all occasions) say there were 500.

The 5th of 640, *being* 128.

But then the Second and Greatest Difficulty is, to Determine *How many* of these Submitted and made their *Peace* before the *Dire Sentence* was in Fact Executed upon them: For as to those who got themselves Re-admitted after they had been *Actually Dispossessed*, I have some Reasons to think they were *so very few*, that they are not worth taking notice of. And here we must again go to a Computation. Now, as to those Colleges, of which I have the most perfect Accounts; In *Corpus Christi* I do not find One submitted (unless *Mr. Bogan* may be deem'd such an one,) nor in *Baliol-College*, nor *University*. In *Exeter* One did; but in *Oriel* Seven out of Twelve, were Restored. However, this was after they had been * *Actually Dispossessed*; and *these* were *Re-admitted*, some sooner, some later, betwixt the Years 1648, and 1660. So that in some *Colleges* (which according to this Account, were by far the most, even no less than *Three* to *One*) *None at all* submitting; and in Another but *One* in *Twelve*; but in the *Other*, somewhat more than *Half* (who notwithstanding were *some Years* at least, I mean several of them, out of their Places, and so in great Part *Sufferers*) I think it will be more than a *generous Offer* to go *Halves* again, and cut the *greatest of these* in two (since there are *four* to *one*, in which *none*, or *next to none*, submitted) and say, that of this 500, one *4th* made their *Peace*; and then the Number of Fellows and Scholars Totally deprived, will be 375.

* *Which is the only Instance of the kind (save a single Person or two) that I have yet been able to discover in the* Whole *University.*

But there is yet Another Ground for Conjecture in this same Matter, and that is, the Number of those *Elected* into the *several Colleges* by the Visitors (which also appears on their *Register*) and which therefore may well be presumed, to have *succeeded* in the *Places of Ejected Loyalists*: Of which, besides this *reasonable Presumption*, there is also *Plain Evidence*: For within the Compass of the *first Two Years* (*viz.* 1648, and 1649) when the Visitation raged most, the Elections are of 8, 10, 12, 16 at a time; and several Elections within a Month and Two Months, *&c.* one of another, in the *same Year*, and in the *same Colleges*. And some such also there are in the Year 1650; particularly of *Poft-Masters* at *Merton-College*, and *Fellows* at *New-College*.

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College. Now the whole Number *Ejected* by the Viſitors (excluding *Choriſters*, *College-Servants*, &c. for even *thoſe* they condeſcended to Expel) was about 396, of which 'tis manifeſt from the *manner* of their *Electing* (before hinted at) 393 were into the Places of ſuch as had been Expell'd. And therefore 'tis *probable* that the *Remaining Three* were of the *ſame nature*; ſaving that they might poſſibly Fill up among them ſome *Regular Vacancies*. But then conſidering that in thoſe *Conſultions* the *Livings* in the Country were *Sequeſtred* as faſt as they were *filled up* with *Honeſt Men* (and therefore 'tis probable not many would Quit the *Certainty* of a *Fellowſhip* for one of them) conſidering that the *College Rights* of *Preſenting* were Uſurped alſo; and that *few Honeſt Men* could get *Patrons* to Preſent them (the *Aſſociations* of *Epiſcopal Lay men* being in like manner Invaded) and conſidering further, that *thoſe* were *no Times to Marry*, eſpecially when an *Honeſt Man* could hardly get, and more hardly keep a *Living* to *Maintain a Family*. Add to all this, that the *Regiſter* in Four or Five Inſtances taking notice of ſuch *Regular Vacancies*; it ſeems probable, that had there been very many more of them, *They alſo* would have been taken notice of. Upon all theſe *Conſiderations*, I ſay, it ſeems very *reaſonable* to believe, that *few* or no Places became *regularly Void*, any other way than by *Death*; ſaving that ſome *few Vacancies* might be occaſioned by the *Preferment*, or *Reſignation* of ſome of thoſe, whom the Viſitors *themſelves* had Choſen in not *long before*: For abundantly the *Greater Part* of *thoſe* Elections were made in the Years 1648, and 1649; after which time, as 'tis obvious to imagine that the Viſitors would leave the *Colleges* to *make their own Elections*, when they had thus *New-modelled* them to their Minds (only *now* and *then* turning out a *Melancholy Malignant*, who had been as yet Left among them) ſo in Fact it ſeems to be intimated from *hence*, that tho' it appears by the *Regiſter*, they continued Sitting till at leaſt 1656, yet in very *many Colleges* I do not find, that they made any Elections after 1649. And as to thoſe *Colleges*, where they *do Appear* to have put in any themſelves after *That time*; I am aſſured from ſome of them, that it was in the *Places* of *Ejected Loyaliſts*, and I gueſs the ſame of *ſome others*; becauſe the *Elections* of this kind, which I meet with on the *Regiſter*, were *fewer* than the *Ordinary Vacancies* of the *College* would certainly *require*. In St. *John's College*, for Inſtance, it doth not appear by the Regiſter, that the *Viſitors themſelves* put in more than *Three*, from 1650, to 1656. And what could be the Reaſon, why the Viſitors ſhould Fill up a Regular Vacancy (if theſe had been ſuch) *Now and Then*, and not *Always*? So that doubtleſs thoſe more Sparing Elections alſo of the Viſitors after 1649, were made into the Places of thoſe who had been Ejected: And I am the rather confirmed in this Opinion, becauſe the Elections thus Sparingly made after 1649, Agree ſo nearly with the *Perfect Account*, which I have *received* of the Expulſions in ſome of the *Colleges*. Upon the whole then, I think it will be a very Handſome Conceſſion, if I ſhould allow, that Forty of the Vacancies filled up by the *Viſitors themſelves*, had been Regularly made; eſpecially when it is obſerved, that Moſt of their Elections were in the Compaſs of Two Years; and that I find by *Wood*, and by ſome other Notices of my own, that what ever Vacancies had been Occaſioned by the Conſultions, and the *Siege*, had been filled up by the Reſpective Societies, at what time the Viſitation Commene'd. By this Allowance then, the Number of Elections made by the Viſitors, into the Places of ſuch as had been *Utterly expelled* by them, will be Reduc'd to 356.

Antiq. Oxon.

But then, to *Counterbalance* this, it muſt be known, that either the Viſitors *themſelves* choſe many, who are not *mentioned in the Regiſter*, or elſe when they had put a Majority of their own Party into a *College*, they then allow'd them to Fill up *ſeveral Places*, which They, viz. the Viſitors *themſelves*, had made Vacant by Expulſion. For in *C. C. C.* there were Forty two *Places Vacated*, as I am aſſur'd, by Ejection; Whereas there appear but Thirty eight Elections on the Viſitors Regiſter. So at *All-Souls College* the *Regiſter* mentions but Thirty Elections; whereas I am informed, that the Viſitors made no leſs than Forty four *there*, during the Courſe of their Seſſion. Thus likewiſe at *Magdalen-College* I do not find by their Regiſter above Two Fellows, and Nineteen Demies Elected by the Viſitors: Whereas there were no leſs than Seventeen Fellows, and Eight Demies, who liv'd to return to the *College* in 1660: And yet every one muſt readily grant, that Thoſe could not be the one Half of what had been Totally *Ejected*. So that there cannot be *fewer* than Thirty Omiſſions in this Single *College*. As for *Exeter*, *Oriel*, and *Baliol-Colleges*, the *Elections* which appear on the *Regiſter*, agree pretty well with a certain Account which I have of the Expulſions made by them: Only I muſt add, that at *Exeter-College* the Viſitors had a Contrivance to keep Two Fellowſhips void (and Order'd Four more to be kept ſo when they ſhould Fall) to pay the *College Debts*. And if they took the Liberty to do the *ſame* in *other Colleges*, this will prove *Another Reaſon*, why the *Elections* which are mention'd in the Regiſter, do not Equal the Expulſions which the Viſitors made. But then, on the other hand, it muſt not be conceal'd, that in ſome Colleges the Elections made by the Viſitors *exceed* the Certain Account I have of the Expulſions: However, they do not *exceed* in ſuch *Degrees* (by a vaſt deal) as the Regiſter comes ſhort of, what I am aſſur'd of in other *Colleges*.

The Reaſons why the Elections at University-College *exceeded the* Expulſions, *are Peculiar, too long to be here mentioned, and do no way at all Affect this Argument.*

Add to this, that not above One or Two of all the Ejected *Heads* are mention'd in the *Regiſter*; probably becauſe the *Chancellour in Perſon* Exeouted the Orders of the *Committee* upon them; in which the Viſitors ſeem'd rather to be Attendants than Principals.

Upon the Whole therefore, I preſume, I may very well be allow'd to Re-call the Forty which I juſt now Diſcounted for *Regular Vacancies*, and to Add Ten more to them (which, I think, is a very Modeſt Demand) ſince I can ſhew near Forty of them at *Magdalen-College*, and among the Ejected Heads; and ſo, according to this Computation, the whole Number of the *Fellows*, *Scholars*, *Chaplains*, &c. Ejected out of their *ſeveral Places* in *Oxford*, will amount to *Four Hundred and ſix*; or, to make it as Low as poſſible, let it be ſaid, they were only *Four Hundred*; and I ſhould think, I am very much within Compaſs.

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I muſt here add, that (as it appears in the Caſe of *Oriel-College*) ſome of thoſe whom I have here *Diſcounted*, were *Tears* out of their Fellowſhips, others that Submitted, were for ſome time *Harraſs'd* and *Teiz'd* by the Viſitors, and ſome of the *Commoners* had probably Exhibitions: So that though I am willing to ſay, there were but Four Hundred Totally Ejected out of *Fellowſhips*, *Scholarſhips*, &c. yet *Theſe others* were much greater *Sufferers* than very many of thoſe Recounted in the *Abridgment*: And could I diſtinguiſh them, they ought to have a Place in the *Appendix*, among the *Curates*, *School-maſters*, and other *Sufferers not formally Sequeſtred*: And, it may be, not leſs than *an Hundred and fifty* of them would go Thither.

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CAMBRIDGE.

The PROFESSORS.

SAMUEL COLLINS, D. D. *Regius-Profeſſorſhip* of *Divinity*.
See *King's-College*.

SAMUEL WARD, D. D. *Margaret-Profeſſorſhip* of *Divinity*.

See *Sidney-Suſſex-College*.

RICHARD HOLDSWORTH, D. D. *Margaret-Profeſſorſhip*.

See *Worceſter-Cathedral*.

Querel. Cantab. *p.* 8. 9. *See what is immediately ſubjoined to thoſe Profeſſors.*

——— ———, L. L. D. *Profeſſorſhip* of *Laws*.

I find him *Plunder'd* and *Impriſon'd*; which is all the Reaſon I have to think that he was alſo *Ejected*. *Quare*.

THOMAS THORNTON, B. D. the *Logick-Lecture*.

See St. *John's College*.

The *King's Greek Profeſſor* muſt have been either *James Newport*, *Fellow* of *Trinity College*, or *Ralph Widdrington*, *Fellow* of *Chriſt's-College*; and I judge it was the former of them. The *Arabick Profeſſor* was, as I conjecture, either *Abraham Wheelock*, or *Edmund Caſtell*; and to me it ſeems moſt probable, that it was the former of theſe likewiſe. The *Publick Orator* was *Henry Molle*, *Fellow* of *King's College*, who was choſen in 1639, and continued in that Office till 1650. I judge likewiſe that either *Robert Metcalfe*, D.D. *Fellow* of St. *John's*, or *Ralph Cudworth*, D. D. *Maſter* of *Chriſt's*, muſt have been the *Profeſſor* of the *Hebrew Tongue*; and probably it was the Firſt of them. The King's *Profeſſor* of *Laws* at that Time, I take to have been either *Thomas Merriſon*, L. L. D. *Fellow* of *King's*, or *George Porter*, L. L. D. *Fellow* of *Queen's*; or *Tho. Goad*, L. L. D. *Fellow* of *King's*, or *John Clark*, L. L. D. *Fellow* of *Trinity-Hall*; and perchance it was the Third of theſe. The King's *Profeſſor* of *Phyſick*, was either *John Collins*, M. D. *Fellow* of St. *John's*, or *Ralph Winterton*, M. D. *Fellow* of *King's*. What other *Lecturer*, *Officer*, &c. there are in this Univerſity, I know not. As to thoſe here mention'd, none of them occur among the Ejected *Maſters*, *Fellows*, &c. and if they all held their Fellowſhips together with their ſeveral *Profeſſors Places*, then 'tis probable that none of them were turned out; but if any of them had quitted their Fellowſhips, whilſt they ſtill held their Lectures, then perchance ſome of them might be *Diſpoſſeſſed*; altho' I have not yet met with any Account of it.

Clare-Hall.

THOMAS PASKE, D. D. *Maſterſhip*.
* *Archi-deaconry* of *London*.
Sub-deanery, ... } in the
And } *Church* of
Canonry in the 5th *Preb.* } *Canterbury*.
Prebend of *Uiſkelfe*, in the *Church* of *York*.
Hadam Magna, R. in *Hertfordſhire*,
And
St. *Mary Magdalen Bermondſey*, R. in *Surry*. . . . . }

* *Admitted to it about the Year 1625. at I conjecture.* Merc. Ruſt. *p.* 205. Querel. Cantab. Nenc. Rep. Eccleſ. Vol. I. *p.* 63, 932.

He was Advanced to the *Maſterſhip* of this *Hall* againſt his Will, ſaith *Lloyd*; and it ſeems that he once alſo had the Tender of a *Biſhoprick*, which he refus'd. In 1623, he was *Vice-Chancellour* of this Univerſity. Upon his Ejection from this *Headſhip*, he was ſucceeded by Mr. (after Dr.) *Cudworth*; as *Cudworth* himſelf was, ſometime before the Reſtoration, by Dr. *Theophilus Dillingham*; who having marry'd a Daughter of Dr. *Paske*, the Dr. quitted to him in 1660; upon which the Society Re-electing him, he was continued in the *Government* of this *Hall*. As for Dr. *Paske's* other *Preferments*, I preſume he was Reſtor'd † to them all; though he liv'd but a very little while to enjoy them, as dying ſome time before the 22d of *September* 1662. He was, as the *Querela Cantab.* gives his Character, a Man *Eminent for Learning*, *Prudence*, *Judgment* and *Piety*; and bore his Sufferings under ſome of which he lay Eighteen Years, with great *Chearfulneſs*. And it will perchance be thought no contemptible Evidence of his great Worth, that Three *Biſhops*, Four *Privy-Counſellors*, Two *Judges*, and Three *Doctors* of *Phyſick*, all of which had been his *Pupils* in the Univerſity, came in one Day to pay him a Viſit.

Perſec. Und. *p.* 41. Mem. *p.* 304. *It ſeems plain from* Mr. Newcourt, *that he alſo held the Vicaridge of* Hendon *in* Middleſex. *Quare.*

† *Mr.* Newcourt *ſeems to intimate, they were only the Archdeaconry and the Vicaridge of* Hendon, *p.* 7.

BARNABAS OLEY, B. D. *Fellowſhip*.
And
Great Gransden, V. in *Huntingdonſhire*.

He was turned out of his Fellowſhip by the E. of *M.* for not Reſiding, nor Repairing to *Cambridge upon his Summons*; as the Cauſes of his Ejection are Aſſigned in the *Proceedings* of that Lord. But it will not be difficult to gueſs at the *true* Reaſons of his *Sequeſtration*, when it is known, that he was the Perſon, who had ſome time before led the Party, which convey'd the Plate and Money, gather'd in this Univerſity, to his Majeſty. At the ſame Time that he was turned out of his *Fellowſhip*, he was alſo Plundered. As for his *Vicaridge* of *Gransden*, it was not put under a formal Sentence of *Sequeſtration*, but he *was ſo much Harraſſed and Threaten'd that he was forced to quit it*. He was likewiſe 'diligently 'and particularly ſought for by the Rebels, who 'would willingly have Gratify'd thoſe that would 'have been ſo baſe as to diſcover him. This he 'was inform'd of, and of this he himſelf was ſo 'ſenſible, that he was obliged to change his 'Habit, and did conſtantly appear, as is credi-'bly reported, in a *Cloak and Grey Clothes*. And for *almoſt Seven Years*, as himſelf declar'd to ſome

Apr. 9 1644. *He had been* Proctor of this Univerſity *in the Year* 1635, *and before that*, viz. *in* 1634, Yates.

To his Fellowſhip *ſucceeded one* Pendock.

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Persons yet Alive, *He had not wherewith conveniently to support himself.* During some part of the Wars I find him at *Pontefract-Castle* in *Yorkshire*, where, with some other Loyal and Worthy *Clergymen*, he *Preach'd* to that *Garrison*, whilst it held out for his Majesty. In 1660, he was Reſtor'd to both his *Fellowſhip* and *Vicaridge*; had a *Prebend* in the *Church* of *Worceſter*, and the *Archdeaconry* of *Ely* conferred upon him; the laſt of which he Reſign'd, becauſe out of his *great Humility*, he thought himſelf *not ſufficient to diſcharge the Duty of it.* He died, if I miſtake not, about the Year 1684. *He was a very Learned Man, a profound Divine; and a Perſon as eminent for his Piety and Charity, as any Man in the Church of* England. He gave 100*l.* to *King's-College* in this Univerſity; built a fair *Houſe* on the *Vicaridge* of *Granſden*, and a *School* there; left part of his Eſtate for the * *Augmentation of poor Vicaridges*, and part of his Books to the *ſucceſſive Vicars of North-Gimſton* in *Yorkſhire*. But he was a more eſpecial † *Benefactor* to this *Hall* when it was Re-built; in the *Inſpection* of which Work, and procuring *Benefactions* towards it, his *Application* was *extraordinary*. In a Word, a ‡ very Learned and Excellent Man, who *Perſonally knew him*, hath lately aſſur'd the World, That he was a *Saint-like-Man.*

If I do not miſtake ſome Informations worth 1 have received, he had the Profeſſor-ſhip of Divinity, or at leaſt might have obtain'd one, in or before the Year 1660.

* Dr. Kennet's *Caſe of Impropriations p.* 183, 230. *He alſo gave alſo a* † *very conſiderable ſum to St. Paul's.*

‡ *Life of Dr.* William Hopkins, *prefix'd to his Sermons, p.* 13.

He Publiſhed Dr. Jackſon's Works, *and Mr.* Herbert's Country Parſon; *and prefix'd* Prefaces *of his own to each of them.*

He was Elected Apr. 8. 1644.

——— CARTER, B. D. *Fellowſhip.* He was *ſucceeded* by one *Fowler.*

Sinnet was *during the Troubles,* he *obtained a Right to the* Rectories of Cotesmore in Rutland, *and* Stoke-Brewen *in* Northamptonſhire, *but was kept out of them both, till the* Reſtoration.

PETER GUNNING, A. M. *Fellowſhip.* And *Little St. Mary's,* . in *Cambridge.* . .

He was Son to *Peter Gunning*, Miniſter of *How* in *Kent*, Born there in the Year 1613, *Educated* in this *Hall* under Mr. *Barnabas Oley* juſt now mention'd; and being taken notice of by the whole Univerſity for his *extraordinary Parts and Indefatigable Induſtry*, ſoon became *Fellow* of the *Houſe*. Upon the breaking out of the *Rebellion*, he was very zealous in the Cauſe of his *Majeſty* and the *Church*; and always oppoſed the *Faction* to the very utmoſt of his Power; for which he became in a particular manner the Object of their Fury: And whilſt he was with his Mother (lately then become a Widow) in *Kent*, *he was hunted about, and forced to lie in Woods*; *and at length was Impriſoned, for having aſſiſted ſome Forces belonging to the King at* Tunbridge, *with the Charity he had moved a Neighbouring Congregation to, by Two Sermons.* After this he was ſummoned to *Cambridge* to take the *Covenant*; which peremptorily refuſing to do, he was Diſpoſſeſſed of his *Fellowſhip*; and *ſucceeded* in it by *David Clarkſon*; as *Clarkſon* himſelf afterwards was by his Pupil *John Tillotſon*, then A.B. afterwards Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury*. Upon this Mr. *Gunning* was forced to quit *Cambridge*; but before his going off, he, together with Mr. *Barrow*, Mr. *Ward*, Mr. *Barwick*, and ſome others, drew up a well-penn'd and reſolute *Treatiſe* againſt the *Covenant*, which was afterwards Publiſh'd. In 1644, he betook himſelf, with his Friend Mr. *Barrow*, to his Majeſty's Head-Quarters at *Oxford*; where the generous Dr. *Pink*, then Warden of *New-College*, made them both *Chaplains* of his *Houſe*, to ſubſiſt them. About the ſame Time Mr. *Gunning* became *Curate* alſo of the little *Vicaridge* of *Caſſington* near *Oxford*; at which Place, for about the Space of Two Years, *He endured ſeveral Affronts and Abuſes by the Parliamentarian Soldiers, from* Abendon, *and elſewhere; either by interrupting him with baſe Language, or by pulling him out of the Church.* He ſometimes alſo Preach'd before his *Majeſty* and the *Court*, then at *Oxford*; for which he was Admitted to his *Bachelour of Divinity's Degree* the Day before the Surrender of that Place to the *Parliament*. After this he became Tutor to *Chriſtopher* Lord *Hatton*, as alſo to Sir *Francis Compton*, and inſtilled into both moſt excellent Principles of Loyalty. After this again he was *Chaplain* to Sir *Robert Shirley*; who as a Reward for his great *Worth* and *Learning* (diſcovered more particularly in the ſilencing a *Popiſh Prieſt*, with whom he had *Two* or *Three* ſet *Diſputations*) ſettled on him a Penſion of One Hundred Pounds *per Ann.* for his Life: But his Patron being Impriſoned in the *Tower* for his Loyalty, and dying there, Mr. *Gunning* undertook to hold a conſtant *Congregation* in the *Chapel* at *Exeter-Houſe*; where by his reading the *Engliſh Liturgy, Preaching, &c.* he Aſſerted the *Cauſe* of the *Church* of *England* with great *Pains* and *Courage*, when the Parliament was moſt *Predominant*: Which occaſioned his being often ſent for, and Reproved by *Oliver*; becauſe great Numbers of People flock'd to him. Beſides which, he would alſo 'on the 'Week-days, look out all ſorts of *Sectaries*, and 'diſpute with them openly in their own Congregations. Nor was there any conſiderable *Sect*, 'whether *Preſbyterian, Independent, Anabapiſt, Quaker, Browniſt, Socinian*, &c. but that he 'held with them, ſome Time or other, a *Set* and 'Publick *Diſputation*, in Defence of the *Church* 'of *England*. After the *Reſtoration* he became *Prebendary* of *Canterbury*, D. D. Maſter of C. C. C. in this Univerſity, and ſoon after Maſter of * St. *John's*; *Margaret-Profeſſor* (and upon the Removal of Dr. *Tuckney*) *Regius-Profeſſor* of *Divinity*, *Biſhop* of *Chicheſter*; and at length of *Ely*; in Poſſeſſion of which *See* he died in 1684. He was a Man of great Learning, a profound Divine, and much admir'd by Men of Letters, as well *Foreigners*, as *Engliſhmen*. He was ſuch a *conſtant Preacher* whilſt he continued in *Cambridge*, *and look'd upon as ſo unblamable in his Life and Practice, that his Adverſaries were ſorry they could not faſten the leaſt Spot on him.* He was alſo a Perſon of a moſt Diffuſive Charity; 'For what he had 'not ſpent in his Life-time, by ſupplying Scho'lars at *Cambridge*, by his large Endowments, 'and Bountiful Benefactions in that Place, by 'his great Sums laid out in his *Seat*, as well as 'formerly on his Livings, by his Daily Relieving, 'at his Door, and from his Table, all ſorts of 'Indigent and Diſtreſſed Perſons, and by private'ly ſupplying others with a plentiful Hand, he 'diſpoſed of the Remainder by his laſt *Will* and 'Teſtament, to be laid out for the Augmentation of Poor Vicaridges. In a Word, he was *wholly addicted to his Studies, and the Service of God; and had made* Preaching, *and* doing *all the Good Offices proper to a Biſhop, ſo much his* Delight, *that according to the uſual ſaying*, he died in his Calling.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 177.

Particularly made a great deal of Arguments and Vehemence, preſſing the Univerſity *in a Sermon at St.* Mary's, *to Publiſh a* Proteſtation *againſt the* Covenant, *which was accordingly done.*

Tho' I miſtake not, he had been firſt Reſtor'd *to his* Fellowſhip.

* *In which, (as in the* Regius Profeſſorſhip) *he ſucceeded Dr.* Tuckney, *to whom however, he allowed an* Hundred Pounds a Year. *What he* Wrote *ſee in* Wood.

He gave 500 l. alſo towards the Re-building of St. Paul's.

JOHN HEAVERS, A. M. *Fellowſhip.* He liv'd to be Reſtor'd in 1660, became D. D. *Canon* of *Windſor*, *Fellow* of *Eaton-College*, and dy'd in 1670; was a Benefactor to this *Hall*, and a Man of great Learning, Piety, Liberality, and Charity.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 830

——— FABIAN, A. M. *Fellowſhip.* What became of him afterwards, I am not informed.

——— HICK-

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—— HICKMAN, A. M. *Fellowship.*
Of whom I know nothing more.

—— BING, A. M. *Fellowship.* If I conjecture right, he was afterwards *D.D.*

* *If I mistake not*

—— POTTER, * A. M. *Fellowship.*
He was afterwards D.D. and therefore I guess he survived the *Restoration.* He was succeeded by one *Holcroft*, an *Independent*; who was one of the first that gathered a Congregation of that kind in *Cambridge* (and at last unhappily died *Distracted*) which seems to lay *some Foundation* for a *Conjecture*, that Mr. *Potter* might be *Ejected* by the *Independents*, on the score of the *Engagement*.

Querel. Cantab. *p.* 10, 11.

I must here, once for all, *let the Reader know, that* for the greater Part of *this* Lift of Cambridge, *is taken from One* of the *End* of Querel Cantab. *To which* some Informations *that I have received from this* University. Add a few Names; *and among the rest, this of Mr.* Potter: *But several of the* Presbyterian Stamp (even *some of those likewise who succeeded* Ejected Loyalists) *being afterwards* Turned out *for* Refusing the Engagement, *I am not certain* (my Information being *seldom* Express in that matter;) *but that* Mr. Potter *might be One of them. And, to avoid* Repetition, *if I meet with* any more *who are then* doubtful, *I shall from them make a* Reference to this Note. *Only I must add, that of Any of Those who were* Turned out, *on that* Independent Tell, *had not* Taken the *Covenant*, or Otherwise *before* Sided with, or Submitted *to the* Presbyterians, *then they* properly belong to, *and justly* claim a Place *in this* Lift.

Corpus Christi.

DR. LOVE, the Then *Master* of this *College*, continu'd in *Poſſeſſion*, and was not *Ejected*.

ROBERT TUNSTALL, B.D. *Fellowship.*

† July 19, 1644.

He was *Ejected* by the Earl of *Manchester*, *April* 8, 1644; and † ſucceeded by *Richard Kennet*, a Native of the County of *Kent*. I know nothing more of Mr. *Tunſtall*, but that he was a *Lincolnſhire* Man; and that He, (or one of *both* his Names, and of *this House*) was *Taxer* in the Year 1626.

EDWARD PALGRAVE, B. D. *Fellowſhip.*

† *A Native alſo of the* County of Norfolk.

He was a *Norfolk* Man, was *Ejected* the ſame Day with Mr. *Turſtall*, and ſucceeded by † *Daniel Johnſon*, *July* 25, 1644.

THOMAS BRIGGS, A. M. *Fellowſhip.*

He was alſo of the County of *Norfolk*, and ſucceeded by *John Fairfax*, *Jan.* 14, 1644.

I find alſo Mr. *Daniel Johnſon*, Mr. *Joſiah Lamplugh*, Mr. *Francis Colſer*, Mr. *J. Fairfax*, and Mr. *Richard Kennet* (Three of whom had ſucceeded the Ejected Loyalists above-mentioned) Turned out of this College in the Years 1649, 1650, and 1651; but I gueſs they *All went out* on *occaſion of the Engagement*: And therefore ſince they might be *Preſbyterians*, tho' they were *not Independents*, I cannot claim a Place for them in this Liſt.

See the Note at Mr Potter of Clare-Hall.

CHRIST's.

THE *Maſter* of this *Houſe* was Dr. *Bambrigg*, who was not Ejected, but Died, and Mr. *Bolton*, was Choſen into his Place.

WILLIAM POWER, B.D. *Fellowſhip.* And *The Lady* Margaret's *Preacher's Place.*

He was not only *Ejected*, but Abuſed by the Rabble and Soldiers as he was going to *Preach ad Clerum*, according to his Office, the Day before the *Term*: At which time he "was *furiouſly purſued* over the Market-place, by a confuſed Number of Soldiers; who in a Barbarous Uncivil manner, cried out, *A Pope! a Pope!* and vowed *High Revenge* if he offer'd to go into the Pulpit: Whereupon the Church was immediately filled with *Great Multitudes*; and when ſome who accompany'd the *Preacher*, told them *it was an Univerſity-Exerciſe, and to be by Statute perform'd in* Latin; they reply'd, *They knew no Reaſon why all Sermons ſhould not be perform'd in* Engliſh, *that all might be edify'd*; Threatning withal to Tear the *Hoods* and *Habits*, which Graduates then wore according to the *Univerſity-Statute*. And leſt this ſhould be look'd upon as no other than a Tumultuous Outrage of the ignorant and undiſcipliu'd Soldiery; it muſt be known, that when Complaint was made of it to the General, no manner of Remedy could be obtained, and Mr. *Power* was forced to return without performing the Duty of his Office, and glad he could eſcape ſo. I have only this to add of him, that he ſeems to have continued in his Preacher's Place, *either by Connivance or New Election, till the Year* 1646: For though he were Ejected from his Fellowſhip for his Loyalty, yet he Received the Salary as *Preacher* till that Year.

Catal. of Lady Marg. Preachers, prefixt to her Fun. Serm. Publiſhed in 1708.

—— NORTON, A. M. * *Fellowſhip.*
He was Ejected *Apr.* 8, 1644, by the Earl of *Manchester.*

* *This is the firſt Perſon that I have found* Ejected as well as Reſtored.

low, in Oppoſition both to Scholar *and* Non-Foundation-Man, *as no* other Authority than This, *that I find him mentioned in the Liſt at the End of* Querel. Cantab. *And becauſe I ſhall have occaſion to ſet down ſeveral others, as firſt, on the ſame Authority, I ſhall therefore in this Place give the Reader my Reaſons for it. The Title of that Liſt* indeed runs thus; Heads, Fellows, and other Learned, Reverend, and Religious Gentlemen, *&c. But that* All *mentioned in* That Liſt, *were not only on the ſeveral Foundations, but alſo* Fellows, *I make no Queſtion. For neither among* Heads of them *as are mentioned by* Wood; *nor in the Accounts which I have received from ſeveral Colleges in this* Univerſity, *do I find One ſingle Inſtance of any Perſon mentioned in that Liſt, who was Not a* Foundation-Man. *And the ſame Reaſon alſo I have to believe, that they were all* Fellows (*and not* Scholars.) *For* Wood *as of the Information which I have from many* Colleges, *do not mention One of thoſe Recorded in that* Liſt, *any where elſe, but as* Fellows *of the Houſe where a* Fellow. *And the matter ſeems to be put out of all Doubt, by comparing what is ſaid in the* Querela *at firſt (p.* 22.) *with the* Liſt of Queen's College, *as given among the reſt, at the End of it. For there it appears, that the* Fellowmen *left another* Fellow *not* Sectular *in that* Houſe. *Now the Number of* Fellowmen *there is* 19; *and yet* (to many, (and no more) *are ſet down in the* Liſt *as Ejected from thence: Which making no reality the* Number of Fellows *in that* College, *renders it probable in the higheſt Degree, that None* for Fellows *are taken notice of in it. And the ſame I find in this* College *likewiſe, in other Informations (as alſo at one* College more, *and of thoſe mentioned at* Trinity-College, *the Liſt is ſet,* occaſionally, *ſaith they were all* Fellows, *Two* (*as there* Conteſted) *for the* whole Number *of* Fellows *here is* 13. *Now I am aſſured that* four Three *of them were permitted to Tarry in: And in Correſpondence to this, I find Two* Turned out, *Nine of which are named in the* Liſt *at the End of the* Querela, *and Three* Appears *from other Notices, which again exactly compleats the Number of* Fellows only. *To all this may be added that in the* whole Liſt *None (or but One) are mentioned (thoſe Two or Three which there ſeem doubtful, Otherwiſe appearing to be ſuch) under the Degree of A. M. Which is very many, at leaſt* Scholars *in* Under-Graduates, *muſt have been* Recounted, *had the* Liſt taken notice *of the* Scholars *alſo which were Ejected. For that they did* Eject the Scholars *as well as* Fellows, *there could have been no* Queſtion made, *all the* Querela *had been wholly ſilent in that matter. Likewiſe in Truth it is Expreſs in Telling us, that the* Scholars *of* Houſes *alſo were* Turned out, *as is plain in the* Caſe *of* Queen's-College, *now mentioned.*

—— HUNTLEY, A. M. *Fellowſhip.* * *Or* Huxley.
If I miſtake not, he Loſt the Vicaridge as well as the Fellowſhip.

WILL. BREARLY, A. M. *Fellowſhip*, And *Burwell*, V. in *Cambridgeſhire*. . .

He has a Copy of Verſes in ſome of the *Cambridge* Poems: For I take it for granted, that he was

was the same Person with him whose Name occurs in one of those Collections, and with him who was *Taxor* in the Year 1641.

—— TONSTALL, A. M. *Fellowship.* He was Living in 1706, and Beneficed in *Lincolnshire.*

—— POTTS, A. M. *Fellowship.* He died not long after his *Ejection.*

*Or Wilding. —— * WILDNET, A. M. *Fellowship.*

† See the Church of Durham, and Quare. —— † BAMBRIDGE, A. M. *Fellowship.*

—— MATHEWS, A. M. *Fellowship.*

—— WOOD, . *Fellowship.*

EMANUEL.

RICHARD HOLDSWORTH, D. D. *Masterſhip.*

See *Worceſter-Cathedral.*

He was ſucceeded in the *Headſhip* by Mr. *Tuckney*; whom Dr. *Pierſon* in his Life of this moſt worthy Divine, calls a *Boſton Miniſter.*

ROBERT SORESBY, B. D. *Fellowſhip.* He was Born in the County of *York.*

WILLIAM SANCROFT, . *Fellowſhip.*

Afterwards the moſt Reverend Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury.* He was Ejected for refuſing the Engagement, and preſuming that he had *never taken the Covenant*, or otherwiſe ſided with the Rebellion (however it was that he had the good Luck to keep his Place, till that *Independent Teſt* was ſet on foot) I make no Scruple to inſert him here as belonging to this Liſt.

Contin. of Supl. to GreatHiſtor-Dict. This Great and moſt Excellent Perſon was Born at *Freſingfield* in *Suffolk*, *Jan.* 30, 1616; and in his tender Years gave many Proofs of his future Greatneſs, in a very early Piety, and extraordinary Advances in Learning, beyond the Care and Education of his Maſters. In what Year he was ſent to this College, or became *Fellow* of it, I cannot find; but his Progreſs in Claſſick Learning, as well *Greek* as *Latin*, was ſo ſurprizing, that it made him very much taken notice of, and at laſt recommended him to the Knowledge of all the Learned Biſhops of the Age; Biſhop *Coſin* more particularly, who ſingled him out, not only for his *Chaplain*, but for his *Friend* and *Confident*; and beſtowed upon him, as I ſuppoſe, a *Prebend* of *Durham*; to which I find him Admitted in 1661. But before that Time he had ſpent ſome Years in *France* and *Italy*, among the moſt Learned Men of thoſe Countries, and proſecuted his Studies there with indefatigable Induſtry. Returning from thence ſome time before his Majeſty's Reſtoration, he was not long after made Maſter of his College, being Elected *Aug.* 14, 1662; and governn'd that Houſe with great Prudence and Affability. Much about the ſame Time he was Advanced to the *Deanery* of *York*, and in 1664. removed to that of St. *Paul's*; to which he had been Elected *November* 11, and was Inſtalled *December* the 9th that Year; and had been collated to the *Prebend* of *Oxgate* in the ſame *Church* the Second of the laſt mention'd Month; as he was likewiſe to the *Arch-deaconry* of *Canterbury*, *October* 7, 1668. He had likewiſe the *Reftory* of *Houghton* in the Spring, in the *County Palatine* of *Durham.* Upon his Advancement to the *Deanery* of St. *Paul's*, he fet himſelf with unwearied Diligence to Repair that Cathedral, till the dreadful Fire in 1666, imploy'd his Thoughts on the more noble Undertaking of Re building it: Towards which he gave One Thouſand Four Hundred Pounds (*New View of London*, p. 467,) beſides what he contributed by his Intereſt and Endeavours. He alſo Re-built the *Deanery*, and improv'd the *Revenues* of it. In 1677, he was unexpectedly Advanc'd to the *Archiepiſcopal Chair of Canterbury*, without the leaſt Inclination of his own. Whilſt he continu'd in that high Station, he was eminent for his *Charity* and *Hoſpitality*; and more eſpecially for the great Care which he took of the true Intereſt of the *Church*, by promoting Men of the beſt Lives and Learning to the chiefeſt Truſts of it. *June* 8, 1688, he was, with Six other BiſhopsCommitted to the Tower,for refuſing to order his *Majeſty's Declaration of Indulgence, &c.* to be read; but Acquitted with the reſt, the 29th of the ſame Month. After which he, with ſome other Biſhops, endeavour'd, but alas in vain! to Reclaim his Majeſty from the Errors of Popery. In *December* that ſame Year he concurred with the Lords, the Major of *London, &c.* in a Declaration to the Prince of *Orange* for a *Free Parliament*, and due Indulgence to *Proteſtant Diſſenters*; but when the Prince was declar'd King, he refuſed the Oaths, and was by *Act of Parliament* depriv'd of his Arch-biſhoprick. After which he lived in the utmoſt Retirement, at the Place of his Nativity, died there *November* 24, 1693, in the 77th Year of his Age, and lies Buried in the Church-Yard of that Parish. He was a Man of *ſingular Prudence and Integrity, a very Wiſe and a very Good Man*; and as his Name imports, *One of uncorrupt Sincerity.* He Endow'd the *Vicaridge* of *Sandon* in *Hertfordſhire* with 28 *l. per An.* (*Chauncy, Antiq.* of *Hert.* p. 83). He had a *vaſt multitude of Papers and Collections*, and therein more perhaps wrote with his own Hand, than any Man, either of this or the laſt Age, ever did write, ſaith Mr. *Wharton* in his *Preface* to the *Tryal* of Arch-biſhop *Laud.* He had made a moſt valuable Collection of *Books*, which he deſigned for the *Library* of *Lambeth*; but afterwards gave them to this College.

Cant. Sac. Part 1 p. 160.

To which he was Collated the 8th of Jan. 1668, and Reſigned it in the Year of our Lord Decem. 1684. As appears by an Authentick and Original Certificate now before me.

Conſecrated the 27th of Jan. 1677-8.

Cant. Sac. Part 2 p. 85.

Several of him to his Chamber *ſuppoſed to be* Three Sermons (which *was I think, all that he* Published, *unleſs I am* highly *informed that* he Publiſhed *a* Modern Politicks in 12°.) *Printed together in* 1691, *in* 1703. *And in the* Letter to a Friend, *giving an Account of his Sickneſs and Death.*

I find alſo Mr. *Holbech*, Mr. *Wright*, and Mr. *Hall* of this College, pronounced *Non ſocii* by the *Houſe of Commons*, in 1642, for being *Superannuated.* If that Sentence had no more of Juſtice in it, than moſt of the reſt of their *Votes* and *Reſolutions* had, theſe Gentlemen ought to be look'd on and inſerted as *Ejected Fellows* of this *Houſe*: See the Firſt of them accounted for at large in *Eſſex.* The Second was call'd *Ezekiel*, as I have been inform'd; was Born at *Dinnington* in *Suffolk*, became B. D. *Rector* of *Touncaſton* in *Leiceſterſhire*, and was Father to the late Excellent Lord Keeper. The laſt of them was the *ſame* Perſon, as I have heard, with the *Sequeſtred Rector* of *Loughborough* in *Leiceſterſhire*; where ſee more of him.

Via March 11. *that Year. It was the* 1st Prebend.

Newc. Rep Eccles Vol. I. f. 553

Gentill

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Gonvil and *Caius.*

THOMAS BACHCRAFT, D. D. *Maſterſhip.*

He had not been *Diſpoſſeſſed* when the *Querela* was Publiſhed: However I find by the Copy of a Letter from the Earl of *Manchester* to the *Sequeſtrators* for the County of *Cambridge*, bearing Date the Firſt of *Jan.* 1643; that Dr. *Bachcraft's* Eſtate in *Milton*, had been put under *Sequeſtration*; which that Earl Requeſted the *Sequeſtrators* to Releaſe. What Effect the Letter had I know not: This is ſure, that ſome of his Goods alſo had been Plunder'd, which he Redeem'd again for Twenty Pounds; as I find by the Receipt for that Money, Dated *February* 25, 1644. About the ſame Time alſo (which was the Time when this Univerſity was under Reformation) Dr. *Bachcraft* was, as I take it, under Sentence of Sequeſtration from this *Headſhip*; but by ſome Means or other made a ſhift to continue in Poſſeſſion of it, until the Year 1649. For I find by the Original Order of the Committee of Indemnity, bearing Date the 13th of *April* that Year, that he was not then firſt under Proſecution; but the Order of that Committee, whereby he was at *that Time* Diſpoſſeſſed, is thus grounded: That he did appear to them, *upon ſerious Conſideration had of the Matters alledg'd on both Sides, that the ſaid Dr.* Bachcraft, *had been Sequeſtred by Ordinance of Parliament*; * *for his ſending Money to the Aid and Aſſiſtance of the late* King, *againſt the Parliament*; *and hath otherwiſe expreſſed his Diſaffection to the Parliament.* For which the Committee then Order'd and Adjudg'd him to be Diſcharged from the *Maſterſhip*, &c. From which 'tis manifeſt, that he was turned out as a Loyaliſt, and ſo plainly belongs to this *Liſt*. The Perſon who ſucceeded in the *Headſhip*, was one *Dell*, an Arm.-Chaplain; of whom Mr. *Baxter*, in the Page before cited, gives this Character, That he was, in his Opinion, a Perſon who neither underſtood *Himſelf*, nor was underſtood by *Others*, any farther than to be one, *who took Reaſon, found Doctrine Order, and Concord, to be the intolerable Maladies of Church and State*; *becauſe they were the greateſt Strangers to his Mind.* But to return to Dr. *Bachcraft*; it muſt not be concealed that, I fear, he had but even too much comply'd with the Times; which probably might be one, if not the chief Reaſon, of his keeping ſo long in Poſſeſſion of the *Maſterſhip*. For when his Caſe lay before the Committee of Indemnity, he ob ained a Certificate (the Original of which is before me) from ſeveral of the Leading Men of the Times, ſome of which had ſucceeded in the Places of *Ejected Loyaliſts*, wherein they aſſure the Committee of Dr. *Bachcraft's* Affection to the Parliament, and particularly of his having been formerly an Oppoſer of all Innovations; of his refuſing to ſend any of the College-Plate to his Majeſty; and of his contributing large Sums of Money to the Parliament. They withal give him the Character of a Perſon of great Honeſty and Integrity, and of a moſt Pious, Grave, and Upright Converſation.

* *So that he was not caſt-out, but forc'd out for Refuſing the Engagement (the much about the Time when that Teſt was firſt rigidly impoſed) as Mr.* Baxter *inſtances*, L. I. Part 2. P. 64, *of his own Life. However it may be ſomething of the* Engagement *might Reverſe his* Profecution.

Tookney, Love, Minſhall, Rainborow, Whichcot, Cudworth, Spurſhowe, Seaman, *and ſeveral others.*

——— SALTER, A. M. *Fellowſhip.*

The Original Inſtrument for his *Ejection* by the Earl of *Manchester*, is now before me. I ſee it was a common Form, which in all probability the Clerks had always ready by them: And Mr. *Salter's* Name being in a different Hand from that of his Succeſſor's, which is in the Hand of the Form, one would be tempted to think, that any Fellow who could procure a Blank from the Earl (or perchance the Secretary, for a Sum of Money) might go to *Cambridge* himſelf, inſert whoſe Name he pleaſed in the Vacancy, and ſo turn him out, and poſſeſs the Place. This Succeſſor was one *Alex. Gibſon*, who was Examined and Approved by the Aſſembly at *Weſtminſter*, purſuant to a Power lodg'd in them for ſuch Purpoſes. Nor muſt it be forgotten, that this *Gibſon* was a *Scotchman*, and conſequently thruſt upon the College, in manifeſt Contradiction of the Statutes; which admit of none but Natives of the Counties of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*. This *Inſtrument* for the Ejection of Mr. *Salter*, bears Date *February* 15, 1644.

*RICHARD LONDON, A. M. *Fellowſhip.*

*Mr. McColebrand, *Mr.* Hallyburton, *and Mr.* Pickarel, *were all* Ejected 19 *die* E. *of* March. April 3, 1644.

He was at that Time abſent upon a *Travelling Fellowſhip*, and Studying *Phyſick*.

RICHARD WATSON, A. M. *Fellowſhip.* And *Maſterſhip of the Free-School in Cambridge.* . . . . . }

In 1642, he had Preach'd a Sermon at St. *Mary's*, touching *Schiſm*; which gave ſuch Offence to the Godly of thoſe Times, that when the Reformation of this Univerſity came on, they took care to Diſpoſeſs him of both his *Fellowſhip* and *School*. After which, to avoid their Barbarities, he fled into *France*, where he was Patronized by Sir *Richard Brown*, and was one of thoſe *Engliſh Divines*, who did many times argue with the contrary Party, concerning the Viſibility of their Church. He was ſome time alſo Chaplain to the Lord *Hopton*. In 1661, he returned to *England*, and became Chaplain to the Duke of *York*, Doctor of *Divinity*, Rector of *Peaſe* in *Wiltſhire*, *Prebendary*, firſt of *Warminſter*, and then of *Bitton*, in the Church of *Saliſbury*; and died in 1684. He was a Learned Man, but Vain and Conceited; and hath Publiſhed ſeveral Things, the Account of which ſee in *Wood*. Being a *moſt zealous Favourer of the Church of* England, the Party Proſecuted him accordingly; inſomuch that he was *accounted one of the prime Sufferers of the* Engliſh Clergy *beyond the Seas.*

Wood, Ath. *Vol.* II. *p.* 825. *See alſo* Vol I. *p.* 902.

Romaniſts.

The former of *theſe* March 29, 1666, per Cliff. Rich Hyde, *and* Returning it, was ſucceeded Jan 16, 1671, by Robert Hawkins. The Latter Dr. *remember the 11th laſt mentioned Year, on the Death of* Thomas Hill, *in which he was ſucceeded by* Benjamin Johnſon, Jan. 22, 1684. *on his own Death.*

CHARLES SCARBOROUGH, A. M. *Fellowſhip.*

After his *Ejection* from this College he retir'd to *Oxford*, where he was created M. D. the 23d of *June* 1646. In the *Chancellour's* Letters for which Purpoſe, it is ſaid, *That he was ſpoiled of his Library in the beginning of theſe Troubles, and afterwards, for his Conſcience, deprived of his* Fellowſhip. At the ſame Time alſo he had a Teſtimonial from the great Dr. *Harvey*, of his being well Learned in *Phyſick*, *Philoſophy*, and *Mathematicks*. He reſided at that Time in *Merton-College*, where he was aſſiſting to the Learned Dr. *Harvey* before-named, in writing his Book *De Generatione Animalium*. Afterwards he became Celebrated for his great Learning and Skill in *Anatomy*, one of the College of Phyſicians, Principal Phyſician to his Majeſty King *Charles* II. (who Knighted him) and to the Duke of *York*, in whoſe Service he continued after that Prince

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 838. *See Mr. Cowley's Pindarick to him.*

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came to the Throne. He was also Physician to the *Tower*, and at length to his Majesty King *William*. He was the first that introduced *Geometrical* and *Mechanical Speculations* into *Anatomy*; being admirably well skilled in the *Mathematicks*; upon which Account he receiv'd this Character from the famous Mr. *Oughtred*; *Suaviſſimis Moribus perſpicatiſſimaque Ingenio vir; cujus tanta eſt in Matheſi ſolertia, & fupiſ fidem Felix tenaxque memoria; ut omnes Euclidis, Archimedis, aliorumque nonnullorum ex Antiquis, Propoſitiones recitare ordine, & in uſum poſſerre, potis ſit*, &c. I ſhall only add, that he was alſo a very excellent *Grammarian*; as appears by a Performance of that kind which he drew up.

The few Things which are Published ſeem in Wood.

ANTH. HALLIBURTON, A. M. *Fellowſhip.*

He hath a Copy of Verſes *Extant* in ſome of the *Cambridge* Poems.

——— COLEBRAND, A. M. *Fellowſhip.*

New Rep. Eccleſ Vol. I. p. 912.

One *Richard Colebrand* of this Univerſity, was, in the Year 1660, *Dean* and *Rector* of *Bocking* in *Eſſex*; *September* 22, 1673, he was made a *Prebendary* of *Weſtminſter*, and died the Year following.

——— BUXTON, A. M. *Fellowſhip.*

One *William Buxton* of this Houſe, and doubtleſs the ſame Perſon with this Sufferer, was Taxor in 1639.

——— PICKAREL, A. M. *Fellowſhip.*

ROBERT SHERRINGHAM, A. M. *Fellowſhip.*

His Name occurs not in the *Liſt* at the end of the *Querela*; but *Wood* ſaith, that he was *Ejected, or at leaſt left his Fellowſhip* in * 1643. And that his quitting the College, was in Effect, tho' not in Form, an *Ejection*, appears beyond Contradiction, by his being Reſtor'd in 1660.

* *But that is certainly a Miſtake; for I find him Proctor of this Univerſity in 1644.*

He was, as *Wood* thinks, a Native of the County of *Cambridge*. When he quitted the Univerſity, he retired firſt to *London*, and thence to *Holland*; where he taught the *Hebrew* and *Arabick* Tongues. Afterwards he was Re-inſtated in his Fellowſhip, and lived in a very retired and ſtudious Condition; and died in the College in 1677. *He was a moſt excellent Linguiſt, eſpecially for the* Oriental *and* Gothick *Languages; as alſo admirably well verſ'd in the* Original Antiquities *of the* Engliſh *Nation; which fully appears in his Book* De Anglorum Gentis Origine.

Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 882.

What other Learned Works he Publiſhed ſee in Wood.

JESUS.

RICH. STERNE, D. D. *Maſterſhip.* } And *Yeovilton*, R. in *Somerſetſhire.* . . .

Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 356.

He was Born at *Manſfield* in *Nottinghamſhire*, but Deſcended from a *Suffolk* Family; had been *Scholar* of *Trinity-College*, and *Fellow* of *Chriſt's* or *Corpus Chriſti*, (I am not certain which) in this *Univerſity*. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion, he was very active in ſending the *Cambridge* Plate to his Majeſty; for which he (together with Dr. *Beale* Maſter of St. *John's*, and Dr. *Martin* Maſter of *Queen's*) was by *Cromwell* (who had with ſome Parties of Soldiers ſurrounded the ſeveral Chapels, whilſt the Scholars were at Prayers) ſeiz'd and ' carried in Triumph to ' *London*; and tho' there was an expreſs Order ' from the Lords Houſe, for their Impriſonment ' in the *Tower*, which met them at *Tottenham-High-Croſs* (wherein notwithſtanding there was ' no Crime expreſſed) yet were they led Captive ' through *Bartholomew*-Fair, and ſo as far as *Temple-Bar*, and back through the City to Priſon in the *Tower*; on purpoſe that they might be Hooted at, ' or Ston'd by the Rabble-Rout. Since which Time, ' now above Three Years together (ſays an Account ' hereof then written) they have been hurried up and ' down from one Priſon to another, at exceſſive and ' unreaſonable Charges and Fees exacted from ' them, far beyond their Abilities to detray; having ' all their Goods Plunder'd, and their Maſterſhips and Livings taken from them, which ſhould ' preſerve them from Famiſhing. And tho' in ' all this Time there was never any *Accuſation* ' brought, much leſs proved againſt any of ' them, yet have they ſuffered intolerable Impriſonment ever ſince, both by Land and Water; eſpecially that in the Ship; where for ' Ten Days together, they (with many other ' Gentlemen of great Rank) were kept under ' Decks, without Liberty to come to breath in the ' common Air, or to eaſe Nature, except at the ' Courteſie of the rude Sailors, which oftentimes was denied them: In which Condition ' they were more like Gally-Slaves than Free-born Subjects, and Men of ſuch Quality and ' Condition; and had been ſo indeed, might ' ſome have had their Wills, who were bargaining with the Merchants to ſell them to *Algiers*, ' or as bad a Place, as hath been ſince notoriouſly known, upon no falſe or fraudulent Information. Beſides which, there are ſome other Circumſtances, which reuder'd the Uſage of Dr. *Sterne*, and his Fellow Sufferers, in a peculiar manner Barbarous and Inhuman. For when they were firſt ſeiz'd, they were uſed with all poſſible Scorn and Contempt; (*Cromwell* was more particularly Inſolent towards them) and when one of them deſired a little Time to put up ſome Linnen, *Cromwell* told him, *That it was not in his Commiſſion*. In the Villages as they paſſed from *Cambridge* to *London*, *The People were called by ſome of their Agents, to come and Aſſiſt and Revile them*: They were alſo led *leiſurely through the midſt of* Bartholomew-Fair; *as they paſſed along, they were entertained with Exclamations, Reproaches, Scorns, and Curſes*; and it was a great Providence, conſidering the Prejudice which the People had to them, that they found no worſe Uſage. After their Confinement, tho' they often Petitioned to be heard, yet they could never obtain either a Trial, or their Liberty. They had been a full Year under Reſtraint in other Priſons, when they were at length, *Friday, Auguſt* 11, 1643, by Order of the Parliament, ſent on Board the Ship; the Name of which was the *Proſperous Sailor*, then lying at *Wapping*. As they went to *Billingſgate* to take Water, a Fellow was like to have been committed for ſaying, that they *look'd like Honeſt Men*. But another of the true Stamp, ' Looking theſe Grave, ' Learned Divines in the Face, Reviled them, ' ſaying, *That they did not look like Chriſtians*; ' and pray'd, *That they might break their Necks, ' as they went down the Stairs to take Water*. ' This harſh Uſage they found by Land; but yet ' they found far worſe by Water. Being come ' on Shipboard, they were inſtantly put under Hatches, ' where the Decks were ſo

Querel Cantab. p. 5, 6.

Wood, Mem. p. 436.

Pierce's Address to Bart. Grat. Relig. p. 144, 145.

See alſo Declar. of the Parliam. at Oxon. Mar. 19, 1643.

A Manuſcript Life of Dr. John Barwick (wrote by his Brother Dr. Peter Barwick) in St. John's College Library.

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Library in Cambridge, relates the Bar among Dregs of many Reverend Persons in their Words: Sine quâ Academicus à Deportatione, vel Relegatione, ad Insulas Americanas, aut etiam ad Barbaros Turcas, metuebant. Hoc enim, tunc temporis, Gehennæ Beio, Edvardo Marino, & Richardo Nortono, Regi quinto Virginiæ & quatuor Academiæ Cantabrigiensis Rectoribus, Pestilentia mentabant. Hos enim omnes, cum multis aliis Theologis Gravissimis, sub Navigii Tabulatis, in duras Thamisi Cæpivos detinebant, Squalore, Fame & Vigiliis perpetuis enecturi, & per infidos Nautas indignis Ludibriis, quàm quavis vilissima mancipiis, Immò quam in infames Aliegis Latrocinii, aut etiam Parricidii, Reis tenerentur. Hos omnes, tunc temporis, Regimus, quidam è Senatoribus Academicis Primi, pro Vermis rosum Mercatoribus exponerent, vendidereque procidibus, si Emporem reperissent.

* Which can on the same Terms with that against Dr. Collins be at Peterhouse in this University.

† Ordering the Scholars to obey him, the not admitted according to the Statutes, because the Statutes themselves, said he, were void Reformation.

‡ For not having subscribed the Covenant. (with a Copy of Part of this Register of this College, which I have seen before me; but I judge that must needs be a Mistake

He gave 1810 l. to St. Paul's Cathedral. N. View of London, p. 467. Lloyd. Mem. p. 516. What few Things he published, see in Wood.

He was succeeded, Oct. 3, 1644, by Th. Langley. A. M. a Native of Cheshire.

He was succeeded in his Fellowship by Fred. Tilney, A. M. a Suffolk Man. Oct. 3, 1644.

* Or D. D.

† Which I take to be the same as Sub-

Master only, and it may be the Senior Fellow is so of Course.

‡ Wm. Apt by the E. of Manchester.

One Tho. Robinson of this House, was Tutor in 1644.

His Successor in the Fellowship was Rob. Brantingh. A. B. a Suffolk Man, who was admitted May 3, 1645.

* This I take to be the Person, who in the List at the End of Querela, is first Hanford, of 100, Mr. Hanson also may be accounted as Another Ejected Fellow of this House.

He was succeeded in Sept. 1644, by Samuel Bantoft, A. B. a Suffolk Man, Oct. 3, 1644.

He

Low, that they could not stand upright; and yet were denied *Seats to sit on*, or to much as a *Burthen of Straw to lye on*. Into this *Little Ease*, in a small Ship, they crowd no less than 80 *Prisoners of Quality*; and that they might stifle one another, having no more Breath than what they suck'd from one another's Mouth, most maliciously and (Certainly) to a *Murtherous Intent*, they stop up all the *small Augur-Holes*, and all other Inlets which might relieve them with Fresh Air. An Act of such horrid *Barbarism*, that nor *Age*, nor *Story*, nor *Rebellion* can Parallel! Whilst Dr. *Sterne* thus continu'd in Durance, and if I do not mistake the Day, *Mar.* 13, 1645, he was by a * *Warrant* from the Earl of *Manchester*, Ejected from the *Mastership*, and one Mr. *Young* substituted in his Room; whom, that *Earl* coming in Person to the *College-Chapel* put into the *Master's Seat*, and with some other † *Formalities* gave him the *Investiture* of this *Headship*, *April* 12, 1644: Of which he was afterwards himself *Dispossess'd*, *Nov.* 14, 1650, for Refusing the ‡ *Engagement*. After this Dr. *Sterne* was Remov'd from the *Ship*, but still kept under Confinement in some *other Prison*: Only when the *Blessed Martyr'd Arch-bishop* (who the *Chaplain* he was) suffer'd on *Tower-Hill*, he was allow'd to attend him on the *Scaffold*, and Perform the *Last Offices of Piety* about him. At length, having lost all he had, and *Suffered* to the last Degree for his *Loyalty*, he was permitted to have his *Liberty*. After which he liv'd *Obscurely* until the *Restoration*; upon which he became Bishop of *Carlisle*, and in 1664, was from thence Translated to the *Archiepiscopal See* of *York*; in Possession of which he died in 1683, in the 87th Year of his Age. He was a Man of *Eminent Worth and Abilities*, a Person of Unshaken *Loyalty*, and had the Honour to assist in the *Noble Undertaking* of the *Polyglot*.

Stephen Hall, B. D. *Fellowship.*
See *Ely*-Cathedral.

Thomas Anscell, B.D. *Fellowship.*
And
Gilden-Morden, V. in *Cambridgeshire.*

He was Born at *Barfield* in the County of *Bedford*, and Deprived of both his *Fellowship* and *Vicaridge*, in the Year 1644. He lived to see the Restoration; and in 1660, became D. D. At which time he was Restor'd, as I presume, to his Preferments.

Robert Clarkson, * B. D. *Fellowship.*

He was Born in *Northumberland*. In 1639, he became *Vicar* of *Whittlesford* in *Cambridgeshire*. Whether he lost *That*, or not, in the Confusions, I cannot tell; but this is sure, that in 1644, he was Turned out of his Fellowship.

Charles Bussey, B. D. *Fellowship.*

He was Born in *Nottinghamshire*, sent first to *Pembroke-Hall* in this University, and from thence Elected Fellow of this House. He had also the *Vicaridge* of *All-Saints* in *Cambridge*, which he Obtained in the Year 1629: And to me 'tis not improbable (but *quære*) that he Lost it, when he lost his Fellowship, in 1644. In 1660, he was Restored, and the Year following Preferred to the *Rectory* of *Hadleton* in *Cambridgeshire*. The same Year he became † *President* of this College, and Died the Year following.

Robert Blakestone, A. M. *Fellowship.*

He was a Native of the Bishoprick of *Durham*; and had been *Vicar* successively of *Gilden-Morden*, and *Whittlesford* in this County. Sometime before the Rebellion, he had also the *Rectory* of *Brentfield* in *Norfolk*; whether he was Sequestred from thence or not, I am not inform'd. This is certain, that in † 1644, he was Turn'd out of his Fellowship, and Restored in 1660; in which Year also he became *Rector* of *Raton* in his Native County of *Durham*; to which he was Presented by Dr. *Cosin*, the most Learned and Worthy Bishop of that Diocese.

——— Robinson, A. M. *Fellowship.*

Of whom I know nothing more, but that he was certainly Turn'd out.

Henry Beale, A. M. *Fellowship.*

He was a *Northamptonshire Man*, and Ejected in 1644.

John Taylor, A. M. *Fellowship.*

He was the Son of Dr. *Richard Taylor*, one of the Suffering Prebendaries of St. *Paul's*, and Born at *Wesmill* in *Hertfordshire*; of which *Living* his Father was Rector. After he was Turned out, he Repair'd to his Majesty at *Oxford*, where he *Took up Arms* for him, was in the Castle of *Hull* when it was Besieged by the Parliament, and a Captain at the Siege of *Colchester*. He Surviv'd the Restoration many Years, and in 1669, succeeded his Father in the Rectory of his Native Parish.

Symon * Harrison, A. M. *Fellowship.*

He was a Native of the County of *Derby*, Enter'd first at *Corpus Christi* College in this University, and thence Elected into this Society. He also was Ejected with the rest of the Fellows of this House in the Year 1644.

Edmond Lincolne, A. M. *Fellowship.*

He was Born in *Lincolnshire*, Enter'd first at *Magdalen*-College in this University, and from thence Chosen to a Fellowship of this College, but Turn'd out in 1644, with the other Loyalists of this House.

Anthony Green, A. M. *Fellowship.*

He

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He was a Native of the County of *Kent*; was first of *Christ-College*, and afterwards Elected Fellow of this House. It was the Fatal Year 1644, in which he also was Turned out.

His Successor was one Will. Garrard, A. B. *who was admitted* Oct. 1, 1644

RICHARD MASON, A. M. *Fellowship.*

Feb 12, *succeeding his Predecessor, he was succeeded by* T. Young, A.M. *a Native of the County of* Essex.

He was Born in *Suffolk*, Enter'd first at *Caspus Christi College*, afterwards, by the *Dean* and *Chapter* of *St. Paul's*, nominated to a *Scholarship* in this *House*, and *Dispossessed* by the Earl of *Manchester*, *Apr.* 8, 1644. He survived the Restoration, and in the Year 1660, became M. D.

CHARLES FOTHERBY, A. M. *Fellowship.*

He was Born in *Kent*; was nearly Related to Sir *John Robinson* the Lieutenant of the *Tower*, and Nephew to the Renowned Arch-bishop *Laud*; on whose Recommendation he was Elected *Fellow* of this *House*; but Swept away again by the common Calamity in 1644; although he is not mention'd in the *Querela*. One of the Suffering Prebendaries of *Exeter* (which *Church* see) bears both these Names. *Quere.*

—— WALKER, A. M. *Fellowship.*

He was Ejected by the Earl of *Manchester*, *April* 8, 1644; and *Oct.* 19, following, was succeeded by *William Whitfield*, A. M. a *Northamptonshire* Man.

—— SHORT, A. M. *Fellowship.*

Succeeded *May* 5, 1645, by *Tho. Woodcock*, A. B. a *Rutlandshire* Man.

Quere if there was not one Mr. *Tilney* Ejected from this College for Refusing the *Engagement.*

Prayer may be the same Gentleman that succeeded Mr. Antscell.

In a *Transcript* which I have, of the Proceedings of the Earl of *Manchester* in this University, I find one *Malker* Turned out of this College: But I apprehend it to be a Miſtake of the *Transcriber*, who miſ-read it for Mr. * *Walker* laſt mentioned; if not, Mr. *Malker* alſo muſt be inſerted in the Liſt of this College.

* For if the Original was in Court-Hand (as it was improbable) two W in ſome lines of it doth very little differ from the M, and the t for the r, is a very Obvious Miſtake.

St. JOHN'S.

WILLIAM BEALE, D.D. *Maſterſhip*, *Deanery of Ely*, ... *Cottingham*, R. And *Paul's-Pury*, R. } in *Northamptonſhire.*

See the Ch. *of* Ely.

He was Vice-Chancellour *in the Year* 1634.

He was firſt of *Pembroke-Hall* in this University. Upon the breaking out of the *Rebellion* he was very Active in Gathering the University Plate for his *Majeſty's* Service, and conveying it to him: For which (as alſo on account of the Eſteem which Arch-biſhop *Laud* had for him, and the Favour ſhewn him by that Great Prelate) he became in a peculiar manner Obnoxious to the Rage of the *Party*; and accordingly ſuffered under them to a very High Degree. For he was not only *Plundered* and Hurried away Priſoner to *London*, with Dr. * *Sterne*, *&c.* before-mentioned; but underwent the ſame *Barbarous Uſage* (of which I have before given an Account) with *That* Dr. and Dr. *Martin* of *Queen's*. His Confinement in ſeveral Priſons, laſted about Three Years: During ſome Part of which Time he was almoſt Starved; and was at laſt ſet at Liberty by an Exchange; but had before been turned out of the *Maſterſhip* of this College. After he was thus got out of Cuſtody, he betook himſelf to his Majeſty at *Oxford*, became Chaplain to him, and one of the Preachers before the Court there; but upon the declining of the King's Cauſe, he fled beyond the Seas, * where he died Heart-broken, about the Year 1651. He always feared the King's Murther, and endeavoured, in vain, to diſſuade the moderate Part of the other Side from it: And tho' the Perpetration of that Villany, was what chiefly occaſioned the exceſſive Grief, which haſten'd his End; yet he had a Perſuaſion of the Reſtoration, which he intimated at the Time of his Death. He was a † *Perſon of ſuch eminent Worth and Abilities, as rendered him above the reach of Commendation.* He was ſucceeded in his *Maſterſhip*, at the Time of the Sequeſtration, by Mr. *Arrowſmith.*

The Inſtrument for the Election of Dr. Beale *from the Maſterſhip, by the Earl of Manchester, bears Date* March 11, 1643, *and runs in the ſame Terms with that againſt Dr.* Colton, *which ſee at* Peter-Houſe.

* Viz. *at* Madrid, *in the Family of Sir* Edward Hyde; *to whom, and the Lord Cottington, he had been Chaplain in his Exile.*

† Querel. Cantab. *p.* 5.

THOMAS THORNTON, B. D. *Fellowſhip.* And The *Logick-Lecturer's-Place.* . . . . }

He was, at that Time, Preſident of the College; read the Publick *Logick Lecture*, Founded by the Lord *Maynard*, and received the Salary ſeveral Years (*viz.* 30 *l. per Ann.*) till the Troubles coming on, a ſtop was put to the Payment of it.

WILLIAM BODURDA, B. D. *Fellowſhip.*

He was a *Welchman*, and Chaplain to Biſhop *Williams.*

AMIAS RIDDINGE, B. D. *Fellowſhip.*

He was a Native of the Town of *Cambridge*, Son to Mr. *Riddinge*, one of the Eſquire *Bedells*; had been one of the * *Proctors* of the University; was Ejected by the Earl of *Manchester*, *April* the 8th 1644, and Reſtored at length by a Writ from the † *King's-Bench.*

* Viz. *in* 1631, *and* Taxor *in* 1634.

† Viz. *in* 1660, *if I miſtake not. At which Time ſeveral* Others *alſo in this* Univerſity, *were, as I apprehend*, Reſtored *in the ſame Manner.*

THOMAS TERWHITTE, B. D. *Fellowſhip.*

He was Born of an Ancient Family in *Lincolnſhire*; was ſome time one of the *Proctors* of this Univerſity; was in Exile, and afterwards Reſtored in the ſame manner with Mr. *Riddinge.*

FRANCIS BLECHYNDEN, B. D. *Fellowſhip.*

He was, as I ſuppoſe, a *Kentiſh-man* by Birth.

THOMAS MASON, B. D. *Fellowſhip.*

He was a Native of the County of *Middleſex.*

RICHARD BULKLEY, B. D. *Fellowſhip.*

He was Born in the Iſle of *Anglesey.*

One Richard Buckly (*who was alſo Bedell the ſame Year, in which this S. P. was*) Inſtalled Taxor *in* 1636.

Wood, Ath. *Vol. II. p.* 729.

Lloyd, Mem. *p.* 655.

Quer. Cant.

* *Whom ſee at* Jeſus-Col.

JOHN

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JOHN AMBROSE, B. D. *Fellowship.*
He was Born in *Lancashire*; was in Arms for the King, liv'd to be Restor'd by a Writ from the *King's-Bench*, died in his *Fellowship*, and was a considerable Benefactor to the College.

JOHN GREENHALGH, B.D. *Fellowship.*

* In 1649 He had been one of the * *Proctors* of the University; was *Ejected* by the Earl of *Manchester*, *April* 8, 1644, and Married before the Restoration.

RICHARD COOPER, B. D. *Fellowship.*
He was a *Yorkshire* Man by Birth.

† I mistake if this be not the Person, whom the List at the end of Querela, calls Potter. † JOHN PETTOR, B. D. *Fellowship.*
He was a Native of the County of *Middlesex*, was *Ejected* by the Earl of *Manchester*, *April* 8, 1644, and died soon after. He was succeeded by Mr. *John Pawson*, who had been barbarously used, and Ejected from *Sidney-College*: Notwithstanding which, he afterwards accepted of this Fellowship from the Earl of *Manchester*.

* Some Notices which I have receiv'd, seem to make him the same Person with Mr. Nehemiah Rogers, one of the Suffering Prebendaries of Ely. * WILLIAM ROGERS, B.D. *Fellowship.*
He was Born in *Flintshire*.

RICHARD WRENCH, B. D. *Fellowship.*
He was a Native of the City of *Chester*, *Ejected* by the Earl of *Manchester*, *April* 8, 1644; and finding a worthy Good Man in his *Fellowship* on the Restoration, would not give him any Disturbance. He was afterwards *Prebendary* of *Durham*, and *Rector* of *Bolden* in that County.

WILLIAM LACY, B. D. *Fellowship.*
He was a *Yorkshire* Man by Birth, went into the Army after his Ejection, was *Chaplain* to Prince *Rupert*, and Restored by a Warrant from the Earl of *Manchester*, which was Dated *Aug.* 27, 1660, and executed *November* the 2d following. He was also D. D. and by some of the *Savile* Family, preferred to a rich Living in *Yorkshire*, where he died.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON, A. M. *Fellowship.*
He was Born in the *County-Palatine of Durham.*

JOHN WHITTINGHAM, A. M. *Fellowship.*
By the E. of Manchester. He was a *Herefordshire* Man, and Ejected *April* 8, 1644.

GEO. SPOONER, A. M. *Fellowship.*
He was Born in that Part of *Yorkshire* which is called *Richmondshire*. He married during his Ejection, as I apprehend, and was at length Beneficed in the County of *Durham*. He had been Ejected *April* 8, 1644, by the E. of *Manchester*.

WILLIAM BULLOCK, A. M. *Fellowship.*
The Querela Cantab. *saith that one Mr.* John Bullock *of this College, and probably a Relation to this Gentleman, was thrown into Prison for not* Covenant.
He was Born of a good Family in *Derbyshire*; and an Estate falling to him by the Death either of his Father or Brother, he was well Provided for. The Warrant for his Ejection by the Earl of *Manchester*, bore Date *April* 8, 1644.
being Old enough to take the

JOHN OTWAYE, A. M. *Fellowship.* Querel. Cantab. p. 12
He was Ejected by the Earl of *Manchester*, *March* 15, 1643, for *Refusing to take the Solemn League and Covenant, and other Misdemeanors*; which are the Words of the Warrant for his *Ejection*. Not any one particular of those Misdemeanors is mentioned in it: Possibly one of them was, what I further find of him, That *he had taken up Arms for his Majesty*, and *was otherwise very serviceable to him*; as appears from the frequent mention of him in the Manuscript Life of Dr. *Barwick*. Upon the King's Return he was Knighted, was *Temporal-Chancellour* to the Bishop of *Durham*, having Studied the Law, and left a fair Estate to his Two Sons, by different *Venters*.

ROGER JONES, A. M. *Fellowship.*
He was a Native of the County of *Salop*, and Ejected by the Earl of *Manchester*, *April* the 8th, 1644.

WILLIAM BARWICK, A. M. *Fellowship.*
He was Born in *Suffolk*.

WILLIAM MORGAN, A. M. *Fellowship.*
He was Born in *Monmouthshire*.

HUMPH. NEALE, A. M. *Fellowship.*
He was a Native of the County of *Southampton*.

HENRY HATTON, A. M. *Fellowship.*
He was a *Northamptonshire* Man.

JOHN CLEAVELAND, A. M. *Fellowship.*
He was Born at *Hinkley* in *Leicestershire*, entred first at *Christ's-College* in this University, and from thence soon after Elected to a Fellowship in this House; where he was justly esteem'd the Delight and Ornament of it. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War, he appeared a Champion in Verse for his Majesty's Cause, and was the first that did so; for which he was afterwards turned out of his Fellowship. Whereupon he retired to his Majesty then at *Oxford*, and was had in great Esteem by the Court: From thence he went to *Newark* upon *Trent*, *Wood*, Ath. Vol. I. p. 891. *Life Prefix'd to his Poems.* *And utterly undone, as appears by Lloyd*, Mem. p. 618.
where he met with the same Esteem and Respect that he had at *Oxford*, and was, by Sir *Edward Willis*, Governor of that Garrison, made *Judge-Advocate*. In this Place he continued till the Surrender of it to the Parliament: After which he was Imprisoned at *Tamworth* *, where continuing in a lingering Condition, and with little Hopes of Relief, he drew up that Bright and Gallant Address to *Cromwell* (Published among his Works) which so much Moved and Affected

The Warrant for his Ejection was Signed by the Earl of March Apr. 1644. * Norwich, saith Lloyd.

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Affected the Usurper, as to ord. his Liberty: But alas when it was too late! for he had contracted such a Weakness and Diſorder in Priſon, as ſoon after brought him to his Grave; which was in the Year 1658. He was Univerſally Lamented, as he had been B loved, by the Loyaliſts. His Funeral-Sermon was Preached by his Friend Mr. (afterwards Biſhop) *Pearſon*.

What he Wrote ſee in Wood.

JOHN BARWICK, A.M. *Fellowſhip.*
See *Durham-Cathedral.*

JOHN BOTELER, A.M. *Fellowſhip.*
He was Born of a good Family in *Bedfordſhire*, and Incorporated A.M. at *Oxford*, in the Year 1644.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 774. ſaith ſo. One John Butler was D. D. Canon of *Windſor*, and *died* in 1682.

EDWARD WATTS, A.M. *Fellowſhip.*
He was a *Hertfordſhire* Man.

SAMUEL DRAKE, A.M. *Fellowſhip.*
He was Born in *Yorkſhire*, Ejected for Refuſing the Covenant, and was in Arms for his Majeſty at *Newark*. After the Reſtoration he became Vicar of *Pontefract* in his Native Country, and was ſucceeded in it by his Son, the very worthy Mr. *F. Drake*; to whoſe Aſſiſtance in this Undertaking, I owe much more than can be repaid him by this Acknowledgment, tho' the moſt Publick one that I am capable of making him.

See the Note at *Mr.* Poſtet of Clare-Hall. *I have ſome Reaſon to think, that the Three former of theſe had never taken the* Covenant, *or otherwiſe complied with the* Times; *nor do I know any* Thing *of that* Kind *concerning the Fourth, who, to Note that by the Way, was one of the many* Converts *from Popery, made by* Arch-biſhop Laud. *See* Heylin's *Life of* Laud, *p.* 486

There were alſo Ejected from this College, on account of the Engagement, *Allen Henman*, A. M. *Robert Clarke*, B. D. *Tho. Wombwell*, B. D. and Mr. *Topping*. The Three former lived to be Reſtored in 1660. If all, or any of theſe, had preſerved themſelves in their Fellowſhips until the Time that the Engagement Diſpoſſeſſed them, without taking the Covenant, or otherwiſe ſiding with the Rebellion (which *Quere*) then they belong to this *Liſt*, and muſt be ranked with the other Ejected Loyaliſts.

KING's.

SAMUEL COLLINS, D.D.
Provoſtſhip,
* *Regius Profeſſorſhip of Divinity,* . . .
Prebend of the 7th *Stall* in the *Church* of *Ely*, ...
Braintree, R. in *Eſſex*, ...
And
Fenny-Ditton, R. in *Cambridgeſhire.*

* *He was ſome Time after* Reſtored *to the* Profeſſorſhip, *becauſe, ſaith the* Querela, None of them'ſelves were able to diſcharge it.

† *In* Baton, *ſaith* Fuller, Worthies, Ath. Vol. I. p. 113.

‡ Oxf. Mem.

§ Querela Cant. tab. p. 6.

Fuller's Worthies Buckinghamſhire.

Tho. Lloyd ſaith in 1622

He was Born in † *Buckinghamſhire*, and was the Son of Mr. *Baldwyn Collins*, whom Queen *Elizabeth* for his great Piety and Charity, uſed to call *Father Collins*. He was Educated in *Grammar-Learning* at *Eaton*, gave great Hopes, whilſt at that School, of becoming a very Eminent Man, and was Elected from thence to *King's*-College in 1591. Of which he was choſen *Fellow* in Oppoſition to Six Competitors, who made an extraordinary Appearance; and at that Time Dr. *Goad* the *Provoſt*, clapping his Hands on *Collins's* Head, ſaid, *This is my Child, that if he live ſhall be my Heir and Succeſſor. Feb.* 15, 1610. He was Admitted to the *Rectory* of *Braintree*: In 1615, he was choſen *Provoſt* of this College, and Two Years after put into the *Regius-Profeſſor's* Chair. When the Rebellion began, he adhered faithfully to the Royal Cauſe, for which he was Diſpoſſeſſed of all the above-named Preferments, more particularly of his *Provoſtſhip* in the Year 1645: In which he was then ſucceeded by Mr. (afterwards Dr.) * *Woichcot*. The Reaſons aſſigned for Depriving him of his Living of *Fenny-Ditton*, were his *Obſerving the Ceremonies, ſending malignant Preachers amongſt them, Non-Reſidence, and ſcandalous Doctrine.* This was done by the Earl of *Manchester* in 1643. After which he underwent greater Miſeries; for he was long Impriſoned, Plunder'd alſo, if I miſtake not, and otherwiſe ill uſed by the Party. He died in the Year 1651, at *Cambridge*, where he had lived a retired Life after his Sequeſtration. When the Reformers had ſtrip't him of all but his *Profeſſorſhip*, he uſed pleaſantly to ſay, that *They might*, if they pleaſed, take *his Profeſſorſhip*; but *he* would never take *their Covenant*. He had Poſſeſſed the Chair almoſt Thirty Years, when they firſt thought fit to turn him out of it; and had ſo much merited the Reputation of a great *Scholar, that his Name was Famous, and his Perſon Deſirable, in every Proteſtant Univerſity in* Chriſtendom. He had once a Tender made him of the Biſhoprick of *Briſtol*, which he refuſed.

* *He conſented that he ſhould have a* Yearly Stipend *paid him out of the common Dividend allotted to the Provoſt, which was continued to the Time of his Death. Dr.* Whichcot (*for ſuch he was when he firſt left off a* Legacy *of 100 l. to Sir* John Collins, *the Son of this Excellent* Doctor. *If he intended it as* Reſtitution, *it ſerves only to condemn him, for he had received very many* Hundred Pounds *of the Old Gentleman's, and was able to have Reſtored the whole Sum* Entire *from the Dr.* Whichcot *by Dr.* Tillotſon.

Querel. Cantab. p. 6. *See an Account of ſome Things which he wrote in* Wood. Ath. *Vol.* II. p 318.

HENRY EDMONDS, A.M. *Fellowſhip.*
Of whom I know nothing more, ſave that he was Elected from *Eaton* to this College in 1627.

CHARLES MASON, A.M. *Fellowſhip.*

He was *Elected* to this College from *Eaton-School* in the Year 1630, or 1631; was afterwards *Tripos, Prævaricator*, Created D. D. at *Oxford*, *November* 1, 1642, Preſented to the *Rectory* of *Stowre-Provoſt* in *Dorſetſhire*, Admitted to the *Rectory* of St. *Mary-Woolchurch* in 1661, made *Prebendary* of St. *Paul's* in 1663, collated to the *Rectory* of St. *Peter's-Poor* in 1669, died in 1677, and hath Two or Three Sermons extant. One *Charles Maſon* (who was, as I make no queſtion, the ſame Perſon with this Sufferer) had the *Prebend* of *Bemiſter Prima*, in the Church of *Salisbury*, *June* 13, 1671, on the Death of *Thomas Bowerman*, if I miſtake not; and was ſucceeded in it on his own Death, as I likewiſe gueſs, by *John Fielding*, *Feb.* 23, 1677,

Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 711. Hiſt. Reb. Eccleſ. Vol. I. p. 201.

Mr. Newcourt makes no Scruple to affirm, that it was this Charles Maſon who was created D. D. at the ſame Time, &c. altho' Wood, who he quotes for it, is not poſitive as to that Matter. I ſuppoſe Mr. Newcourt did not overlook that Doubt of Wood's. Dr. Tillotſon, in his Funeral Sermon for Dr. Whichcot, ſaith, That the College after Mr. Maſon's Eviction, beſtowed upon him a good Living. If he meant, as I ſuppoſe he did, the Rectory of Stowre-Provoſt, that is far enough from being a good One; for I have been informed, that it is not worth above 80 l. a Year. However Quere whether the Times allowed him to keep even That.

WILL. FRANKLYN, A.M. *Fellowſhip.*

Some Years after he Apoſtatized, took the Covenant, and was Reſtored by the Parliament *Feb.* 21, 1647: So that he ſcarce deſerveth a Place in this Liſt.

CHRISTOPHER WASE, A.B. *Fellowſhip.*

He was Born at *Hackney* near *London*, Elected

to this College from *Eaton-School* in 1645; took one Degree, and was then turned out of the College for Publishing the Translation of *Electra*, and delivering a feigned Letter from the King to Dr. *Collins*. He afterwards married, and was some time School-master of *Dedham* in *Essex*, as also at *Tunbridge* in *Kent*; was at length chosen *Superior Beadle* of *Law*, and *Archi-typographer* to the University of *Oxford*, Publish'd a Dictionary, and several other Things, but when he died I know not.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 111.

J. Anstey, A. M. *Fellowship.* He was Elected to this College from *Eaton-School*, in the Year 1628.

Barnaby Barlow, A. M. *Fellowship.* *Lloyd* seems to make Mr. *John Pearson* (afterwards the most Learned Bishop of *Chester*) one of the *Ejected Fellows* of this *House*; but I doubt it is a Mistake. *Quære.* See *Salisbury-Church.*

Mem. p. 414. The Reason why there were so few of the Fellows Ejected from this College was, that Dr. Whichcot the new Provost, as he had never taken the Covenant himself, so by the particular Friendship which he had with some of the chief of the Visitors, persuaded to have the greatest Part of the Fellows of the College exempted from that Imposition, and preserved them in their Places. Dr. Tillotson's Sermon at the Funeral of Dr. Whichcot.

Katharine-Hall.

Ralph Brownrigg, D. D. *Mastership.*

He was succeeded by Mr. *Spurstow*, who himself afterwards lost the Mastership for refusing the Engagement. See *Exeter-Cathedral.*

The *List* at the end of *Querela*, saith, that *not one* besides of this House was turned out; but I am otherwise informed, that Five of the Six Fellows of this *Hall* were *Dispossessed*. Possibly it might be on occasion of the Engagement; and if so, they belong not to this *List*; unless they had, home to that Time, *preserved their Fidelity to his Majesty*, and their Fellowships together; of which *Quære.*

Magdalen.

Edward Rainbow, D. D. *Mastership.*

He had continued *Unejected* at the Time when the *Querela* was Publish'd; but in the Year 1650, was turned out, for Refusing the Engagement: And since, if I apprehend aright, he had never taken the *Covenant* (tho' possibly in some other Things, he might have comply'd with the Times more than became him) I make no Scruple to set him down as one who *suffered* under the *Usurpations* of those *Times*.

See p. 42. and 44. of his Life.

Life Paſſim. *See also his* Funeral Sermon. *Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 683.*

He was Son of *Thomas Rainbow*, Rector of *Bliton* in *Lincolnshire*, Born there *April* 20, 1608, enter'd first at *Corpus-Christi-College* in *Oxford*, and from thence Removed to this *College*, where he became successively *Scholar*, * *Fellow*, a noted *Tutor*, and at length, in 1642, *Master* of it; but, as is before said, was Dispossessed in 1650; at which Time *John Sadler*, A. M. Elect; one of the *Masters in Chancery*, was by Vertue of an *Order of Parliament*, dated *September* 19, that Year, and by *Letters under the Seal of the Earl of* Suffolk, *Admitted* in his room. This Gentleman had been formerly of *Emanuel College*, and was, as I have been informed, a very *Insignificant Man.*

* *Some time before he became Fellow of this College, he had taught a School at Kirton near his Native Place, and had been Curate at the Savoy. He was also sometimes Household Chaplain to the Earl of Suffolk.* Trial *and* Troubles *of Archbishop Laud, p. 360. Where see a Complaint of that Archbishop's, which concerns him.*

After Dr. *Rainbow's Ejection* from the *College*, he obtained the *Living* of *Chesterford* in *Essex*, and about the beginning of 1659, that of *Benefield* in *Northamptonshire*; both of which he was permitted to Have and Enjoy, without going through the Hands of the *Triers*. In 1660, he was *Restored* to his *College*, and became *Chaplain* to his *Majesty*, and *Dean* of *Peterborough*; Two Years after he was *Vice-Chancellour* of this University, and in 1664, was Advanced to the *Episcopal Chair* of *Carlisle*, where he died in * 1684. He hath some few *Sermons* extant, and gave 150 *l.* to St. *Paul's Cathedral.*

* *Vis.* March 26

——— Howorth, B. D. *Fellowship.* One *John Howorth* of this *College* (whom I take to be same Person with this Gentleman) was *Chaplain* and *Tutor* to the Earl of *Abingdon*; *Prebendary of Peterborough*, *Master* of this *College*, D. D. *Vice-Chancellour* of this *University*, in part of the Years 1666, and 1667; and died, as I conjecture, in the last of those Years.

In the Second Prebend. Gunnerii. ft. of Peterb. p. 92.

Richard Perenchiefe, *Fellowship.*

He Out-liv'd the *Usurpation*, but returned not to the *College*, being soon after the *Restoration* of his Majesty, Admitted to the *Rectory* of St. *Mildred-Poultry*, and again Instituted to the same Church, with that of St. *Mary-Cole-Church* annex'd, in 1671. *November* 3, 1664, he had a *Prebend* of *Westminster* bestowed upon him; *August* 2, 1667 (being then D. D.) he was collated to the *Prebend* of *Chiswick* in the Church of St. *Paul*, and Installed *Arch-deacon* of *Huntingdon*, *April* 2, 1670. He was also *Sub-Almoner* to his Majesty King *Charles* II. and died *September* 3, 1673. He was the Learned Person who Published the Collection of King *Charles's* Works, made by Mr. *Fulman*, and compiled the Life of that Blessed Prince, out of the Materials gotten together by the same Learn'd Man, as is elsewhere said.

Wood. Rep. Eccles. Vol. I. p. 140, 922. Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 888.

——— Howorth, *junior*, *Fellowship.*

I find one *Theophilus Howorth*, M. D. of this *University* and *College*, Incorporated at *Oxford* in the Year 1669. He was of the *College* of *Physicians*. Quære.

——— Erskin, B. D. *Fellowship.* See at the end of the Counties in the Letter E, and *Quære.*

——— * Green, L. L. D. *Fellowship.*

——— Pullen, B. D. *Fellowship.*

——— Leech, B. D. *Fellowship.*

——— Butler, A. M. *Fellowship.*

——— Gale, . *Fellowship.*

* *This Gentleman, Mr. Leech, Pullen, Erskin, Gale and Butler, were all Ejected by the Earl of Manchester, Apr. 1.1644.*

In 1650, one Mr. *John Davis* was turned out of a *Fellowship* of this *College* by the *Parliament*; which I conjecture was on account of the *Engagement*; and fo he belongs not to this List; unless he had, till that Time, perfevered in Loyalty, and Fidelity to the Church; of which *Quære.*

See the Note at Mr. Potter in Clarendon Hall.

'Tis remarkable, that the Leaf (in the *Register* of the *College*) which is thought to have contained

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† But whether for the Covenant or Engagement I am not certain.

tained the Names of those who † were *Ejected*, is cut out of the Book; for there are *Two Pages* of it wanting, just about the Time of *those Transactions*.

PETER-HOUSE.

JOHN COSIN, D. D. *Masterſhip.* He was * *ſo cheſen* by a Warrant from the K. of *Manchester*, Dat. d *Mar.* 13, 1643; and was the *very firſt* Perſon of this Univerſity that I find Turned out. The Firſt *Fellow* that occurs thus *Diſpoſſeſſed*, was Mr. *Hall* of *Jeſus*. Dr. *Cosin* at the time of his *Ejection*, was ſucceeded by Mr. *Lazarus Seaman*. See *Peterborough-Cathedral*.

* For Oppoſing the Proceedings of the Parliament, and other Scandalous Acts in the Univerſity; but not our Particular *is mentioned in the* Warrant. *The ſame* Earl *ordered him to be* Reſtored by a Warrant *dated* Aug. 3, 1660: *which being with thoſe* unaccountable Words; Whereas I am informd that Dr. *John Coſin, &c.* hath been Ejected, *&c. whom as he had himſelf* Ejected *him. That alſo that immediately upon the* Reſtoration, the Fellows of this Houſe *in a Petition to his Majeſty, complained of the* Arbitrary *and* Unſtatutable *Government of* Seaman *who, they ſaid,* Lived in a conſtant Oppoſition, and Open Contempt of the wholeſome and good Rules and Laws of the Founder, *&c. And requeſted that Dr. Cosin might be* Reſtored to the Maſterſhip.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 638, 670.

ISAAC BARROW, . *Fellowſhip.* He was of a *Good Family* in the County of *Cambridge*. After he was Turn'd out of his Fellowſhip by the Earl of *Manchester*, he Retired to *Oxford*, where the Loyal and Generous Dr. *Pink*, then *Warden* of *New-College*, made him One of the Chaplains of that Houſe, to ſubſiſt him; but upon the Surrender of the *Garriſon* to the Parliament, he was forced to *Shift from Place to Place, and Suffered with the reſt of the Loyal and Orthodox Clergy* until the happy Return of K. *Charles* II. at which time he was not only † Reſtored to his Fellowſhip, but made One of the Fellows of *Eaton-College*; and in 1662, nominated to the Epiſcopal See of the *Iſle of Man*: After his Conſecration to which, in 1663, he was alſo made *Governour* of that *Iſle*; and in 1669, was Tranſlated to *St. Aſaph*. He died at *Shrewſbury* in the Year 1680, and lies Bury'd in his Cathedral-Church of *St. Aſaph*, under the Inſcription which made ſo much Noiſe about that time, occaſioned by this Part of it; *O vos Tranſeuntes in Domum Domini, Domum Orationis, orate pro Conſervo veſtro, ut inveniat miſericordiam in Die Dominii.* He was a moſt *Pious, Generous* and *Charitable Biſhop*, as appears by the very many Good Works which he did in his Life-time: For he Collected upwards of 1000 *l.* with which he bought up all the *Impropriations* of the *Iſle of Man*, and ſettled them upon the *Clergy* there. He laid out ſome Scores of Pounds yearly in maintaining Youths at School, and at the Univerſity; got 100 *l.* a Year, (which was like to have been loſt) ſetled upon the Clergy of the Iſland; Founded *Three Scholarſhips* for Natives of the *Iſle*, in the College at *Dublin*; and did many other *good Acts* there. At St. *Aſaph* he laid out great Sums of Money in the Repairs of his Cathedral and Palace; Built an Alms-Houſe for *Eight Poor Widows*, and Endowed it with 12 *l.* a Year; procured ſeveral *Reſtories* to be by *Act of Parliament* appropriated for the Repairs of the *Cathedral*, and *Better Maintenance of the Choir*; got ſeveral *Sine-Cure Reſtories* united to *Vicarages* within his Diocels, and intended to have Built, and Endowed a *Free School*, had he not been prevented by Death. However, his Will ran ſo, that his Succeſſor in the See of *St. Aſaph*, Recover'd 200 *l.* from his Executors towards it.

He was *ſuſpended* by one Gabriel Major, *by vertue of a* Warrant *from the* E. of March. *dated* Jan. 21, 1644.

† By a Warrant *from the* E. of March, *dated* June 29, 1663; *which ſaith that he was* wrongfully Ejected; *tho he had done it himſelf.*

To whoſe Induſtry in quoting all that little Learning a-mong us, and to whoſe Prudence and Charity the poor Clergy owe the Bread they eat, *ſaith Sir* Sacheverell, *in the recommending of him in his Account of the* Iſle of Man, *f.* 118.

He gave alſo 600 *l. towards Rebuilding of St. Paul's*

RICHARD CRASHAW, . *Fellowſhip.*

He was Son to that Eminent Divine Mr. *William Crashaw*, and Born in *London*; was a ſtrict *Scholar* of *Pembroke-Hall*, and afterwards became *Fellow* of this Houſe. He was *Ejected* from his Fellowſhip by the Earl of *Manchester*, *Apr.* 5, 1644; *was for a time put to his Shifts*, and at length to one of the very Worſt that he could think of, namely, that of *Changing his Religion*. After which *he fled beyond the Seas*: And being a *meer Scholar*, lived in a *Pitiful* and *Sorry* Condition; in which the Famous Mr. *Abraham Cowley* diſcover'd him at *Paris*, in the Year 1646; who at that time not only gave him What Support his *own mean Circumſtances* would admit of, but Procured ſome *other Favours* for him. After this, Mr. *Crashaw* went to *Rome*, where he became *Secretary* to one of the *Cardinals*, and at length one of the *Canons*, or *Chaplains*, of the Rich Church of our *Lady at Loretto*; where he died in 1650. He was an *Excellent Poet*, a *Great Linguiſt*, being very Exact in the *Hebrew*, *Greek*, *Latin*, *Italian* and *Spaniſh Tongues*; and t'o' a Perſon of Exalted *Piety*, yet a Diſcredit to this Liſt.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 618. Liber Mem. p. 218

Mr. *Crashaw* was *excommunicated* in an Inſtrument *dated* Jun. 11, 1644.

What he Wrote *ſee in* Wood's, *and ſee* Sir Cowley's *Poems in a Death. That the* Lo. Piety, *as of*

grand Elem. *p.* 189, *endeavours to Leſſen, as well the* Credit *of his* Poetry

JOHN BARGRAVE, . *Fellowſhip.* He was of the Family of *Bargrave* in the Pariſh of *Patringhourne* in *Kent*; and ſucceeded in his Fellowſhip *Jan.* 13, 1644, by one *James Ball*, by vertue of a Warrant from the Earl of *Manchester*; who had alſo, no queſtion, Ejected him; notwithſtanding the Warrant for his Reſtoration by the ſame *Earl*, dated *Aug.* 2, 1660, ran in theſe Terms, *Whereas I am informd*, &c. hath been *wrongfully Ejected*, &c. Upon his *Expulſion*, as I conceive, it was that he *Travelled*: For *Wood* ſaith, he had been a *great Traveller*; and adds, 'twas ſaid, that he had an eſpecial Hand in an *Itinerary*, containing a Voyage made through *Italy* in 1646, and 1647. He was afterwards *Prebendary* of *Canterbury*, and Died † *May* 11, 1680, Aged 70 Years. He was Incorporated D. D. at *Oxford* in 1663.

Ath. Vol. II. *p.* 618.

† *Sir* Mark. *in* Wood *Catal.* Cant. *Sec Pars* 2. *p.* 113. Append *p.* 9.

—— WILSFORD, . *Fellowſhip.*

One *Roger Wilsford*, D. D. became *Prebendary* of *Eldland* in the Church of St. *Paul*, *June* 23, 1665. One *Francis Wilford* was Maſter of *Chriſt's* in *Cambridge*, and *Vice-Chancellour* in 1665, and part of 1666. One *Edward Willisford* had Liberty granted him to be Created B.D. at *Oxford* in 1643, if he would come and demand it. *Quare* if either of theſe was the ſame Perſon with *this Sufferer*. See alſo in the *Appendix*, and *quare*.

Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Vol. I. *p.* 347. Wood, Ath. Vol. II. *p.* 718

JOSEPH BEAUMONT, . *Fellowſhip.*

He was *Ejected Apr.* 8, 1644, by the Earl of *Manchester*, and *June* 11, that ſame Year, ſucceeded by one *Charles Hotham*; who was thruſt into the *Fellowſhip* by a Warrant from that *Lord*. In 1643. if Sir *Harry Chauncy* doth not miſtake, he was admitted to the Rectory of *Keſſhall* in *Hertfordſhire*; but whether he Left that Living alſo, *quere*. *June* 22, 1664, being then D. D. he had the Rectory of *Barley* in the ſame County conferr'd upon him; became alſo Maſter of his College, *Regius Profeſſor of Divinity* in this Univerſity, Prebendary of *Ely*, and died Nov. 23, 1699.

Antiq. of Hertf. *p.* 83

1699. He was *in great Esteem for his Learning, and particularly for his Knowledge of the Latin Tongue.* What he hath extant, besides his *Poem*, entitul'd *Psyche*, I know not.

He was succeeded by Edward Sammes, on a Warrant from the E. of Manch. dated June 11, 1644.

ROBERT TYRINGHAM, . *Fellowship.*

He was a Native of the County of *Leicester*, was Ejected by the Earl of *Manchester*; who by a Warrant under his Hand, Dated *July* 30, 1660, Order'd him to be Restor'd again, and acknowledged that he had been *wrongfully Ejected.* He was Proctor of this University in the Year 1661.

THOMAS PENNIMAN, . *Fellowship.*

One Mr. Penniman was Prebendary of York, and gave 30 l. to St. Paul's Cathedral. New View of London, p. 467. Quare whether he was the same with this Gentleman.

He was Born in *Yorkshire*, and was Ejected by the Earl of *Manchester*, *Apr.* 8, 1644; who by his Warrant, Dated *June* 11, the same Year, appointed *Robert Quarrels* to succeed him.

HENRY HOLDER, . *Fellowship.*

He was Born in *Nottinghamshire*, and was Turned out by the same Lord, *Apr.* 8, 1644; who in the same Warrant which order'd Mr. *Penniman's* Successor, appointed *Walter Ellis* to succeed Mr. *Holder.*

JOHN TOLLY, . *Fellowship.* The Earl of *Manchester* Ejected this Gentleman likewise, *Apr.* 8, 1644; and by his Warrant of *Sept.* * 20, following, order'd one *James Clarke*, A. M. to succeed him. Mr. *Tolly* was a *Londoner* by Birth.

* Or 24.

—— BLAKISTON, A. B. *Fellowship.*

He was *Ejected* by the same Earl, and succeeded by one *Francis Brocke*, A. B. The Warrant for whose Intrusion was the same with that which appointed Mr. *Tolly's* Successor; both Mr. *Clarke* and Mr. *Brocke* being included in it.

CHRISTOPHER BANKES, . *Fellowship.*

He was a Native of the County of *York*, and *Ejected* by the Earl of *Manchester*; who by his Warrant, Dated *May* 8, 1645, appointed one *Knightbridge*, A. B. to succeed him.

—— GOWYN, . *Fellowship.* He was *Ejected* by the Earl of *Manchester*, *Apr.* 8, 1644.

JOHN WILSON, . *Fellowship.* He was Born in *Hertfordshire*, *Ejected July* 24, 1647, and succeeded by *Charles Mildmay.*

—— MAXWELL, . *Fellowship.*

—— WARR, . *Fellowship.*

FARRER COLLET, . *Fellowship.*
He was Born in the County of *Huntingdon*; was *Ejected Nov.* 9, 1646, and then succeeded by *Robert Harrison* of *Trinity-College* in this University.

—— ARCHER, . *Fellowship.*

CHRISTOPHER CUMMIN, *Fellowship.*

He was Born in the Bishoprick of *Durham*, *Ejected Nov.* 11, 1646, and succeeded by *Will. Richardson* of *Trinity-College* in this University.

—— SYMSAPE, . *Fellowship.*

—— ——, . *Fellowship.*

—— SANDYS, . *Fellowship.*

The Number of Fellows in this College is 22, and I have been inform'd from thence, that *All* of them, except Dr. *Francis* a Physician, were Turned out; which makes me infer, the *Blank* Fellowship; because that he and Mr. *Cummin* last mentioned, added to the Number of Those mentioned at the *End* of the *Querela*, make up 21, the Whole of the *Fellows* which were Turned out of this House. *Wood* indeed saith, Dr. *David Stokes* was Turned out of a Fellowship of this College: Which I should judge is a Mistake; but since he is so positive, *quere* if the *Blank* ought not to be filled up with his Name.

See the Ch. of Windsor.

If I mistake not, there was not One of the Fellows, save Mr. *Blakiston*, who was under the Degree of A. M.

Pembroke-Hall.

BENJAMIN LANEY, D. D. *Mastership, Prebend* of the *Eighth Stall* at *Westminster*, And *Buriton*, . in *Hampshire.*

He was of a good Family in *Suffolk*, and Born, as I take it, at *Ipswich* in that County; *Enter'd* first at *Christ's-College* in this University, and thence remov'd to this *Hall*; of which he was successively *Fellow*, and *Master*, and in 1632, *Vice-chancellour.* He was also *Chaplain* to his Majesty, *Prebendary* of *Winchester*, as likewise of *Westminster*; the Former of which *Prebends* I presume, he Resigned before his *Sufferings*, and was admitted to the *Latter* in *Jan.* 1641. About the latter end of 1643, he was Turned out of his *Mastership* by a ‡ Warrant from the *Earl* of *Manchester*; in which the *self same Trustees* (and no other) are assigned, as in that for the *Ejection* of Dr. *Cosin.* He was one of those who attended his Majesty's Service at the Treaty of *Uxbridge*: At length he Waited on his Majesty King *Charles* the Second in his *Exile*, and for *several Years suffered great Calamity*, as innumerable *Royalists* did. Upon the Restoration he was Re-inflated in his *Mastership*, and made *Dean* of *Rochester*; as also, soon after Bishop of *Peterborough*; from whence he was Translated to *Lincoln*, and from thence again to *Ely*; where he Died in 1674. He hath some *Sermons* extant, and a *Small Piece* against *Hobbes.*

Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 828.

He was sometime also Chaplain to Dr. Neil.

Heylin's Life of Laud, p. 55. Nemo Rep. Eccl. Vol. I. p. 926.

‡ Dated, if mistake not, Mar. 11, 1643.

He was succeeded in the Mastership by Mr. Vines.

* ROGER ASHTON, A. M. *Fellowship.*
See him in the *Parochial List* in *Cambridgeshire.*

He was Preferred to St. Paul's.

* This Gentleman, together with Mr. Francis, Ejected by the E. of Manchester, Apr. 8, 1644. Foley, Mapletoft, Bockenham, Cacot, and Lenthall, were all

—— FELTON, A. M. *Fellowship.* He *was Ejected for refusing the Covenant, five Days before he was asked the Question, whether he would take it or no; as the Warrant for his Ejectment* shewed.

—— FRANK, B. D. *Fellowship.* This I take to have been *Mark Frank*, who was *Collated* both to the *Arch-deaconry* of St. *Alban's*, and the *Treasurership* of St. *Paul's*, *Dec.* 19, 1660; and *April* 21, 1662, (being then D. D.) to the *Prebend* of *Ifledon* in the same Church. *Feb.* 2, following he was also admitted to the Rectory of *Barley* in *Hertfordshire*. He had been likewise *Chaplain* to the Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*, Master of this Hall, and Died in 1664, in the 51st Year of his Age.

Newc. Rep. Eccles. Vol. I. p. 54. Lloyd, Mem. p. 666. where see his Epitaph at large. He hath a Vol. of Sermons extant.

—— MAPLETOFT, B. D. *Fellowship.* Possibly he was the same Person with *Robert Mapletoft*, who was afterwards Master of this Hall, D. D. Dean of *Ely*, and Vice-Chancellour in 1671.

—— QUARLES, A. M. *Fellowship.* One *William Quarles* of this House was Proctor in the Year 1663; and one *William Quarles* was also President of this *Hall*, and a Benefactor to it. I take it for granted, that they were the same Person with this *Sufferer*.

—— POLEY, A. M. *Fellowship.* One *John Pooley* of this House was Proctor in the Year 1642; and one of both these Names, Chaplain to the Duke of *Ormond*, and Dean of *Kilkenny* in *Ireland*, was Created D. D. at *Oxford* in 1682.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 891.

—— RANDAL, A. M. *Fellowship.* One *John Randal* of this House, who was doubtless the same Person with this *Sufferer*, was *Taxor* in 1643.

ANTHONY BOCKENHAM, A. M. * *Fellowship*, And *Thelnetham*, R. in *Suffolk*. . . .

* A Tadcastrian Socius.

He was Descended from the *Ancient* and *Honourable* Family of the *Bockenhams* of *Thurnham-Hall* in *Suffolk*; and was not long after the Breaking out of the Wars, Deprived of his Living, as well as of his Fellowship, and of a Temporal Estate also; upon which he was forc'd to *Fly beyond the Seas*, and lived some time at *Leghorn*, some time at *Constantinople*, and other some at *Smyrna*; at which last Place he was *Consul* to the *English Factory*. On the Restoration of his Majesty, he Return'd to his *Native Country*, and his *Proper Profession*; and Quitting his Living of *Thelnetham* for that of *Helmingham* in the same County, he died there *Jan.* 6, 170$\frac{2}{3}$, about the 90th Year of his Age.

—— VAUGHAN, B. D. *Fellowship.*

—— WEEDON, A. M. *Fellowship.*

—— HEATH, A. M. *Fellowship.*

—— LENTHALL, A. M. *Fellowship.*

—— DIPDEN, A. M. *Fellowship.*

—— HAMMOND, A. M. *Fellowship.*

—— CACOT, A. M. *Fellowship.*

—— KEENE, *junior*, A. M. *Fellowship.*

—— KEENE, *senior*, A. M. *Fellowship.*

—— MAY, A. M. *Fellowship.*

QUEEN's.

EDWARD MARTIN, D. D. *Masterſhip.* *Houghton-Conquest*, . in *Bedfordshire*, * *Dunnington*, . And *Covington*, R. } In *Cambridgeshire*.

* Or, *It may be* Dodington, R. *unleſs there was Living's now of the same. and miſ-wrote one for the other.*

I take him to be the *ſame* Dr. *Martin*, who loſt *All theſe Preferments*; tho' *Lloyd*, by Accounting for them in two *different Places*, ſeems plainly to make the Perſon *Diſtinct*: Nor doth *Wood*, in accounting for the Rector of *Houghton-Conquest*, &c. mention his being Maſter of this College: Tho' indeed he adds in general, that he loſt *other Spiritualties*. I leave it therefore as a *Quære*, whether they were *Diſtinct* or not; and before I am otherwiſe informed, ſhall proceed to Relate what I find ſaid of Both the One and the Other (or rather as I judge, of the ſame Perſon under different Capacities) in this Place.

Wood ſaith, he loſt other Spiritualties, poſſibly the Maſterſhip (which he doth not mention) *in one of them; and if* Conington *and* Duningtun *be two Livings, the Former of them is another of theſe* Spiritualties.

The firſt thing that I meet with of him, worthy of Note, is, that in * 1627, he became Chaplain to Arch-biſhop *Laud*, and from His Service preferred to the Maſterſhip of this College. Before the Breaking out of the *Rebellion*, he had render'd himſelf Obnoxious to the Party, by Licenſing a Book of *Dr. Jackſon's*, and Preaching a Sermon of his own againſt the *Predeſtinarian Doctrine*: And when Matters were ſo Ripen'd, that thoſe *Tumults* brake out into *Open Rebellion*, he felt the Hand of the Party very heavy upon him: For having not only diſobliged them in the Manner before laid; but alſo been Active and Vigorous in Tranſmitting the Place of this Univerſity to his Majeſty; he was, together with *Dr. Sterne* and *Dr. Beale*, ſeiz'd by *Cromwell*, hurried Priſoner to *London*, and Treated in the Barbarous Manner before related, in the Account of the firſt named *Dr.* Beſides which, he underwent ſeveral Sufferings that were peculiar to himſelf. Nor muſt it be reckoned among the Leaſt of theſe, that his Name is ſet down in that infamous Libel, entituled *The Firſt Century*, &c. where the Cauſes of his Sequeſtration from his Livings, are thus aſſigned, either in Effect, or in expreſs Words, *viz.* That he had aſſerted the Neceſſity of Conſecrating Places for *Divine Service*; That he had *ſtolen Wheat-ſheaves out of the Field in Harveſt, and laid them to his* Tithe-Shock; and this too, if any one will believe it, on the Sabbath-day; That he had *Promoted the New Canons*; That he had Adored (as they termed it) the *Altar, falling down upon his Knees before it* (a plain Evidence that he Worſhipped it) *having his Eyes on a Crucifix being in the Eaſt Window over it* (provided only that any one could ſwear to a Foot, where a Man caſts his Eye in ſo large a Compaſs and at ſuch a diſtance;) That he had practiſed the *late illegal Innovations*, obliging Women *who came to be Churched, to come up to the Altar, and there to Duck and Kneel to it* (they meant *before it*) and obliging Perſons to come

* Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 141. 840. Lloyd, Mem. p. 461, 532. perſec. Und. p. 66. More. Ruſt. p. 114 Querel Cantab p. 5. Hiſt. Cantab. p. 161

§ Wilson Sir Jeſus Coll.

P. 43.

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come up there, and on their Knees to offer their Alms and Obiations to God; which was undoubtedly a very great Hardſhip: that he had Preach'd, that the Parliament were going *about in a ſolitom way to erect a new Religion*, and had confeſſed, that he *had lent and given Money to the King to maintain the unnatural War againſt the* Parliament *and* Kingdom; That he had Pray'd, that the Saints might be *freed of their Pains in Purgatory*; which *Lloyd* plainly affirms to be no other, than his *Bleſſing God for the Examples of the Saints Departed*: That he ſeldom Preach'd at one of his Places, and kept there Scandalous (but withal) Malignant Curates. To which *Lloyd* joins theſe other Crimes, of Relieving thoſe who were turned out of the Univerſities, diſowning the Authority of the Parliament to Viſit thoſe Two great *Bodies*, and Refuſing the Covenant. As for his Ejectment from the Maſterſhip, the * Warrant for it ran in the ſelf-ſame Terms (and was ſigned by the ſame Hand) with that for the Ejectment of Dr. *Coſin* before-mention'd. During his Impriſonment (which continued upward of Five Years) he had a Ticket ſent to him at *Ely-Houſe*, for the 20th Part of his Eſtate; but the Sum which they demanded of him under that Notion, was ſuch an extravagant one, that he deſired they would take the Nineteen Parts to themſelves, and leave him the Twentieth; viz. of that Eſtate which their Demand ſuppoſed him to have. Whilſt he was thus in Cuſtody likewiſe it was, that he drew up a Mock-Petition, Entitled his *Submiſſion to the Covenant*, &c. *Preſented in a Petition to the Right Honourable the Lords*, &c. Which is wrote with ſuch a manly Spirit of Boldneſs, and ſo much diſplays the deteſtable Hypocriſy and Villany of thoſe Times, and withal his own Sufferings, that I cannot forbear Tranſcribing a great Part of it, and giving it the Reader in this Place. He repreſents to their Lordſhips, That 'having been theſe Five Years Priſoner to this 'Honourable Houſe (in which Time having ſuf'fered the often Plunder of his Goods, to the 'very Cloths on his Back, and Sequeſtration 'from any Benefit of Livelyhood or Maintenance, 'and being Unmarried, he is thereby excluded 'from Plea to ſo much as any Fifth Part) he did 'thereupon preſer his humble Petition, that their 'Lordſhips would be pleaſed either to allow him 'ſome neceſſary Suſtenance out of his own Eſtate, 'or ſuch Liberty (upon Bail to appear before 'this Honourable Houſe, upon any Term to be 'limited by their Lordſhips) whereby he might 'be enabled to ſeek and find ſome end of his ex'treme Miſery, either by ſome poor honeſt Life, 'or Death. And that in Anſwer to this Petition, they had told him, that as 'For Maintenance 'out of his own Eſtate, it was not in their Power 'to allow it; and as for Liberty upon Bail, they 'were ready to grant it, upon Condition of his 'taking the Covenant. On this Anſwer he grounds the following Petitionary Repreſentation: 'That the Members of Convocation by the Sta'tute of the 8 *Hen.* 6. are to enjoy the ſame Im'munities, as touching their Perſons and Perſonal 'Attendants from Impriſonment, that any Peers 'in the Houſe of Lords, or Members of the Houſe 'of Commons (for themſelves and theirs) do 'challenge to that effect; and that himſelf at 'that Time was actually a Member of Convoca'tion. But waving that at preſent, he comes to the *Covenant*; which he ſaith, he finds 'So op'poſite to his Religion, Faith, and all his Duties 'to God and Man, that daily he doth beſeech 'Almighty God to ſtrengthen him with Grace, 'that he may endure and embrace any extremity 'of Torture or Death, rather than in any Senſe 'of his own or others, take or ſeem to have ta'ken, that which for ought he can any ways 'inform himſelf (and other means of Informa'tion in this long and ſtrict Durance he can have 'none) muſt needs run him into a deſperate 'Hazard, of all the Good he can hope for, in 'this, or any other World. After this he tells them; That 'thoſe Recuſants in this Kingdom, 'who profeſſed themſelves of the Communion of 'the Church of *Rome*, are very ſeldom, if at all, 'preſs'd or urg'd by any Houſe or Committee '(to their great Commendation be it ever men'tion'd) to that Covenant; upon ſuppoſal, that 'they would not ſwear contrary to their Con'ſciences: And then he adds, 'May it pleaſe 'your Lordſhips to conſider, that the Church of '*England*, as it ſtood Eſtabliſhed by Divine and 'human Laws, and ſtill ſtands, to all thoſe Men 'upon whoſe Conſciences Laws have any Obli'gation; wherein your humble Petitioner was 'made a Member of Chriſt, and hath received 'ſuch ſenſible Impreſſions of God's Grace, as 'obliges him to Perſeverance therein, againſt all 'the Temptations of the *World*, the *Fleſh*, or the '*Devil*; That this Church, he ſaith, may breed Men every whit as *Honeſt*, and ſtoady to their *Prin*ciples, as the Church of *Rome*, and then proceeds; *Therefore may it pleaſe your Lordſhips to vouchſafe, That Chriſtian Men of this our Church, wherein your very Lordſhips have Held and Profeſſed Communion, may find ſo much Credit and Countenance from your Honours, as thoſe of the Church of* Rome *daily do*, and not be preſs'd with an Oath, *more individually and immediately Penn'd, Meant and Intended by the Authors of it, againſt* the Church of *England*, *its Doctrine and Government, than againſt the Church of* Rome. He offers further to their Conſideration, That *all our late Parliaments in* England, and moſt of all, *this* wherein their Honours are now ſitting, have profeſſed always great Severity, and made ſtrict Inquiſition againſt all Men that ſhould Intend, Practiſe, or Endeavour, by Word or Writing, any Alteration of Religion, or Innovation in Doctrine or Worſhip, as a Capital Offence; and therefore ſaith, That when he 'ſees and conſiders Men that En'deavour, Profeſs, Print, and Practiſe Innova'tions and Alterations in the Church Doctrine, 'Worſhip, and Government, in the very Creed, in 'the Thirty Nine Articles of our Confeſſion, in all 'the Eccleſiaſtical Canons, Muniments, Cere'monies, Sacraments, and in the whole Sub'ſtance of Religion, the Publick Service of God, 'and Liturgy of the Church, ſealed in the Blood 'of ſo many Martyrs, and ſetled by the Sanction 'of ſo many Parliaments; and when he ſees ſuch 'Men go about every where, not only with In'demnity, and without Queſtion, but alſo Re'warded with Preferments, Immunities, Privi'leges, for their Apoſtacy from that Faith which 'they have ſo often Subſcrib'd, Preach'd, Practis'd, 'and whereunto, before God, Angels, and Men, 'they have Pighted their Troth: When he ſees 'again Men conſtant to their Religion, and to 'their Foundation, Perſecuted and brought to 'Nought, himſelf eſpecially, not only with to'tal and final Sequeſtration, but alſo with the 'Deſtiny of perpetual Impriſonment, without all 'Neceſſaries, even to Famine, unleſs he will for'ſwear, and renounce his Religion. When he thus ſees ſuch a Time of Jubilee and Indulgence on the one Side, but of hot Perſecution on the other, he ſaith, he cannot think their Lordſhips mean any other than (as *Jehu* once ſerv'd *Baal*'s Prophets) *To Sift and Winnow this populous Kingdom; and by ſuch a ſeeming Diſtribution of Rewards and Puniſhments, do intend only to find out, and to root out all thoſe Worſhippers of* Baal, *thoſe Falſe, Hypocritical, Adulterate Pretenders to a Religion, who manifeſtly give Sentence upon themſelves, that either they have all this while formerly, not with*

* Dated, *if I miſtake not*, March 11. 1641.

Lloyd *ſaith* 6 or 7.

But at that Time in the Lord Peter's Houſe in Aldergate-ſtreet.

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notwithstanding all their Subscriptions, Oaths, and Professions, lived and gone on in a wrong Way; or else that they will now swear themselves into a wrong way for their Advantage. Neither can your Petitioner any wise believe, that it can possibly be your Lordships Will and Honourable Pleasure, that either he, or any constant Christian, should by Perjury seem to be what he is not. After this he adds further, That having been *obliged by Sacraments no less than Fourteen several Times, to this Christian Allegiance, and Profession of his King's Supremacy over all Persons* in England *whatsoever, or howsoever; and having likewise as often declared upon Sacrament of Oath, that he doth not believe, that any Dispensator in the World, no not the Pope himself, the greatest Pretender that way that he ever yet heard of, is able to free or absolve him from that Obligation. Now this Covenant quite dissolving that Bond of Christian Allegiance, and obliging him clean contrary-wise, if he should take it, he could not but Judge and Condemn himself Apostatized from his Christian Allegiance, which is a great part of that Christian Faith in which he hath hitherto lived, and wherein he desires God to grant him Strength and Grace to abide.* After this he lays before them, *How detestable to all Posterity the Memory of those Gunpowder-Traytors is, who took the* Covenant *to extirpate our Religion, Root and Branch, by taking away our King, Queen, Royal Issue, Lords, Commons, Arch-bishops, Bishops, Deans, Deans and Chapters, Arch-deacons,* and all the rest of our *Ecclesiastical Hierarchy, &c.* and then suggests, that this Conspiracy was not against the Persons, otherwise than by that means to destroy the ' Doctrine, Worship, and Government of this Church; and that only of this ' Church; not that of *Scotland, Geneva,* or any ' to be set up; for these were not in any Being ' here at that Time. And the Nation having appointed an Anniversary, and perpetual Thanksgiving for the Preservation of this Doctrine, Worship, and Government; and in this ' Thanksgiving, all Men of this Church, for these Forty ' Two Years, having engaged their Souls to Almighty God, either Cordially, or at least Hypocritically (your humble Petitioner for his Part ' professeth cordially) with what Face or Heart ' then can he possibly swear to the Extirpation of ' that Religion, for the Preservation whereof ' before Men and Angels, he hath so often given ' God hearty Thanks. And then he asketh them, how he shall ever be able to celebrate that Thanksgiving for the future, should he in the Covenant swear to extirpate that Religion, for the Preservation of which he then pretends to give God Thanks: And withal asketh this further Question, ' Whether the Blood of our Forefathers and Ancestors shed, and ready to be shed, in Martyrdom for the Profession and ' Maintenance of this Faith, Worship and Government (and not that of *Scotland* or *Geneva*) ' would not cry to Heaven for Vengeance against ' their Posterity, that should now justifie their Persecutors, and swear themselves into the Office ' to extirpate all, without any exception of King, ' or Parent, if addicted to that Religion for ' which they so readily lay down their Lives? After this he concludes, ' Last of all, seeing that ' your Lordships humble Petitioner, after the Loss ' of all in this World, at your Honourable Pleasure, hath past the Probation of Five Years, in ' Six Goals, by Land and by Water, with Plunders, ' Sequestrations, Necessities, want of all Means ' and Support, save (that only which at this Blessed ' Time we solemnly celebrate) the Mission of ' God the Comforter into the Hearts of Faithful Christians (the Publick Commemoration of ' that too, by the Consequence of this Covenant (should your Petitioner take it) he must ' (swear for ever hereafter to abandon) and seeing that all these Sufferings have not been of ' force to impugn that Grace of God, by which ' only (and not by any Strength or Ability of our ' own) he professes himself to out-stand.

' May it therefore please your Honours, that ' this Five Years Probation of Extremities may ' suffice to give your Lordships indubitable Satisfaction, that your humble Petitioner cannot ' by any means of Life or Death be moved to ' enter into this Covenant; and therefore that ' your Honours would be pleased to think of any ' other Course for the Expiation of your Lordship's Displeasure upon him, rather than to order him to perpetual Imprisonment even to ' Death, and that by Want and Famine too, only ' for the Preservation of that Faith, in which he ' hath, with unspeakable Comfort, engaged his ' Soul to Almighty God.

And your Petitioner shall ever Pray, &c.

Such were the *Sufferings* of this great Man! and such was his undaunted Courage and Constancy under them, even after more than Five Years Miseries of Prisons and Plunderings! But they ended not here; for when he had at length obtained his Liberty, he was forced to quit his Native Country, and fly into *France*; where he continued till the *Restoration*; but during his Abode there, joyn'd neither with the *Calvinists*, nor *Papists* in their Communion; but with the *Congregation of old English, and Primitive Protestants only.* And *by his regular Life, and good Doctrine, he reduced some Recusants to, and confirmed more Doubters in the Protestant Religion.* And notwithstanding the Reproach of Popery and other Accusations cast on the *Regular Clergy*, and on this worthy Doctor in particular, by *Prynn*; 'tis well known, that he had Honourable and Advantageous Offers made him by some of the *Roman Communion*, which he Rejected with this Answer; That he had rather be a *Poor Son of the Afflicted, but Primitive Church of* England, *than a rich Member of the flourishing, but corrupt Church of* Rome. In 1660, he returned with his Majesty to his Own, and became *Dean* of *Ely*. In Possession of which Dignity he died in 1663. He was excellently well skilled in the Canon, Civil, and Common Law; was a Person of strict Rules in his Conversation, saith *Lloyd*; a *Godly Man*, saith *Wood*; agreeable to that of his *Epitaph, Rigidè pius vir, & severè Justus*; and was esteemed in *Cambridge*, a Person of *such eminent Worth and Abilities*, as *rendered him above the reach of Commendation*; notwithstanding what *Prynn* hath said of him in his *Canterbury's Doom*. I have only more to add of him, that at the Time of his *Ejectment* from this College, one Mr. *Palmer* was substituted in his room.

* ANTH. SPARROW, B. D. *Fellowship.* And *Haukdon*, . in *Suffolk*, worth 120 *l. per Ann.*

* Mr Sparrow, Mr. Bryan, Mr. Rogers, and Mr. Hill were all Ejected by the E. of M. Apr. 9. 1644. Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 742. Wood, Ath. Fasti p. 67.

He was Born at *Depden* in *Suffolk*, became successively *Scholar* and *Fellow* of this *House*; and was the very first of all the Loyalists Ejected from this College, which was *April* 8, 1644; and *June* the 11th following was succeeded by † *John Wallis*, A. M. of *Emanuel-College*. About the Year 1648, or 1649, he obtained the Living abovementioned; but the *Committee of Religion* at *Westminster* permitted him not to enjoy it above Five Weeks.

† That Mr Wallis succeeded an Ejected Loyalist of this College, is certain. But how and when he came into this College

that he succeeded Mr Sparrow in particular, is only conjecture. Reader is to know the same of all the other Sufferers mentioned in this

Weeks. He was alſo forced to fly and abſcond. He had at that Time, or ſoon after it, Six Children; but could never obtain any Fifths to ſupport them, from Mr. *Firmon*, who had been thruſt in to ſucceed him there. Under this S queſtration he continued about eleven Years, when the Reſtoration of his Majeſty Re-inſtated him. After which he was choſen one of the Preachers at St. *Edmundsbury*; *Aug.* 7, that Year, was Inſtalled to the *Arch-deaconry* of *Sudbury*; afterwards became Maſter of this College; in 1667, was promoted to the Biſhoprick of *Exeter*, and from thence Tranſlated to *Norwich*, where he died in 1683.

1660. *In* 1644, *he was* Vice-Chancellor. *He gave gold, to St. Paul's. Two few things which he* Publiſhed *are in* Wood.

GEORGE BARDSEY, D. D. *Fellowſhip.* He was Ejected *Aug.* 26, 1644; and *December* 12 following, ſucceeded by *Sam. Reyner* of *Magdalen-Hall* in *Oxford*, if I miſtake not. *Aug.* 12, 1645. I find him Incorporated at *Oxford*, where he alſo died the *January* after.

Wood, Ath. *Vol.* II. *p.* 130

THOMAS MARLEY, B. D. *Fellowſhip.* And *Everſden-Parva*, R. in *Cambridgeſhire*. . . . . }

He was *Ejected* both from his Living and Fellowſhip, by the Earl of *Manchester*: From the former *April* 6, 1644; for obſerving the Orders of the Church, preſenting thoſe, who in Contempt went out of the Church, when he went to the Altar to read the Second Service there (and theſe very Perſons, by the way, were the Witneſſes againſt him) and for Refuſing the Covenant. He was turned out of his *Fellowſhip* Three Days after, and ſucceeded therein, if I miſtake not, *June* the 11th that ſame Year, by *William Whitaker*, A. B. a *Rutlandſhire* Man of *Emanuel-College*.

And in the Living, *one of his* Succeſſors *was* Oliver Sell, *who got it in* 1654.

DANIEL WICHERLY, B. D. *Fellowſhip.* And *Hemmingſtone*, R. in *Suffolk*. . . }

He was turned out of the College, *June* 1, 1644, and ſucceeded, as I take it, *September* 11, that ſame Year, by one *Jackſon*, A. B. a *Staffordſhire* Man, of *Katharine-Hall*. He was Diſpoſſeſs'd of his Living much about the ſame Time, on Sixteen Articles ſo notoriouſly falſe, that I ſhall take an occaſion to mention them at large in another Place.

One Daniel Chandler *was* Proctor *of this* Houſe *in* 1632. *I take it for granted, that he was the ſame Perſon with this* Sufferer.

——— CHANDLER, B. D. *Fellowſhip*, And *Okeington*, V. in *Cambridgeſhire*. }

He was turned out of his *Fellowſhip*, *June* 1, 1644, and, as I conjecture, ſucceeded *September* the 13th following, by *Fran. Barkſdale* of *Magdalen-Hall* in *Oxford*. *July* 16th the ſame Year, he was alſo Deprived of his Living for his Loyalty, and for his betaking himſelf to his Majeſty's Army.

——— CAPEL, D. D. *Fellowſhip.* Ejected *Jan.* 1, 1646; but the Reaſon aſſigned for Ejecting him, was his being Married; which if true, he deſerveth not a Place in this Liſt: Aldo' I find him in that at the end of *Querela*.

——— COX, L. L. D. *Fellowſhip.* He was Expelled the ſame Day with Dr. *Capel*, and died, as I take it, *ſoon after*; at leaſt *before* the *Reſtoration*.

One William Cox *of this Houſe was* Taxor *in* 1619. *I ſuppoſe he was the ſame Perſon either with this Gentleman, or with him of* Sidney *who will be mentioned by and by, but moſt probably the Former.*

——— COLDHAM, B. D. *Fellowſhip.* *Ejected Apr.* 9, 1644, and ſucceeded by *John Hore*, *A. M.* of *Katharine-Hall* if I miſtake not, the 11th of the ſame Month.

——— KEMP, B. D. *Fellowſhip.* He was Expelled the *ſame Day* with Mr. *Coldham*; and his Succeſſor, as I take it, *Will. Ames*, A. B. a *Shropſhire* Man, of *Emanuel-College*, was appointed the ſame day, as Mr. *Coldham*'s was.

——— BRYAN, B. D. *Fellowſhip.* He was *Expelled Apr.* 8, 1644, and ſucceeded, if I miſtake not, by *Samuel Sylles*, A.M. of *Emanuel-College*, a *Northamptonſhire* Man, *June* 11, the ſame Year.

I find one Rl. Bryan *of this Houſe Proctor in the Year* 1638. *I ſuppoſe he was the ſame Perſon with this* Mr. Bryan.

——— HILLS, B. D. *Fellowſhip.* He was *Expelled* the ſame Day with Mr. *Bryan*; and his Succeſſor, *Nath. Ingelo*, A. M. of *Emanuel-College*, was admitted the ſame Day with Mr. *Bryan*'s Succeſſor, if I conjecture right.

——— ROGERS, A. M. *Fellowſhip.* He was Expelled *Apr.* 8, 1644; and his Succeſſor, as I take it, *John Wells*, A.M. of *Emanuel-College*, was admitted *June* 11, following.

One Samuel Rogers *of this Houſe, moſt probably the ſame Perſon with this Sufferer, was* Taxor *in* 1638; *and one of* Both *theſe Names became* Prebendary *of* Hoxborne *and* Barbeach *in the Church of* Saliſbury. Nov. 22, 1661, *on the Death of* James White; *and died himſelf before* Nov. 28, 1668; *when he was ſucceeded by* Daniel Whicby.

——— COX, A. M. *Fellowſhip.* He was Expelled *Aug.* 26, 1644; and, if I miſtake not, *George Griffith*, A. B. of *Emanuel-College* ſucceeded him; who was Thruſt in *Jan.* 2, that ſame Year.

——— WALPOLE, A. M. *Fellowſhip.* He was Diſparched *Sept.* 26, 1644; but who ſucceeded, I know not.

——— APPLEBY, A. M. *Fellowſhip.* He was Turned out *Apr.* 9, 1644, and *John Smith*, A. M. of *Emanuel-College* was, as I gueſs, the Perſon who ſucceeded him; who was Admitted *June* 11, the ſame Year.

——— FREAR, A. M. *Fellowſhip.* He was Expelled *Auguſt* 26, 1644; and *Jan.* 2, the ſame Year, Mr. *Nath. Debank* was Thruſt into this College; and if I miſtake not, into Mr. *Frear's Fellowſhip*.

——— NATLEY, A. M. *Fellowſhip.* He was Expelled *Apr.* 9, 1644; *June* 11, that Year *Samuel Glover*, A. M. a *Northamptonſhire* Man of *Katharine-Hall*, became Fellow of this Houſe, and was, as I take it, Mr. *Natley's* Succeſſor.

——— WELLS, A. M. *Fellowſhip.* He was Expelled *September* 26, 1644; and *John Watſon*, A. B. a *Lincolnſhire* Man of *Emanuel-College* (who was put in Fellow of this Houſe *Jan.* 16, 1644,) did as I conjecture, ſucceed him. This I take to have been *William Wells*, who

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upon the Promotion of Dr. *Walton* to the Bishoprick of *Chester*, was presented by his Majesty K. *Charles* II. to the Rectory of *Sandon* in *Essex*; to which he was admitted *Dec.* 16, 1660, as he was afterwards to the Arch-deaconry of *Colchester*, *Feb.* 5, 1666 (at which time he was D. D.) and about the latter End of the following Year became Master of this College, was Vice-Chancellour of the University in the Year 1672, and died some time before *August* 25, 1675.

Newc. Rep. Eccles. Vol. I. p. 93.

—— WHITEHEAD, *A.B. *Fellowship.*
He was Turned out *June* 1, in the Fatal Year 1644. *Dec.* 12, following, one *John Pypard* of *Magdalen-Hall* in *Oxford*, was made Fellow of this College; and I guess it to be in Mr. *Whitehead's* Room.

*'Tis' the Left at the End of Querela. faith A. M.

—— ——, . *Scholarship.*
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See Dr. Johnson in the Parochial Lib, at the End of the Counties, under the Letter L.

There were 28 *Scholarships* in this College at *that time* (which those *Blanks* compleat:) For they made a *Thorough Reformation* in this House; leaving neither *Fellow* nor *Scholar*.

Quer. Cant. p. 22. Lloyd. Mem. p. 682. Full. Hist. Camb. p 169.

There are besides in this College 12 *Bible-Clerks*, and Four *Exhibitioners*. Whether they Turned out any of Them also (as is not improbable) I do not find *expressly said*.

Sidney-Suffex.

SAMUEL WARD, D. D. *Mastership*, *Prebend* of *Ampleford* in the Church of *York*, *Margaret-Professorship* of *Divinity*, And *Much-Munden*, R. in *Hertfordshire*.

He was Born at *Bishops-Middleham* in the Bishoprick of *Durham*, of an *Ancient Family*; which however at that time was, it seems, possess'd of no very considerable Estate. He was at first Scholar of *Christ's*, afterwards Fellow of *Emanuel*, and at length advanced to the Mastership of this House, and to the Arch-deaconry of *Taunton* in the Ch. of *Wells*. He was likewise Chaplain in Extraordinary to the King, Vice-Chancellour of this University in 1620, had served in Convocation, had been Chaplain to Bishop *Montague*, one of the *English Divines* at the Synod of *Dort*; and being always esteemed a *Puritan*, was nominated one of the *Committee for Religion*, which sate in the *Jerusalem-Chamber* in 1640; as likewise one of the *Assembly of Divines*; but he never vouchsafed them his Company. On the contrary, upon the Breaking out of the *Rebellion*, he joyned with the other Heads of Houses, in sending the *College-Plate* to his Majesty. He was likewise in the *Convocation-House* when all the *Members of the University* there *assembled* (many of them 60 Years old and upwards) *were kept Prisoners in the Publick Schools, in an exceeding cold Night, till Midnight, without any Accommodations for Food, Firing, or Lodging; and for no other reason, but only because they could not in Conscience comply, or contribute any thing to the Detestable War against his Majesty.* And to compleat this Outrage, it was done, among all Days of the Year, upon *Good-Friday*. After this, he was Deprived of his *Headship* and *Professorship*; as also *Plunder'd* and *Imprison'd*, both in his own, and in St. *John's Coll.* During this Confinement he contracted a Disease, which put an End to his Life, about Six Weeks after he had obtained his Release. In the *Mastership* was substituted one Mr. *Mynshull*; but into his *Professorship* the University chose Dr. *Holdsworth*, who was not allowed by the Parliament, to have any thing besides the Burthen of it; which I have upon another Occasion taken notice of. He was a most excellent Governour, and an exact Disciplinarian in his College; which flourished so much under him, that Four New Fellowships were founded in his Time, all the Scholarships were augmented, and a Chapel, together with a new Fair Range of Buildings, were Erected. He was also a Man of Known Integrity, and Universal Approbation, even among those who were his Adversaries; and had this Character at the Synod of *Dort*: *Modestia ipsa, quæ plus*

Lloyd. Mem. p. 161, &c.

Querel. Cant. tab. p 3, 9.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 627, 629.

Pope's Life of Bishop Ward, p. 11.

I have not seen this Dr. Samuel Ward's Life, which is also published.

Full. Hist. Camb. p. 168.

March 30, 1643.

How unjustly, see in Pope's Life of Bishop Ward, p. 14.

Several Manuscripts, Works of his are now indexed in the Library of this College. He hath also several things extant.

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plus Celavit eruditionis quam alii habent; Literarum Abyssus, Taciturnus & Profundus; qui quot verba, tot expressit, & sulco Pectoris, oracula. After his Death his Name-sake (who, tho' Patronized by him, and of the same College, was not in any manner related to him) Bishop *Ward*, Published some of his *Determinations* and *Prælections*. He had also a Hand in Translating part of the *Apocrypha*, as it now stands in our last *Bibles*. I have only to add more of him, that he died, as I have been informed, in great Want; and 'tis certain he Breathed his last in these Words, *God Bless the King.*

See Mr. Herbert Thorndike at Trinity-College and one of the Marginal Notes there.

ROBERT BERTIE, A. M. *Fellowship.* Of whom I find this Note, *Regis Mandato Admissus, Temporum Injuriâ Pulsus.* He was *Ejected* by the Earl of *Manchester*, *April* 8, 1644. He was Son to the Earl of *Lindsey*, and had, as some say, taken Arms for his Majesty; but a Relation of his saith, that it a mistake. He was *A Charitable Good Man*, and died not many Years since.

SETH WARD, A. M. *Fellowship.* He was Born at *Buntingford* in *Hertfordshire*, and became Servitor to Dr. *Ward*, the *Suffering Master* of this *House*; who being much taken with his Parts and Industry, got him in upon the Foundation. In 1640, he was *Prevaricator*, and when his Patron and Master was Imprisoned in this University, he attended him during his Confinement (as he did afterwards on his Death-Bed) being either at that Time a Prisoner also himself, or else Imprisoned afterwards, as well as Ejected from his *Fellowship*, for Refusing the Covenant; against which he soon after joined with Mr. *Gunning*, Mr. *Barrow*, *&c.* in drawing up that noted Treatise, which was afterwards Published. When he was thus Ejected, he was invited to Reside at several Places; but he prefer'd that of *R. Freeman's* Esq; at *Aspenden* in his own County; where he continued off and on, till 1649; about which Time (having then been some Months with the Lord *Wenman* at *Thame* in *Oxfordshire*) Mr. *Greaves* the *Astronomy-Professor* in *Oxford* labour'd to get him for his *Successor* in that *Lecture*, after he had himself been turned out of it; which was accordingly effected. But it must not be concealed, that Mr. *Ward* had at that Time *very much degenerated from his former Principles*, and even taken the *Engagement*. He was some Time also *Chaplain* to Bishop *Brownrigg*, who, on the Death of Mr. *William Cotton*, collated him (about the Year 1649, or 1650,) to the *Chauntery* of *Exeter*; to which he was afterwards Installed (as little Prospect as there was of such a Turn at the Time of his Collation) as also to Mr. *Carter's Canonry* and *Prebend*, *September* 15, 1660. In 1654, he proceeded D. D. at *Oxford*, after which he was Elected Principal of *Jesus-College* in that University, by the Direction of Dr. *Mansel*, who had been Ejected from that *Headship* several Years before; but the *Protector*, according to the *plenitude* of his Power, put in one *Howel*, with a Promise however of 80 *l. per Ann.* to Dr. *Ward*, which yet was never paid him. In 1659, he was Elected President of *Trinity-College* in *Oxford*; but was forced soon after to give it up to Dr. *Potter*, the right Owner. Afterwards he had St. *Laurence-Jury* conferred upon him by his Majesty. In 1661, he became *Dean* of *Exeter* (about the same Time also Fellow of the *Royal-Society*) the Year following he was nominated to the *Episcopal See* of that Church; and in 1667, was Translated to *Salisbury*. Whilst he was *Dean* of *Exeter* he got 25000 *l.* of the Churches own Money to be laid out in Repairing and Beautifying that *Cathedral* (after the Ravages made in it by the Reformers) and in Erecting of the Noble Organ there. Whilst he sate in the *Episcopal-Chair*, he augmented several poor Vicaridges, increased the Stipends of the *Prebendaries*, got the *Deanery* of St. *Burian* annexed to the Bishoprick, and reduced the *Diocese* to great Conformity. When he was remov'd to *Salisbury*, he likewise Repaired and Beautified that Cathedral, gave considerable Sums to it out of his own Pocket, and laid out no less than 2000 *l.* in the Repairs of the Palace; which was in a manner quite Demolished during the Confusions; having been sold by the Parliament to one *Van Ling* a Dutch *Taylor*. In both *Dioceses* also he drew up Notices of them (a Transcript of which, for that of *Exeter*, I have seen) setting down in distinct Columns, the Names, Degrees, Inclinations, Learning, *&c.* of the several Incumbents; together with the *Patrons*, Value of the *Livings*, *&c.* He had also the same watchful Eye over the *Dissenters* in the *Diocese* of *Salisbury*, as in that of *Exeter*: Insomuch that there was not one *Conventicle* in the City of *Salisbury*, and but few in the whole County of *Wilts*; and these Two were in the extream Parts of it towards *Somersetshire*. He kept a most *Hospitable Table*, and many poor Pensioners in Weekly Pay, besides great Numbers whom he Relieved daily at his Gate: And, which was a much greater Charity, fought out such poor *Housekeepers* as were ashamed to Beg, and sent them Money; insomuch that Thousands of Blessings from the Poor constantly attended him, when ever he Rode out or Returned to his Palace. He was also *Chancellor* of the *Garter*, and procured that Honour to be annex'd to the See of *Salisbury*. He made it his Business likewise to serve the City, in their Publick Affairs, when he went to *Parliament*, and *contributed largely* towards making their River Navigable. He was a Benefactor to the *Royal-Society*; procured 400 *l.* towards Printing *Castell's Lexicon*; Built and Endowed a Noble College for Ten *Clergy-Mens* Widows in the Close at *Salisbury*: He built also an Hospital at the Place of his Nativity, for Ten Poor Aged *Men*, with a Stipend of Ten Pounds *per Ann.* each; and Founded Four *Scholarships* at *Christ's-College* in *Cambridge*. Towards the latter end of his Life he had a Tender made him of the Bishoprick of *Durham*, which he Refused. At length this Person of wonderful Parts and Learning, began to lose his *Memory*, and the use of his Reason in a very great measure; under which Circumstances he died in *Jan.* 168$\frac{8}{9}$. The Character given of him in his Epitaph is too long to be here inserted: That given by Mr *Oughtred* in his *Clavis Math.* is shorter, and can be less suspected of Flattery; which is this, *Vir Prudens, Pius, Ingenuus; nec matheſi ſolum, ſed & Omni Politiorum Literaturæ genere, Cultiſſimus.*

Pope's *Life of him* Fasti. Ox. Vol. II. p. 617.

At which Time he Resided in Wadham-College *for the sake of Dr.* Wilkins.

He gave 360*l. also to St.* Paul's Cathedral. New Survey of London. Vol. II. p. 468.

March 11, 1689. *Dr.* Gilbert Burnet, a Scotchman, was consecrated to this See.

See the Account *of his* Works in Wood.

JOHN LAWSON, A. M. *Fellowship.* He * Died not long after his *Ejection.*

* *In the* College *being* so *installed,*

profested to the Living of Bransburton in York; *but lived not to*

EDWARD GIBSON, A. M. *Fellowship.* He survived the *Restoration*, and was by the Interest of his Old Friend, then Bishop *Ward*, preferred to a good Living in *Hertfordshire*; as also to a Rich Wife.

Pope's *Life of Bishop* Ward. p. 84.

† SAMUEL PAWSON, A. M. *Fellowship.* He had been *Pluck'd from the Communion, as he was ready to receive that Holy Sacrament, before the solemn Election of a Master of this College, and thrown into Jail.* He was also actually *Dispossessed* of his Fellowship. Afterwards, notwithstanding this outrageous Treatment, he submitted to the

† *If I do not mistake his* Christian Name. Querel. Cantab. p. 18.

1666. *saith* Pope; *but it was* September 12, 1667.

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the Plunderers; and was Rewarded for it with a † Fellowſhip of St. *John*'s: So that he ſcarce deſerveth to be mentioned here.

† Via vitæ of Mr John Peter, whom ſee.

Trinity-Hall.

DR. *Eden* Maſter of this *Hall*, died during the Reformation of the Univerſity, if I rightly apprehend it; at which Time one Dr. *Bond* was choſen into his Place; and not one of the Houſe was afterwards turned out.

TRINITY.

THOMAS COMBER, D. D. *Maſterſhip.*

He was ſucceeded by Mr. *Hill*; for whom I find the Commons, *Jan.* 13, 1647, ordering the *Soliciter-General* to prepare a Patent; and *March* 17th following, they order'd it to paſs the Great Seal. See *Carliſle Cathedral.*

CHENEY ROW, D. D. *Fellowſhip.* And *Orwell*, in *Cambridgeſhire*, worth 100 *l. per Ann.*

He was *Diſpoſſeſſed* of his *Living*, *February* 8, 1644, by the Earl of *Manchester*, for having been ſeen Drunk (a very likely Story) with Dr. (after Biſhop) *Lamy*; for aſſiſting his Majeſty with Money, and procuring the Plate of this College to be ſent to him; as alſo for getting a Warrant to recover Thirty Muſquets, which belong'd to the College, and had been ſeiz'd.

MEREDITH, D. D. *Fellowſhip.*

Of whom I know nothing more.

HERBERT THORNDIKE, A. M. *Fellowſhip.*

Mr. *Thorndike* (who was certainly *Herbert Thorndike*) is expreſly mention'd in the Liſt at the end of *Querela Cantab.* as one of the *Ejected Fellows* of this *Houſe*. But how to reconcile this, with his being admitted (as he was, if I do not miſtake the Date of his Preſentation for that of his Admiſſion) to the *Rectory* of *Barley* in *Hertfordſhire*, *July* 2, 1642, I know not; becauſe I take it for granted, that *Rectory* was inconſiſtent with his *Fellowſhip*; unleſs he was turned out ſometime before the reſt of the Fellows, and before his *Year of Grace* (which I ſuppoſe is cuſtomary in this, as in other Colleges) was expired. For the generality at leaſt of the *Expulſions* in this *Univerſity*, were not made till the latter end of 1643, and the beginning of 1644. Or unleſs the Iniquity of the Times would not allow him the quiet Poſſeſſion of his * Living, and ſo returning to the College, the Society permitted him to continue in his *Fellowſhip*, without taking any notice of its being Vacated by the *Rectory*. That he did not Reſign the Living again before his *Fellowſhip* became Void of Courſe, I take for granted; becauſe I find him in Poſſeſſion of it after the Reſtoration: tho' 'tis poſſible indeed that might be on a new *Preſentation*. But if the above-mention'd Date of *July* 2, be that of his *Preſentation*, then poſſibly he might for ſome time wave his Admiſſion, eſpecially if the Biſhop of *London* granted him his half Year, on Account of the *Confuſions*; and by that means might continue in the *Univerſity* till the *Viſitation* began. Where this moſt Learned and Excellent Perſon was Born, I cannot find. He was *Proctor* of the *Univerſity* in 1638, was on the Death of Dr. *Ward*, Elected Maſter of *Sidney-College*, but kept out of it by the Oppreſſions of the Times. *September* 5, 1661, he was Inſtalled *Prebendary of Weſtminſter*; in the Year following he Reſigned his *Living of Barley*, and died in 1672. I have nothing more to add, but that he aſſiſted in the *Polyglot Bible*.

Some Rep. Eccleſ. Vol. I. P. 800. Although Camd. Ann. Regn. P. 76. Jan. 10. ac. ſome Author ſeems to 1640, which I am ſatisfied is a Miſtake, becauſe in the Journals of the Houſe of Commons of the Proceedings of the Brownrigg to the See of Exeter.

* Quere if he was not Deprived of the Living of Barley during the Uſurpation, if ſo, that ought to be taken notice of to be obſerved to his Honour, as the Maſterſhip of Sidney-College, ſhould alſo, becauſe it appears below, that he had an equitable Title to it.

Pope's Life of Biſhop Ward, P. 14. Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 391. Lloyd, Memo. P. 649. Some Rep. Eccleſ. Vol. I. P. 921.

CHAMBERLAIN, *ſenior*, *Fellowſhip.*

Edward Chamberlain, L. L. D. who was Originally of *Edmond-Hall* in *Oxford*, A. M. of that Univerſity, and the firſt Compiler of the *Preſent State of England*, was of this College: Whether he was the ſame Perſon with this *Sufferer*. *Quere*.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 862.

JOHN SHERMAN, * D. D. *Fellowſhip.*

I do not find his Name in the *Querela*; tho' *Lloyd* is Peremptory as to his *Ejectment* from a *Fellowſhip* of this College. He ſurvived the Reſtoration; but having at that Time gotten a ſmall Eſtate of his own, he did not return to the College and claim his *Fellowſhip*. He was *a very Learned, Sober and Charitable Man* in the worſt of Times, and nored for gathering Contributions towards the *Polyglot Bible*, and other Loyal and worthy Deſigns. He hath ſeveral Things extant, one Entitl'd, *White Salt, or Sober Corrective*, &c. and another of the † *Pope's Infallibility*. He died in 1663.

* But whether he ſo at the Time of his Ejectment, Quere.

Mem. P. 620. But Quere further, for that Author is very liable to be depended upon.

Id. P. 449. See alſo Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 319. Who is however wholly ſilent as to his Ejectment.

† The Infallibility of the Holy Scripture Aſſerted.

THOMAS SCLATER, . *Fellowſhip.*

He was afterwards Knighted: He died *December* 10, 1684, in the Sixty Ninth Year of his Age; and was a Benefactor to the Buildings of the College: I find one *Thomas Sclater*, A. M. who had been of this College, Created M. D. at *Oxford* in the Year 1649: He was afterwards a *Burgeſs* for the *Univerſity* of *Cambridge*, to ſerve in *Richard's Parliament* of 1658. He was doubtleſs the ſame Perſon with this *Sufferer*.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 770.

CHARLES WHEELER, . *Fellowſhip.*

He was afterwards Sir *Charles Wheeler*.

This Gentleman, together with Dr. Meredith, Mr Marſhall, Weſt Senior, Chamberlain, Wilkin, Barrey, one of the Cooks, Cowley, Arundel, Stacy, Cane, Appleby, and Nicholas, were all Ejected, April 8, 1644, by the Earl of Manchester.

ABRAHAM COWLEY, A. M. *Fellowſhip.*

The Works of this Great and moſt Celebrated Wit (to which his Life is prefix'd) being in the Hands of every one, I ſhall ſay but very little of him. He was Born in *London*, and Elected to this College from *Weſtminſter-School*. He was Ejected in 1644; after which he Retired to St. *John's-College* in *Oxford*: But quitting that Univerſity ſome time before the Surrender of the Garriſon to the Parliament, he went to *France*; where he was received into the Family of the Lord *Germyn* (afterwards Earl of St. *Alban* (who afterwards deſigned for him the *Maſterſhip* of the *Savoy*, but he was Diſappointed of it. In this Exile

Sprat's Life of him. Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 708

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Exile he continued about Ten Years, partaking in the *Sufferings*, and Soliciting the *Affairs* of the *Royal Family*. In 1656, he Returned into *England*, and was for ſome time under Trouble; but at length complying (even too much as far as I can learn) with ſome in Power, he got an Order to be created M. D. (as he afterwards actually was) at *Oxford*. After which he went again into *France*, and there continued till the Reſtoration; when he came back again into *England*, and was one of thoſe too many Loyaliſts, who ſuffered as well after, as under the Uſurpation, being never Rewarded for his Services. Whereupon he Retired in Diſcontent, to a ſmall Eſtate at *Cherſie* in *Surry* (which the Duke of *Buckingham* had obtained for him from the Earl of St. *Alban*) and died there in 1667; but his Relicks were brought to *Weſtminſter*, and lodged near to thoſe of the famous *Jeof. Chaucer*.

See the Account of what he wrote, in Wood.

—— PARISH, . *Fellowſhip.* He occurs not in the Liſt at the end of the *Querela*; but I am otherwiſe informed, that he was Ejected, and his Name is added by Dr. *Babington*, together with his own, and that of Mr. *Samways*, in a Copy of the *Querela*, as I ſhall further ſay by and by. One *George Pariſh* was D. D. *Prebendary* of *York*, and gave 30 *l.* to St. *Paul's-Cathedral*.

New Survey of London. Vol. II. p. 467.

—— SAMWAYS, . *Fellowſhip.* One *Samway* was D. D. *Prebendary* of *York*, and gave 40 *l.* to St. *Paul's*. See alſo one *Peter Samwaies* mentioned in *Wood*, Ath. Vol. II. p. 308.

New Survey of London. Vol. II. p. 462.

—— ASHTON, . *Fellowſhip.* He died ſoon after his *Ejectment*. One *Peter Aſhton* of this *Houſe*, was *Taxor* in 1619, and *Proctor* in 1630. I ſuppoſe he was the ſame Perſon with this *Sufferer*.

—— BRISCOE, . *Fellowſhip.* One *Thomas Briſcoe* of this Houſe, whom I take to be the ſame Perſon with this *Sufferer*; was *Taxor* in 1643.

—— SHERLEY, . *Fellowſhip.* One *Thomas Shirly*, not improbably the ſame Perſon with this *Sufferer*, was *Taxor* in 1635.

—— JONES, . *Fellowſhip.*

—— NEVILE, . *Fellowſhip.*

—— WEST, *ſenior*, . *Fellowſhip.*

—— MARSHAL, B. D. *Fellowſhip.*

—— BARREY, . *Fellowſhip.*

—— SALMON, . *Fellowſhip.*

—— WYAT, . *Fellowſhip.*

—— WILLIS, B. D. *Fellowſhip.*

—— SHAW, . *Fellowſhip.*

—— COOK, *ſenior*, . *Fellowſhip.*

—— OPLEY, . *Fellowſhip.*

—— HERBERT, . *Fellowſhip.*

—— CRESWELL, . *Fellowſhip.*

—— PARROT, . *Fellowſhip.*

—— BOURCHIER, . *Fellowſhip.*

—— CRANE, . *Fellowſhip.*

—— CRAWLEY, . *Fellowſhip.*

—— ARUNDEL, . *Fellowſhip.*

—— PRICE, . *Fellowſhip.*

—— COOK, *jun.* . *Fellowſhip.*

—— APPLEBY, . *Fellowſhip.*

—— CAVE, . *Fellowſhip.*

—— HOWARD, . *Fellowſhip.*

—— MEADE, . *Fellowſhip.*

—— CAMPIAN, . *Fellowſhip.*

—— TREVIS, . *Fellowſhip.*

—— LISTER, . *Fellowſhip.*

—— YARDLEY, . *Fellowſhip.*

—— STACY, . *Fellowſhip.*

—— NICHOLAS, . *Fellowſhip.*

HUMPH. BABINGTON, . *Fellowſhip.*

The Names of theſe laſt Three, are not in the Liſt at the end of the *Querela*; but I am otherwiſe aſſured they were *Diſpoſſeſſed* of their *Fellowſhips*. Dr. *Babington* (for to be was afterwards) the laſt of them, added his own Name, and the Names of Mr. *Pariſh* and Mr. *Samways*, in his Copy of the *Querela*; which is now in the Hands of the very Learned Mr. *Baker* of St. *John's College*.

Vit. Nicholas, Stacy, and Babington. *But whether they might not go out on the* Engagement *Score. See alſo the Note at Mr Potter of Clare-Hall.*

As for this Dr. *Babington*, it muſt be known, that he was alſo Sequeſtred from *Keyworth*, R. in *Nottinghamſhire*; but he ſurvived the Uſurpation, was Reſtored to his Preferments, became D. D. *Vice-Maſter* of the College: A Writer againſt Popery in the Reign of King *James*, and died not many Years ſince in the College. In his Living, at the Time of the Sequeſtration, ſucceeded one *Philip Ormeſton*, who conformed upon the King's Return, and died Poſſeſſed of the Rectory of *Scrimsby* in *Lincolnſhire*.

In a manner which was shameful enough, as 'tis ſaid, January 4, 1691. He was a Benefactor to the College, *and gave 50 l. to St. Paul's-Cathedral.* New View of London, p. 461.

GYLES OLDSWORTH, A.B. *Scholarſhip.*

His Name is not in the *Querela*, as neither that of any other *Scholar* of an Houſe. He was Born in *Gloucesterſhire* of a good Family there, and Elected *Scholar* of this Houſe from *Weſtminſter-School*, in the Year 1639; but was Diſpoſſeſſed ſome few Years after. In 1646, he occurs *Rector* of *Burton on the Hill* in *Gloucesterſhire*, and was in that Year created A.M. at *Oxford*. He

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 747.

Queriſt on aſſertion, as to what he is ſaid

T t ſeems

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seems to have been *considerably read in the Fathers*, and other old Authors, and *to have been Honest, Loyal, and a zealous Stickler, to his Capacity, for the Eſtabliſhment of the Church of* England, *in its whole Conſtitution*; but in ſome of thoſe Things which he hath Publiſhed, are inferred many Trivial, Impertinent, and Weak Paſſages. He died in 1678.

The Account of his Life is in Wood.

The Reader is to know, that none of the Fellows before-mention'd, were under the Degree of A. M. and ſeveral of them *Bachelours of Divinity*.

—— Leech, } *Conduct's-Place* of the
—— Scarlet, } *Chapel*, or *Chaplain-*
—— Yates, } *ſhip*.

—— Fenwick, . He was actually Diſpoſſeſſed of a Fellowſhip (but of what Houſe I know not) in this Univerſity, and Reſtored again about the latter end of 1647, by an Ordinance of the Lords and Commons.

Whitlock, Mem. p. 283.

Edmond Baldero, .

I am not certain that he was upon any Foundation, much leſs that he was actually Diſpoſſeſſed; tho' both of them ſeem highly probable: For he had the Covenant tender'd him by the Earl of *Mancheſter*; and being upon that Occaſion brought before his Lordſhip, he requeſted that his Lordſhip's *Chaplain* (then preſent) 'might reſolve him in ſome Scruples about it. To this 'Motion (being then thought not unreaſonable to 'his Lordſhip, and much preſs'd by ſome that 'were there preſent) his Reverend *Chaplain* learn-'endly replied before the whole Company, that 'he came not thither to reſolve Mens Conſciences, 'but to Preach to his Lordſhip: Whereupon 'the Gentleman was, not long after, ſent up Pri-'ſoner to *London* by the ſaid Earl, for tendering 'the Reaſons for his Refuſing the Covenant; 'tho' invited and required thereto by his Lord-'ſhip; and there, without further Hearing, com-'mitted to Priſon; where he continued a long 'Time at exceſſive Charges: Which is all the 'Satisfaction he could find (or any other can 'expect) from them, for the Scruples of a tender 'Conſcience. I have been alſo told, that he was like to have been Hanged in thoſe Times; but upon further Conſideration he was not thought conſiderable enough. After the Reſtoration he became D. D. Maſter of *Jeſus-College* in this Univerſity, *Vice-Chancellour* in the Years 1668, and 1674, and is well remembred at this Day for a Man of an *honeſt good Meaning*; tho' he would be often very unfortunate in expreſſing it.

Querel. Cantab. p. 25.

I muſt here ſubjoin, that far the greateſt Part, the fore-mention'd Fellows were turned out about the latter end of 1643, and the beginning of 1644, by the Earl of *Mancheſter* (moſtly for refuſing the Covenant) and that many of them were not only Ejected, but alſo Plundered, Impriſoned, and Expelled the Univerſity. To which let me add the Character of very many of them; who were, not only in the Title of the Liſt ſo often mention'd, called *Learned, Reverend* and *Religious Gentlemen*; but in a Manuſcript Life of Dr. *Barwick*, depoſited in the Library of St. *John's College* in this Univerſity, have this honourable mention made of them; *Venerandos ſenes, Theologiæ & Legum Profeſſores, toto orbe Celeberrimos, una cum Procancellario, & ducentis circiter aliis viris Gravisſimis Doctisſimiſq; de ſenatu Academico, è propriis Laribus exulare jubent; Bardis, ut plurimum Infrunitis Ingenii Beneficentiæ, in eorum locum ſufficiit.*

Vit. of the Lady.

THUS I have likewiſe accounted for the Ravages made at the Univerſity of *Cambridge* (in the beſt manner that I could) out of the *Querela*, and ſome few Intelligences, which I have received from thence: However, that the Liſt of this Univerſity is ſtill very imperfect, cannot but appear too plain to be denied. That all thoſe mentioned in the *Querela*, were *Fellows* of the ſeveral Houſes, I have before ſhewn; and that the Liſt at the end of that Piece, doth not contain a perfect Account, even of all the Fellows that were Ejected (not only for the Engagement, but the Covenant alſo) is plain from thoſe few Additions which I have here made to it. And it ſeems further evident from hence; becauſe there is not one Bachelour of Arts (or not more than one) mentioned in it. But that there were ſeveral Bachelour-Fellows in the Univerſity, in 1643, and that ſome of them muſt have ſuffered in the common Calamity, cannot, I ſhould think, be queſtion'd. Add to this, that as in *Oxford*, ſo likewiſe in this Univerſity, ſome of the *Chaplains* were no doubt Ejected; and that none of them are mentioned in the *Querela*, thoſe at *Trinity-College* excepted, ſeems plain; becauſe the Liſt is ſo careful to take expreſs Notice of, and to diſtinguiſh them at that College, where their Names came to be inſerted. Upon the whole then, I ſhould Imagine, there could not be ſo few as Two Hundred and Thirty *Maſters, Fellows*, and *Chaplains* turned out of the ſeveral Colleges and Halls at *Cambridge*, excluſive of thoſe who went out on the Engagement.

See the Note at Mr. Bloxom at Christ's-College.

By which Computation I do not take in above Fifteen more than what I have particularly mentioned by Name.

But then the great Omiſſion of all, is in the Scholars of Houſes; for the Deſign of the Liſt at the end of *Querela* (the main Foundation of this Liſt) being chiefly (as I apprehend) to account for ſuch as were of ſome Note and Diſtinction; the Scholars, who muſt be moſtly *Under-Graduates*, were probably (as well as the Bachelour-Fellows) omitted, as they wholly are, for that Reaſon. That they did expel the *Scholars* of Houſes, as well as the *Fellows*, is not only probable in it ſelf, but plain in the Caſe of *Queen's-College* before noted: Upon which Foundation they did not leave a ſingle *Fellow*, or *Scholar*. And one Inſtance more I find at *Trinity-College*, in the Caſe of Mr. *Holdſworth*; who was an *Ejected Scholar* of that Houſe, but not mentioned either in the Body of the *Querela*, or in the Liſt at the end of it. Nor are the Names of the Scholars of *Queen's-College* given us in the Liſt; tho' the Outrage of Expelling every one, both *Scholar* and *Fellow*, in that Houſe, was ſo notorious, that the mention of it in general could not be omitted in the Body of that Complaint: which manifeſtly ſhews, that it was not the Intent of that Liſt to take the leaſt Notice of any, but the Fellows of the ſeveral Houſes. If then to ſupply the Defect, we may be allowed to have Recourſe to a Computation, the Number of the *Ejected Scholars* muſt, as I ſhould think, appear very great. In thoſe Colleges at *Oxford*, from which I have receiv'd the moſt perfect Accounts, the *Ejected Scholars* were, in Proportion to their Number on each Foundation, as many as the Ejected *Fellows*. And the ſame appears in Fact, at *Queen's-College* in this Univerſity: For all of each Kind, as well *Scholars* as *Fellows*, were turned out. And if this be admitted as a reaſonable Foundation for

As they afterwards did in Oxford, when that Univerſity was under their Reformation. See that College.

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for the Calculation; it appears that the Ejected Fellows were upwards of Two Thirds of the whole; and by conſequence, the *Ejected Scholars* muſt be more than Four Hundred,

There were about 355 Fellowſhips at that Time, in the ſeveral Houſes of this Univerſity.

For the whole Number of *Scholars*, *Exhibitioners*, &c. then actually founded in the ſeveral Colleges and Halls, was about Seven Hundred. So that by this Account, there were not leſs than Six Hundred Perſons in all, turned out of this Univerſity.

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A LIST

Of some of the

Loyal and Epiſcopal CLERGY,

Who were Diſpoſſeſs'd of, Driven from, or did otherwiſe loſe, or were kept out of their *Preferments, &c.* for their Loyalty to the *Eſtabliſh'd Church*, during the Time of the *Grand Rebellion*, &c.

The LONDON-CLERGY, and Thoſe within the Bills of Mortality, *and Parts* Adjacent.

See Preface, Unleſſons, *p.* 41, *&c.*

ADAMS ——, . St. *Bennet-Paul's-Wharf*, R.

Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. *Vol.* I. *p.* 302.

He was eſteemed an Excellent Preacher, and *Died* before the Reſtoration. See the *Cathedral* of St. *Paul's*, and *quære*.

See Mr. Woodcock *in his* Liſt *of the* Lond. Clergy, *as alſo in the County of* Devon.

BAKER, SAMUEL, D. D. St. *Mary-Hill*, R.

Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. *Vol.* I. *p.* 432.

He had been twice admitted to this *Rectory*, Firſt, *July* 5, 1637, and then *June* 16, 1646. The *former* time on the Preſentation of a Private Perſon; the *latter*, on that of the Pariſhioners. See *Canterbury*-Cathedral.

BALCANQUALL, WALTER, D. D. *Maſterſhip* of the *Savoy*.
See *Durham-Cathedral*.

[a] *Or* Baſeby. *Lloyd*, Mem. *p.* 507.

* BATTY, JAMES, A. M. St. *Vedaſtus-Foſter-Lane*, R.

Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. *Vol.* I. *p.* 561.

He was alſo *Plunder'd*, *forc'd to Fly*, and *Died* not long after. He had been Collated to this Living by the Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury*, *Nov.* 28, 1617, on the Reſignation of *Mich. Rabbet*.

BENNET, MATTHEW, A. M. St. *Nicholas-Acon*, R.

Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. *Vol.* I. *p.* 105.

To which he had been admitted *Feb.* 15, 1636, on the Preſentation of his Moſt Sacred Majeſty King *Charles* I. He was likewiſe ſometime Rector of *Harlington* in the County of *Middleſex*. He was a Learned and Genteel Man, and Valued by Biſhop *Uſher*. He died, as I judge, during the Uſurpation; at leaſt, ſome time before *July* 18, 1661.

Lloyd, Mem. *p.* 521.

BOOSIE, ——, D. D. St. *Olave's-Silver-Street*, R.

He was Abuſed, and died with Grief: So that his ill Uſage bringing him to his End, I make no Scruple to place him in this Liſt.

Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. *Vol.* I. *p.* 517.

BOOTH, ——, . St. *Botolph-Aldersgate*, .

Ibid. p. 516

He was alſo Plundered. This is a *Donative*; whether in Tenure deemed Equal to a Freehold, *quære*.

BRADSHAW, NICOLAS, A. M. St. *Mildred-Bread-ſtreet*, R.

Ibid. p. 499

He had been Admitted to this Living *June* 27, 1604. I preſume he died during the Uſurpation. About 1655, *Richard Adams* came to this Rectory, who loſt it again after the Reſtoration, for Nonconformity.

· BRAY, WILLIAM, D. D. St. *Martin's in the Fields*, V.

Ibid. p. 492.

· He had been Collated to this Vicar, by the B. of *London*,

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London, *March* 2, 1632. See *Canterbury*-Cathedral.

BROUGH, WILLIAM, D. D. St. *Michael's-Cornhill*, R.

Newc. Rep. Eccles. Vol. I. p. 483. See *Gloucester*-Cathedral. He Resigned this Living in 1663.

I find one Matthaduke Brown, *and one* Joseph Brown *of this Place; which of these Two was the Sufferer, I know not.* Newc. Rep. Eccles. Vol. I. p. 917.

BROWN, ——, . *Bridewell-Precinct*. Of whom I know nothing more.

BROWN, JONATHAN, L. L. D. St. *Faith's*, R.

Newc. Rep. Eccl. Vol. I. p. 849. See *Hereford*-Cathedral.

BROWN, THOMAS, D. D. St. *Mary-Aldermary*, R.

Ibid. p. 436. He was not Formally Sequestred, but Forced to Forsake this Living. See *Windsor*.

CHAMBERS, RICHARD, D. D. St. *Andrew-Hubbard*, R.

Ibid. p. 265 I guess he died during the Usurpation. He had been admitted, as 'tis thought, in 1622.

CHESHIRE, RICHARD, D. D. St. *Nicholas Olave's*, R. And *Heston*, V. in *Middlesex*. . . . .

Ibid. p. 509, 646. He had been Collated to the *Latter* of these by the Bishop of *London*, *Nov.* 15, 1616, being then B. D. only; but was forc'd to quit that, and his Living in *London*, in 1642; being Molested and Forc'd to Resign: At which time the House of Commons placed one *John Creffe* into St. *Olave's*. I believe he Died before the Restoration.

* Or Chestlen. *CHESTLIN, ROBERT, A. M. St. *Matthew's Friday-street*, R.

Newc. Rep. Eccles. Vol. I. p. 476 This was the Living of which *Burton* had been deprived for his Seditious and Scandalous Practices, in 1637; at which time he was Succeeded by Mr. *Jos. Brown*, who in 1640, Resigning it again, Mr. *Chestlin* was admitted to it *Oct.* 8, that Year; and his being thus unhappily placed in this Living, was alone, no question, sufficient to make him a *Jesuit*, an *Arminian*, or any thing else, that should conduce to the Displacing of him, in order to Re-possess *Burton* (as the Event afterwards shew'd,) whenever the Party should have it in their Power so to do. And accordingly, in the Beginning of the Rebellion some of *Burton's* Old Disciples in the Parish, resolved with themselves, by unjust Molestations, to weary out Mr. *Chestlin* if they could; and by that means to make way for Mr. *Burton*. To this purpose they deny to pay him his *Tithes*, or any other *accustom'd Dues*; and endeavour'd what they could, to draw others into the same *Conspiracy* with themselves: Nor were some of them ashamed openly to profess this wicked End for which they designed it. This put Mr. *Chestlin* upon petitioning Sir *Edmond Wright*, then Lord Mayor, which (the Ecclesiastical Court being suppress'd) was the only Remedy he had left; the Stature having empower'd the *Ld. Mayor*, in case any one should apply to him, to Judge of these *Matters*. When the Hearing came on, *Isaac Pennington*, tho' not at all interested in the Cause, otherwise than to countenance Mr. *Chestlin's* Factious and Sacrilegious Parishioners, took especial Care to be present, and openly reviled Mr. *Chestlin*, calling him *Sawcy Jack, brazen-faced Fellow, and the like*; and withal had the *Modesty* to Threaten the Judge himself; who, however, in a just Indignation, reply'd, *what shall I be afraid to do Justice?* As indeed he was not: For upon a full Hearing, he gave Sentence for Mr. *Chestlin*, and order'd the Parishioners to pay their Tithes. However, *Faction* and *Malice* are too industrious to give out for One bad Bargain; and accordingly they prosecute their wicked Designs yet even further: For One of the *Parishioners* utterly refused to obey the *Lord Mayor's* Decree; For which his Lordship, as he was empower'd by the *Statute*, proceeds to commit him: But those great Patrons of the Law, in direct opposition to all Law and Justice, set him again at Liberty, tho' he was in Prison upon Execution; which was done in the Name of the *House of Commons*, by Two of their *Members*. After this, these *Indefatigably wicked Men* resolve upon another Course with Mr. *Chestlin*, which was to Dispossess him, if possible, by an *Action of Ejectment*. In order to which they make a Common Purse, and declare they will have him out, tho' it cost them 500 *l.* but this not being Feasible, they presently give it over, and betake themselves to another *Method*, and Trumpet him about for a Preacher of Popery and Arminianism; which had such Effect, that he could not pass the Streets without being affronted and flouted at. After this they endeavour to dissuade his Parishioners from hearing him, telling 'em that they would be *Damned*, if they lived under his *Ministry*, and Branding them with the Name of *Malignants*, if they offer'd to live in Obedience to, and Communion with that Person, whom both the Laws of God and Man had made their Spiritual Father and Governour. And to this they added another Contrivance; which was, to get those deeply Tax'd in all Assessments, who attended his Ministry: They also threw menacing Libels into his House, provoked him as they could have occasion to speak of many things (relating to the Times) that they might have wherewithal to accuse him; and Examin'd into his Conversation in all Places where he had liv'd, even from his very Childhood. After which they go from House to House for Hands to a Petition to the House of Commons against him; the Subject-matter of which was, *That he had preached false Doctrine*: And if any Man refus'd to Subscribe that *Known Lye*, in their Spirit of Meekness, they call'd them *Malignants, Papists*, and Enemies to Religion. About *Mar.* 1641, this *worthy Petition* was brought into the House, in the Name, forsooth, of the whole Parish; altho' no less than Three Parts of Four Protested against it under their own Hands. When it was thus brought in, *Pennington* and *Venne* pleaded *earnestly* for the *Reading* of it, and took that Occasion to revile Mr. *Chestlin* in a *most wicked manner*; representing him as a very Dangerous Man. At their Instances the Witnesses (who, to note that by the way, were also the Promoters) were produc'd and Examin'd. However, at that time the Petition was thrown out as Frivolous: But these Bloodhounds would not thus quit the Scent: For, saith my Author, *to shew the World that Malice is Part of a Puritan's Preparation for the Sacrament*; Upon the *Easter-Eve*, in a very thin House, and when Private Business had been by their own Order laid aside, *Pennington* and *Venne* bring on the Petition again, and get it referred

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to the *Committee for Scandalous Miniſters*, who ſat in *Eaſter-Week*, on purpoſe to do that *Good Work*: But whilſt Mr. *Cheſtlin* was thus under a *Tedious and Chargeable Attendance*, it pleas'd God to take off the *Chief Promoter* of his Proſecution, *with whom alſo, for the preſent, died* Mr. Cheſtlin's *Trouble and Vexation*: However, not in ſuch a manner, but that it had a *Reſurrection*, and was Reviv'd by a *Combination* of the *Faction*, to make Mr. *Burton* their Lecturer, ſince they could not obtain him for their *Miniſter*. For which purpoſe they obtain Subſcriptions, which they Annex to a *Petition*, and Preſent it to the *Houſe of Commons*; who readily gave Mr. *Burton* the Command of Mr. *Cheſtlin*'s Pulpit: But Mr. *Cheſtlin* refuſing to part with his undoubted Right, Godly Mr. *Caſe* adviſes the Faction to Frame *New Articles* againſt him: In Obedience to which *Ghoſtly Counſel*, they take for the *Matter* of their Accuſation, an *Honeſt* and *Loyal Sermon* which he happen'd to Preach on the *memorable* 23d of *October*, the very Day on which the Battle at *Edge-Hill* was fought: Upon which a *Warrant* is granted for the Apprehenſion of Mr. *Cheſtlin*; when they *Riotouſly aſſault him in his Houſe with great Tumults, armed with drawn Swords and Piſtols, and feizing him in great Triumph, carry him to the Court of Aldermen*, where *Pennington* the *Pretended Lord Mayor*, had at that time the *Chair*, and Captain *Venne*, the Ringleader of the *Mobb*, ſtood forth, and accuſed him for a *Dangerous Seditious Preacher*, a *Delinquent*, and for ſome other Facts which were notoriouſly Falſe. Here every Alderman had a Fling at him; and at length having made him a publick Scorn of the *Multitude*, *Pennington* commits him into the Hands of his Accuſers, to expoſe him to more Abuſe, and to commit him to the *Compter*, altho' Mr. *Cheſtlin*'s Father tender'd Bail of 10000 *l.* for him; but it not being accepted, he was ſent away into Cuſtody, and the *Rabble* being now made *Serjeants*, they threaten to carry him in a Cart through the open Streets to Priſon. The *Friday* following he was brought to the *Bar* of the *Houſe*; and preſently, *tho' no Witneſs appeared, tho' no Crime was objected, tho' no Accuſer appeared againſt him*, they order him Priſoner to *Colcheſter-Jeyl*, during the Pleaſure of the *Houſe*; and inſert in the very *Warrant* for his *Commitment*, a Clauſe appointing him to pay his own Charges. And thus Mr. *Cheſtlin* being remov'd, that Infamous, Stigmatiz'd Schiſmatick *Burton* was Thruſt into his room. The Day following Mr. *Cheſtlin* was convey'd to *Colcheſter*, where he was Thruſt into the *Noſom Common Gaol*, with Thieves and Felons. Whilſt he remain'd in this Durance, whoever made him a Viſit, was in danger of being Plunder'd: And becauſe ſome of his Friends had the Courage to come to him, they took that Occaſion of Spreading a Rumour, as if great *Numbers of Cavaliers* reſorted to him, brought him Arms, and they knew not what; and by ſeveral Petitions, and other means, poſſeſs the *Houſe* and the *Committee*, as if the Town was not in Safety while he was there. At length, with much adoe, he had Liberty to be remov'd to a *Private Houſe*; and tho' this was done by their own Order, yet they not only *Reproach'd* and *Revil'd* Honeſt Mr. *Hammond* who entertain'd him, but got him ſent for up to the Parliament, and Committed for *Receiving Mr.* Cheſtlin *into his Houſe*. It was *Oct.* 1642, when he was firſt taken into Cuſtody, and he continu'd ſo till the *February* following, when the King's *Expreſs Warrant* was ſent for his *Releaſe*; but that being taken no Notice of, Mr. *Cheſtlin* contriv'd a Way to make his Eſcape to his *Majeſty* at *Oxford*; but his Goods in the mean time at *London* could not meet with ſuch an *Eaſie Conveyance*; for they fell all into the Hands of the Rabble, *who brake up his Houſe, and Plunder'd them.*

Before I proceed further to the *ſmall Remainder* of what I have to ſay of him, I muſt obſerve to the Reader, that tho' the *Particulars* of Mr. *Cheſtlin*'s Sufferings happen to be related thus at large, whilſt ſo very little is ſaid of *Others*; yet he is not to think that thoſe *Inhumane Barbarities* were Exerciſ'd upon him *alone*; but is to believe, that ſuch Shameleſs and Outragious Injuſtice was practiſed upon *moſt of the reſt* of the *London* and *Other Clergy*; and that it is not becauſe they did not undergo the *ſame Sufferings*, but becauſe the Particulars of them did not happen to be preſerv'd, that the Accounts of the Reſt are ſo much ſhorter. And therefore what is here ſaid of Mr. *Cheſtlin*, is to be look'd upon as a Standing Comment on theſe *comprehenſive Terms* (which I have ſuch frequent Occaſion to make uſe of) *Sequeſtred*, *Plunder'd*, and *Forc'd to Fly*.

But, to proceed; What became of Mr. *Cheſtlin*, after he betook himſelf to his Majeſty at *Oxford*, I know not; ſave that he Died before the Reſtoration: At which time Mr. *Hen. Hurſt*, who had before been poſſeſs'd of this *Living*, accepted of the Biſhop's Collation to it; but Quitted it again in 1662, for Nonconformity.

Chibbald, James, A. M. St. *Nicholas-Cole-Abby*, R.

He ſucceeded in this Living *March* 6, 1640, on the Death of his very worthy Father Mr. *Will. Chibbald*. He was Educated at *Magdalen College* in *Oxford*; which is all that I know of him; only I gueſs he did not ſurvive the Uſurpation.

* *Wood*, Ath. *Vol.* I. *p.* 544.

One Jac. Sibbald *was Lecturer of* Cumae *of* St *James-Clerkenwell*

in Nov. 1641. Quere. *Mem. Rep. Eccleſ. Vol.* I. *p.* 656.

Childerly, John, D.D. St. *Dunſtan's* in the *Eaſt*, R. And *Sheinfield*, R. in *Eſſex*. . : . .

He had been of St. *John's College* in *Oxford*; and whilſt *Junior Fellow* there, became Preacher to the *Engliſh* Merchants Trading to *Stede*. After his Return, he became Chaplain ſucceſſively to *p.* 510. *Richard* and *George*, Arch-biſhops of *Canterbury*, ſome time Rector of S. *Mary-Woolnoth*, and in 1626, was by his Majeſty preſented to St. *Dunſtan's*; ſo which he was Admitted the 23d of *June* that Year. Altho' he was Blind, and had been paſt *Preaching* for near *Thirty Years*, yet they ſpar'd not to Revile, Abuſe, and Sequeſter him. He Died very Aged in 1645. He was a Learned Divine, and had been in his time a very Eminent and Frequent Preacher: Nor had his Age alone, but his continual Labour alſo, contributed to the Loſs of his Sight.

Wood, Ath' *Vol.* I. *p.* 729. *Lloyd*, Mem. *Newc.* Rep. Eccleſ. *Vol.* I. *p.* 384.

Clark, John, . St. *Ethelborough*, R.

He was Collated to this Living *Mar.* 22, 1632, by the Biſhop of *London*. In the Beginning of the *Rebellion* he was Sequeſtred for Preaching *Popiſh Doctrine*; and among other Charges of that kind, this is One, That he had ſaid, the *Very Cloaths and Raggs wherein Chriſt was wrapt, were Glorious Raggs*; *and that the Croſs wherein Chriſt was Crucified, was made of four ſorts of Wood*. The Remainder of his Charge was *Tavern* and *Alehouſe-Haunting*; as alſo *Drunkenneſs*: But what compleats it, is his having ſaid, *That the Parliament could not meddle with, or ſettle the Buſineſs of the Church, they being not Scholars, but Mechanick Men*. On theſe Accuſations he was both

Ibid. p. 246 White's Cent. *p.* 25.

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both Sequester'd, and Imprison'd: But he outlived his *Own* and the *Nation's Sufferings*, was Restor'd with his Majesty and the Church in 1660, and died possess'd of this Living in 1676.

CLEWET, RICHARD, D.D. St. *Anne Aldersgate*, R.

Newc. Rep. Eccles' Vol. I. p. 278. See St. *Paul's Cathedral*. During some Part of the *Usurpation* Mr. *Daniel Bachelor* had this Living, and after Lost it for *Non-conformity*.

* *Wood*, Ath. *Vol II. p. 115, confounds him with Isaac Colf, Rector of Chaldwell in Essex. Newc. Rep. Eccles. Vol. I. p. 191.*

COLF, * ABRAHAM, A. M. St. *Leonard Eastt-Cheap*, R.

He was Admitted to this Living *Jan.* 30, 1609; but upon the Breaking out of the *Rebellion* was forc'd to give it up to Mr. *Robrough*, Scribe to the *Assembly of Divines*: After which he Retir'd to his Vicaridge of *Lewisham* in *Kent*, where he *Founded* and *Endowed* a *Free-School* and an *Alms-House*, and Died there *Dec.* 5, 1657. Thus much I am assur'd, belongs to Mr. *Abraham Colf*; but as for the Remainder of what *Wood* saith, since he hath by Mistake Blended the *Accounts* (or at least the *Names*) of Two Persons together, I know not how to distinguish what properly belongs to Each of them.

COOK, JOHN, A. M. St. *Mary Somerset*, R.

Ibid. p. 456. He was Admitted to this Living on the *Death* of Mr. *Tho. Burton*, *Oct.* 13, 1631; and though *Sequestred* in the Times of the *Rebellion*, yet he liv'd to Re-possess his *Place* on the *Restoration*, and Died not till 1676.

COOK, RALPH, B.D. St. *Gabriel Fenchurch*, R.

Ibid. p. 351. He was Admitted on his Majesty's Presentation, *Feb.* 27, 1637. He liv'd to be Restor'd in 1660.

COOPER, WILLIAM, . St. *Thomas the Apostle*, R.

His Admission to this Living appears not; but *Ibid. p. 352.* he occurs Rector in 1636. He was Dispossess'd by the House about *Apr.* 1643, at which time he was also *Plunder'd and sent Prisoner to* Leeds-*Castle in* Kent; and at length Died with Grief. His *Successor*, nominated by the *Parliament* at the time of his being Dispossess'd, was *James Mor.*

CRANE, THOMAS, B. D. St. *Laurence-Jewry*, V.

Ibid. p. 386. He was Admitted to this Living *Jan.* 5, 1631. I don't find that he Return'd to it in 1660; and therefore Guess he Died under the *Usurpation*.

DRAPER, JOSEPH, . *Hospital and Curacy* of St. *Thomas Southwark*.

P. 37. He makes up one of the *Century* of Scandalous and Malignant Priests. The Causes of his *Sequestration* are thus assign'd in that Infamous Pamphlet; *That he is a Common Drunkard, and common Haunter of Taverns and Ale-Houses, and a common Swearer, and hath Express'd great Malignity against the Parliament; affirming them to be all Rogues, and that he was confident God would shew no Mercy to them that died in the Parliament-Service; and that all that went forth into their Service were Rogues and Rascals; and that those which died in their Service at* Edge Hill, *went to the Devil.* He was Dispossess'd in the Year 1643; and the true Occasion of it (as I find by the Original Petition of his Widow to the Corporation for *Ministers Widows, &c.*) was this: After *Edge-Hill Fight*, some Wounded Soldiers of the Parliament-Army were brought to this Hospital; and one of them being in a dying condition, Mr. *Draper*, according to his Duty, attended upon him; and endeavouring to assist him in the *Review of his Life* (in order to his Exercising of a Hearty Repentance for such Sins as he had committed) among other things, suggested to him the *Heinousness of Rebellion*, from that Text of the Apostle, *Let every Soul be subject*, &c. (which was undoubtedly the Foundation of that Part of his Accusation, That he had 'said, that those who Dy'd in their Service at 'Edge-Hill, went to the Devil) Two Women being by, went and swore Blasphemy and Treason against him to the Parliament. On this, 'he was sent for by a File of Musqueteers, kept 'Prisoner Six Months in a very sad Condition, 'his Wife having lain in but a Fortnight, they 'rifle the House, and took away all that was 'therein. She was forc'd to make Friends to 'get her Husband to come to his Trial. On 'Examination, the Witnesses that swore against 'him, were proved to be Persons that came there 'to be Cured of the P——x. Being releas'd, he went into *Kent*, where he was also *ill Treated, Seiz'd*, and carried before the Committee, on pretence (for some Person swore it) that he came thither to *raise Arms* for the King, and to bring in Sir *Edward Dearing* with a great Army, *whose Face he had never seen.* On this, the *Committee* made him a Prisoner, *put Irons about his Neck, and lock'd his Right Hand to his Side, and put him into a Free-Stone Yard, where he had nothing but Heaven for his Canopy, and lay in that miserable Condition for a long time.* At length, by the Intercession of some Friends, he got his Release; but *grew Distracted on his Sufferings two Years.* Afterwards Sir *John Jennings* of St. *Alban's* gave him a small Living, which he was permitted to keep until the *Restoration.* How long he survived that *Happy Day*, I know not; but 'tis plain that after his Death, his Family were in a miserable Condition, and Relieved by the *Charity* of the *Corporation* before-mentioned.

This Person in the Century is called Davis: *but I am satisfied, as well from the* Christian Name, *as from the last Circumstance of his Accusation, that the Person there meant, is the same with this Mr. Draper, and that it is by Mistake Printed* Davis.

See what Credit is to be given to White's *Calumnies, since he took them from the Depositions of such pretended Witnesses.*

Wood, Ath. *Vol. II. p. 811.* *White*, Cent. *p. 40.*

He was Instituted to this Living, Apr. 28, 1641. upon the Presentation of William *Earl of* Exeter.

Newc. Rep. Eccles. Vol. I. p. 593.

Was not Sir John Jennings, *but* Richard Jennings, *Esq. who Presented him to it. Newc. Rep. Eccles. Vol. I. p. 882.*

Viz. *the Vicaridge of* Sandridge *in* Hertfordshire, *which he Quitted again in* 1661. *It*

DUKESON, RICHARD, D. D. St. *Clement Danes*, R.

He was Originally of the University of *Cambridge*, but incorporated at *Oxford* in the Year 1643; at which time he had, as I conjecture, fled thither for Shelter, as great Numbers of the *Loyal Clergy* did. *White* is not asham'd to put him into his *Scandalous Century*, for the following Reasons, as they are there Alledg'd; That he had Taught *that Children dying after Baptism, were saved by the Faith of their Godfathers and Godmothers.* The *Misrepresentation* of which Charge may be seen at the First View: That he us'd to Game for Money, to Swear by the *Faith of a Priest*, before God, and upon his Salvation: That he spake against *Extempore Prayer*, Observed

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ved the Orders of the Church, refused to Admit a *Factious Lecturer*, discourag'd the *Collection* for Wounded Soldiers of the *Rebel Army*, Refused the *Protestation*; and being desired to Lead his People in Taking the *Covenant*, said, *he would not lead them into Sin*; not Preaching on **Christmas-Day* in the Afternoon; saying, it had been happy for the Kingdom, if no *Puritans* had been also Plunder'd, and was by the *House* ordered to be *Imprisoned July* 13, 1642, for Reading his Majesty's Declaration.

**If they mean one of their Faults, but that Day, what wonder is it? if otherwise, how is this an Accusation, unless themselves pretend and do to hold that a great Festival.*

* Or George

ECCOP, * GERRARD, A. M. St. *Pancras Soper's-Lane*, R.

Newc. Rep. Eccles. Vol. I. p. 519.

He was Admitted to this Rectory, *Dec.* 22, 1636, and about 1643, was Dispossest of it again by the Parliament; who at that time also Substituted *Cristopher Goad* in his Room. He was also *Plundered, forc'd to Fly, and his Wife and Children were Turned out of Doors.* I believe he never lived to see the *Restoration.*

Ibid. p. 576.

EDLIN, PHIL. B. D. St. *John Zachary*, R. *Bushey*, R. in *Hertfordshire*, then worth 300 *l. per Ann.* And Kept out of the *Lecture* of *Gray's-Inn.* . . . . .

Ibid. p. 616.

He was Presented to *Bushey, Feb.* 4, 1642, on the *Resignation* of Dr. *Seaton* (whom see in that County, and the *Note* there) and Dispossest of it, as I guess, about the 11*th* of *July* 1643, by the House of Commons; who at the same time Order'd him to be kept out of the *Lecture* at *Gray's-Inn.* His *Sequestration* was first Voted in a Committee of Parliament, of which *White* the *Centurist* had the Chair. That most *Bitter* and *Implacable Enemy* of the Clergy, had a House in *Hertfordshire*, not far from *Bushey*; tho' Mr. *Edlin* reaped no Advantage from his Neighbourhood; but rather in all probability fared much the worse for it: Because when it was pleaded in his Behalf, that he was a Man of most admirable *Learning* and *Piety*, the Worthy *Chair-man*, as 'tis said, Replied, that he was the more *Dangerous* for that; and Sentence passed upon him accordingly: Although the utmost that was proved against him, after the *basest Methods* to hunt for *Accusations* where he had formerly Lived, was, That he had said, His Majesty had gotten One Victory over his Enemies, and he hoped e're long he would overcome them all: Which was Testified against him by a *Maid-Servant* of his own Family. I must not forget to add, That when he was Turned out of St. *John Zachary*, he was also *Plundered*, and *Forced to Fly.* He died, as I guess, under the *Usurpation.*

Lloyd seems to insinuate (but no one can understand what Author) as if he had affronted Bishop Laud.

Lloyd also mentions his Frequent and Excellent Preaching, and his most Exemplary Life, Mem. p. 511.

FAIRFAX, WILL, D. D. St. *Peter's Cornhill*, R. And *East-Ham*, V. in *Essex.* . . . .

He was Originally of the University of *Cambridge*, and came to the Living of St. *Peter's Cornhill* in the Year 1626, if I mistake not. He is one of *White's* Scandalous and Malignant Priests; in whole *Infamous Century* the Causes of his Sequestration are thus assigned: That he Refused to Administer the *Sacrament*, but at the Rails; That he refused to admit *Lecturers* into his *House*; That he used to Play at Cards on the *Sabbath-Day*, to be often *Drunk*, and to Frequent the Company of *Ill Women* in a very suspicious manner; and that he had *Charged the Parliament to be the Cause of all the Troubles and Disturbances in the Kingdom*; as also, that he had neglected his *Cure*, and Supplied it with Scandalous Curates. Notwithstanding which Heavy Charge, I have heard the Late most *Learned* and *Pious* Bishop of St. *Asaph* (one of his *Successors* in this *Living*) say, that he was an Honest Old Gentleman. He was Dispossess'd of this Living by the *House of Commons* about *Aug.* 1643; at which time *Thomas Coleman* was Substituted in his Room by the same Authority. After his *Sequestration* he was also *Plundered* and *Imprisoned* in *Southwark*, in *Ely-House*, in the *Tower*, and on *Skip-board*; and died in 1655.

He was also Dean of Salisbury-College (but whether that be a Piece of Preferment, I am not informed) and Chaplain in Ordinary to K. Ch. I.

Charged the Parliament with the Cause of all the Troubles in the Kingdom!

A Preacher before the Long Parliament, and a Favourer of the Presbyterian and Independent Principles. See Wood, *Ath. Vol. II. p. 32.*

* FEATLEY, DANIEL, D.D. *Lambeth*, R. And *Acton*, R. in *Middlesex.* . . . .

* *Alias* Fairclough.

He was descended from an Ancient Family in *Lancashire*; but Born at *Charleton* upon *Otmore* in *Oxfordshire*; was first a Chorister of *Magdalen College*, and thence Elected to a *Scholarship* in C. C. C. in *Oxford*; of which afterwards he became *Fellow*; and having made himself known by his great Learning, not only in his College, but Abroad also, he was by Sir *Tiveniat Edmonds* taken for his Chaplain, when he went on his Embassie to *France*; where, to the great Honour both of the Protestant Religion, and the *English* Nation, he held many Disputes with the *Sorbon Doctors*, and justly won himself (what indeed his Adversaries were so fair as to give him) the Title of *Acutissimus* and *Acerrimus*. Upon his Return into *England*, he was made *Rector of Northill* in *Cornwall*, and from thence sent for soon after to be Chaplain to Arch-bishop *Abbot*; who not long afterwards preferred him to the Living of *Lambeth*. In 1617, he proceeded in Divinity at *Oxford*, at which time, it seems, he had so much *Non-pluss'd* Dr. *Prideaux* the *Professor*, that it occasioned a Quarrel; in which the Arch-bishop himself was forced to interpose. There happen'd to be present at the Disputation *Marc. Ant. de Dom.* Arch-bishop of *Spalato*, at that time Master of the *Savoy*; who was so much pleased with that Performance of Dr. *Featley*, as forthwith to bestow upon him a *Brother's Place* in that Hospital. About that time also he had the Rectory of *All-hallows-Breadstreet*, which he exchanged afterwards for that of *Acton* in *Middlesex*, to which he was Admitted *Jan.* 30, 1622, and at length became also the Third and Last *Provost* of *Chelsey-College*. It was about 1625, that he quitted the Se-

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 37. Great Hist. Dict.

Lloyd, Mem. p. 529, 630

Mem. Russ. p. 166.

I have not yet seen my Life, written by his Nephew

Query if he did not also hold that also.

Newc. Rep. Eccles. Vol. I. p. 372.

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He was also Chaplain to his Majesty K. Char. I. but when he became so, I do not find.

Service of the Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury*; after which he laid aſide his *Polemical Divinity*, and wholly Devoted himſelf to the Study and Practice of *Piety* and *Charity*; the Exerciſe of which he enjoy'd until the Breaking out of the *Civil Wars*, when he was *Plunder'd, Harraſs'd, Impriſon'd*, and moſt *miſerably uſed*. In *Novemb.* 1642, a Party of the *Rebels*, which were quartered at *Acton*, underſtanding that he was very Exact in obſerving the *Canons* and *Rubricks*, came to his *Church*, the *Doors* of which they *brake open*; and finding this Inſcription on the Wall, *This Chancel was Repair'd and Beautify'd ſuch a Year by* Daniel Featley, D. D. *Rector*; they immediately *Deface* it, and then proceed to *Tear up the Rails*, which they *Burnt* in the *open Street*, declaring at the ſame time, *that if they had the Parſon there, they would burn him with his Popiſh Trinkets*: They alſo *Drank and Eat up his Proviſion, and either by Accident or Deſign, Burnt down a Barn of his full of Corn, and two Stables, the Loſs amounting to* 211 *l. and at the ſame time did not only Prophane the Church there by their Beaſtly Actions, but alſo burnt the Rails* (as is before ſaid) *pulled down the Font, brake the Windows, and I know not what.* In *Feb.* after they committed the *ſame Outrages*, or rather worſe at his other Living of *Lambeth* alſo; where on the 19*th* of that Month, Four or Five Soldiers came to the Church in the time of *Divine Service*, with a Deſign, as it afterwards appear'd, to Murther the Doctor, who was happily prevented by an Intimation of the Deſign, after he was come out of his Houſe in order to go to Church; but tho' the Doctor eſcap'd, Two other poor Wretches periſhed by their *Murderous Hands*: For ruſhing into the Church with Piſtols and Drawn Swords, they affrighted the *Whole Congregation*, wounded one of them, who ſoon after Dy'd, and Shot another Dead on the Place; and withal declared, that could they get the Doctor, *they would chop the Rogue as ſmall as Herbs to the Pot, for ſuffering Vottage (for by that Name they uſually ſtiled the Book of Common-Prayer) to be read in his Church*; *others ſaid, they would ſqueeze the Pope out of his Belly*, &c. In a *Sunday* or two after, the Doctor had the Courage to appear again in his Pulpit at *Lambeth*; and perceiving ſome of the Sectaries at Church, he very largely and openly declared his Opinion againſt them; for which, and ſome other things, Three *Mechaniſts* of his Pariſh, who had formerly been indicted for *Browniſts* at the County-Seſſions, preferred Articles againſt him to the *Committee for Plundered Miniſters*. What his Uſage was before that *Committee*, I have already ſaid in the *Firſt Part*: I ſhall only here take notice, that as he paſſed to and from the *Committee*, he was not only Flouted and Hooted at by the Mob, but Twice in evident Danger of his Life: But notwithſtanding all this, he was afterwards Nominated one of the *Aſſembly of Divines*, and ſate among them; and not only ſo, but he was alſo *Singled out* by the *Houſes themſelves* for peculiar Services: For the Review of St. *Paul*'s Epiſtles, as alſo the Marginal Annotations and Expoſition were committed to his Care: And he was alſo by them put upon anſwering the *Popiſh* Pamphlet, called the *Safeguard*. Whilſt he thus attended the *Aſſembly*, he received a Letter from his *Majeſty*, forbidding him to *Sit any longer among them*. In Anſwer to which he wrote One to Dr. *Uſher*, Arch-biſhop of *Armagh*; which being intercepted, a Copy of it was ſtift taken (but very *Falſly*, and with Additions) and then it was forwarded to Dr. *Uſher*: This was ſent to the *Committee of Examination*, and afterwards to the Houſe: Upon which Dr. *Featley* was taken into Cuſtody of a Serjeant at Arms; and then (becauſe he would not ſwallow the Covenant) *September* 30, 1643, committed Priſoner to the Lord *Peter*'s Houſe in *Aldersgate-ſtreet*, where he was kept as *Poor as the ſevereſt Cenſure of Authority could make him*. I muſt now inform the Reader, that the *Committee of Plunder'd Miniſters* had Voted his *Sequeſtration* at his Appearance before them; but when their Reſolution came to be reported to the Houſe, it was thrown out: But now upon the intercepting of this Letter, the Houſe re-aſſum'd that Matter, and Diſpoſſeſs'd him of both his Livings, on thoſe very Articles, if I miſtake not, which about a Year before, they had thrown out as *Frivolous, Scandalous*, &c. for I find thoſe Articles read in his Church at *Lambeth* the *Sunday* following.

Answer to the Articles againſt Dr. Featley.

Gerrard Laſh.

See Clar. Hiſt. Vol. II. p. 281. where are ſome things inconſiſtent with Dr. Featley's own Account of that Matter, which I have followed in his Relation, and wiſh, it may be, that both are not ſeen.

Underwent cruel Wants (*Clar. Hiſt. Vol. II. p. 286.*) *which haſtened his Death.*

This Reſolution of the Houſe was taken *September* 30, 1643. At *Lambeth* they ſubſtituted the famous Mr. *John White*, who afterwards got an Order for Dr. *Featley*'s Library alſo, in lieu of his own, which had been ſeized at *Dorcheſter* by the Order of Prince *Rupert*: At *Acton* they thruſt in *Phil. Nye*: Nor was this all; for they likewiſe ſeized his Houſe, his Goods, and his Eſtate, and put them all under Sequeſtration. After theſe Proceedings of the Parliament, 'tis not to be wonder'd at, that he was Abuſed and Vilified in the *Diurnals*, and other Weekly Papers; in which, tho' they had before celebrated him for a Grave, a Good, and Famous Doctor, he is now called *Court-Spy*, *Traytor*, *Rotten Member*, &c. and withal they traduce him as * complaining of the Sequeſtration of his Living at *Lambeth*, ſetting forth his Merits in *Viſiting the King's Priſoners, ſuing for a Biſhoprick*, and owning, that *all the while he had diſſembled with the Aſſembly*; tho' there was not one Syllable of all this in the Letter: And alſo affirmed, that in the Aſſembly he had Voted for the Extirpation of *Popery* and *Prelacy*; which was true as to the former Part of it, but as to the latter, a moſt barefaced and known Falſhood. And further, they make him to have mention'd the burning of his Barn at *Acton*; and on that Occaſion moſt impudently tell the World, *That he ſuffered no great Loſs by it, for there was no Corn in it*; whereas it was full, as was notoriouſly known at that Time: But in truth the whole Subſtance of the Letter was taken up in theſe Three Points (beſides the Anſwer to his Majeſty's Command) viz. That he acquainted Biſhop *Uſher*, who was one of the Members of it at that Time, with ſome Paſſages of the Aſſembly; That he conſulted him in ſome Points of Faith, and, which made it Capital, did indeed imploy his Intereſt to get him a Deanery.

In terminis.

The Obſervators and Reporters of thoſe Times.

* *Vid. in the* intercepted Letter.

I have been the more particular in accounting for the many *Sufferings* of this great Man, becauſe he was a known Champion for the Proteſtant Cauſe, *Calviniſtical* (in great meaſure) as to his Opinions, a Man of Moderation, and not many Months before, a moſt *Celebrated Favourite of the Party*; and yet becauſe he would not run all their Lengths with them, they were ſo far from ſhewing him any Favour, that they rather ſeemed to have ſingled him out for peculiar *Sufferings*: A moſt proper Subject, I ſhould think, for the Meditations of the Patrons of Moderation in our Times. But to proceed, he continued in *Durance* till the beginning of *March* 1644; when being drawn very weak and low by the *Dropſie*, he got a Certificate from his Phyſician, that he could not live long, if he had not ſome freſh Air; and then, after much Application made to the Parliament in his behalf, he was upon good Bail permitted to go to † *Cheſea-College* for Six Weeks;

The Words of the Noble Lord Clarendon on this Occaſion (which I have ſince met with) are theſe: So ſollicitous was that Party, &c. And to implacable to any who were weary of their Journey, tho' they had accompanied them very far in their way.

† *The Profits of which however I ſhould think, they had not left him, ſeeing they ſeized his Eſtate, &c. (but Quaere.) And if ſo, then this alſo muſt be added to the other Preferments, ſtated in Sect.*

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where he ſpent the remainder of his Time in much Piety and Devotion, declaring earneſtly againſt the *Covenant*, expreſſing his utmoſt Abhorence of the Sectaries, his high Eſteem of Epiſcopacy, and praying earneſtly againſt the Enemies of the Church: He died *April* 17, 1645, which was the very laſt Day of the Liberty allowed him by the Parliament. He was eſteemed *to be one of the moſt Reſolute and Victorious Champions of the Proteſtant Religion in his Time, a Compendium of the learned Tongues, and of all the Liberal Arts and Sciences.* He was alſo *moſt ſeriouſly and ſoundly Pious and Devout; and in a word,* Tam ſtudio quàm Exercitio, Theologus inſignis.

In the 61th Year of his Age.

See his many and learned Works in Wood.

Thus much muſt be ſaid of him; but his writing againſt A. B. Laud, *and his ſuing for the Deanery, are Blots which cannot be wiped out. For the former, ſee* Heylin's *Hiſt. of* Laud, *p.* 52. *and for the latter, ſee* Clarend. *Hiſt.* Vol. II. *p.* 286. *See alſo* Heyl. *Hiſt. Presb. p.* 403.

Finch, Edward, A.M. *Chriſt-Church*, V.

Wood, Ath. Vol II *p.* 469. *Newc.* Rep. Eccleſ. Vol I. *p.* 320.

He was a *Cambridge* Man, Brother to Sir *John Finch*, afterwards Lord *Finch* of *Fordwich*, and Admitted to this Living *December* 9, 1630: He was the very * firſt Parochial Clergy-man that I find actually Diſpoſſeſſed, which was done by the whole Houſe, *May*, 8, 1641; when it was reſolved, that he was *unfit to hold any Benefit or Promotion in the Church*: This was done on ſeveral Articles preferred againſt him (of which I have already ſpoken in the firſt Part) and Buſineſs of this kind not being at that Time ſo plentiful in the Houſe, nor the Members of it as yet ſo barefaced and open in their Oppreſſion, Mr. *White* was ordered to prepare the *Tranſmiſſion of his Caſe to the Lords, to the end that the Parith of* Chriſt-Church *might be the ſooner eaſed of him.* He died ſoon after the Sequeſtration: And *Feb.* 1. 1642, *William Jenkins* was admitted to it; who was afterwards (for what † Reaſons I know not) *Diſpoſſeſſed* alſo, as I find by the Books of the Commiſſioners for the Approbation of publick Preachers: However after that he obtained it again, but loſt it a ſecond Time for Non-conformity in 1662.

* *Dr.* Cofin *was the firſt* Dignitary *turned out, which was* January 1. 1643-4. *but the firſt* Reſolution *of this kind, which I find, was in the Caſe of Mr.* Peel of Wickham; *only I am not abſolutely certain, whether the Sentence againſt Mr.* Peel *was then immediately put in Execution or not (it paſt* Jan. 16th 1643-4.*) and was this,* That he is unfit to continue the Miniſterial Function any more; *or in truth whether it only ſtood him, and to leſt the Profits, at leaſt for ſome time, ſtill in his Hands. See* Ibid. Peel in Berks, *and Mr.* Latham in Staffordſhire.

† *But gueſs it is have been for his being concerned with* Love, *&c. See* Wood Ath. *Vol.* II *p.* 552.

Foxley, ——, . *Preacher's-Place* at the *Charter-Houſe.*

However for the ſake of what follows, Quere whether he was not prior than the Reader here.

He was a Second Sufferer in it (ſee Mr. *Tutchival* in the Liſt of the *London-Clergy*) if I miſtake not. I believe he was the Perſon, whom the *Houſe of Commons* order'd to be Sequeſtred in *September* 1643. under the Title of *Reader* at the *Charter-Houſe.*

Freeman, Richard, St. *James Garlick-Hithe*, R. And *Spring-field*, R. in *Eſſex*. . . . .

Kenn. Rep. Eccleſ. Vol I. *p.* 367. * *Who was alſo ſoon after turned out of his other Living, viz. Peter's-Poor, Wharfe, where ſee him.*

Perſec. Und. *p.* 28.

He was Admitted to the former of theſe Livings, *April* 14, 1642, on the forced Reſignation of Mr. * *Marbury*; and therefore, tho' he was afterwards indeed Sequeſtred from it, yet I can ſcarce reckon *St James's* to his Account, becauſe I look upon Mr. *Marbury*, who was then living, as the equitable Incumbent. However his Sequeſtration here, having paſt in ſuch a peculiar Form as ſhews the moſt barefaced and Outrageous Oppreſſion of the Times, I ſhall ſet it down as followeth: *It is this Day ordered by the Committee for Plundered Miniſters, that all the Profits of* James Garlick-Hithe *be Sequeſtred into the Hands of, &c. from Mr.* Freeman *the preſent Incumbent*, TILL CAUSE BE SHEWN TO THE CONTRARY. Beſides this, Mr. *Freeman* ran the common Fate with moſt others of the *Sequeſtred Clergy*; that is, he was Plunder'd as well as Sequeſtred: But he ſurvived the Uſurpation, and was Reſtor'd to the *Rectory of Spring-field* (at which Time one *Reve*, who had been in Poſſeſſion of it, was forced to give it up to him) and before his Death became D. D. but about what Time I know not.

But poſſibly not to St. James Garlick-Hithe, *becauſe I find* J. Buck A. D. *admitted there* Dec. 27. 1661.

Fuller, Thomas, D.D. The *Lecture* at the *Savoy*.

See *Salisbury*.

Fuller, William, D.D. St. *Giles's Cripplegate*, V.

Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. *Vol. I. p.* 317.

See *Durham*.

Gifford, ——, D. D. St. *Michael Baſſiſhaw*, R.

He occurs *Rector* here in 1636; but how long before he had been poſſeſs'd of it, I do not find. He was turned out in 1642, at which Time one *Charles Newton* was by the Houſe of Commons ſubſtituted in his Room: I have reaſon to think he died before the Reſtoration.

Ibid. p. 478.

——, ——, . St. *George's Southwark*, R.

I have not as yet been able to obtain the Name of this *Sufferer*. In 1657, one *Alex. Pigel* ſucceeded in this Living.

Grant, John, D. D. St. *Bartholomew-Exchange*, R.

He had been alſo, if I miſtake not, ſome time *Vicar* of *South-Bemfleet* in *Eſſex*, and died before the Reſtoration.

Ibid. p. 291.

Griffith, Matthew, A.M. St. *Mary Magdalen Old-Fiſhſtreet*. And * St. *Bennet Sherebog*, R. . . . .

* *See Mr* Morgan *in this* Liſt *of* London, *for Mr.* Griffith *was a ſecond* Sufferer *in this* Living.

He was a Native of this City, and Deſcended from a good Family of it. He was firſt of *Brazen-Noſe-College*, and afterwards of *Glouceſter-Hall* in *Oxford*. Soon after he took Holy Orders, he was made *Lecturer* of St. *Dunſtan's* in the *Weſt*, and became a very great Favourite of Dr. *John Downs*. In 1640, he was inſtituted to St. *Bennet Sherebog*, on the Death of Mr. *Morgan*; but when the *Dean* and *Chapter* of St. *Paul's* collated him to the Church of St. *Mary-Magdalen Old Fiſhſtreet*, I do not find. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion, he was not only Sequeſtred, but alſo Plunder'd, Impriſon'd in *Newgate*, and (upon the obtaining of his Liberty) forced to fly to his Majeſty at *Oxford*; where in 1643, he was actually created D. D. and made *Chaplain* in *Ordinary* to that *Bleſſed Prince*. Upon the Declining of the King's Cauſe he returned to *London*, where, by ſtealth, he continued the Service of the Church of *England* to the poor Cavaliers, during the Uſurpation; for which, as 'tis ſaid, he was Seven Times violently Aſſaulted, and

Wood, Ath. *Vol.* II. *p.* 552. *Lloyd*, Mem *p.* 521. *Newc.* Rep. Eccleſ. *Vol. I. p.* 305.

Particularly, at the time obſcure Church of St. Nich. Olave's *on the Back ſide of* Old Fiſhſtreet.

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For a Sermon before General Monk, where-in he had ex-prest more Loyalty than the Times would bear for which cheer General, to blind the Mobile, first Imprisoned, and soon after Released him.

underwent Five several Imprisonments; the last of which was in *Newgate*, not very many Weeks before his Majesty's happy Return: Upon which he was restored to the former at least, if not to both his *Rectories*, and afterwards became Preacher at the *Temple*, and *Rector* of *Bladon* in *Oxfordshire*, where he died in 1665, in the 68th Year of his Age. He was a Right Loyal, and Worthy Person, and very deserving of some Dignity in the Church, to which notwithstanding it doth not appear that he was ever promoted. See in *Wood* the Account of what he Published.

Newc. Rep. Eccles. Vol. I. *p.* 271.

HACKET, JOHN, D. D. St. *Andrew's Holbourn*, R.

See *Lincoln-Church*.

Perfec. Und. *p.* 46 *Newc.* Rep. Eccles. Vol. I. *p.* 678.

——, ——, . *Islington*, V. Divers Ministers turned out; I presume successively. I find one *William Hunt*, A. M. Admitted to this *Vicaridge* in 1639, and after him one *Leonard Cock*, some time before 1661; *Quære* whether either of these Suffered. Who, or what the others might be, whether *Curates*, *Lecturers*, &c. I know not.

HAINES, ABRAHAM, A. M. St. *Olive's Hart-street*, R.

Ibid. p. 512.

He had been Admitted to this Living on the Presentation of *Thomas* Lord *Windsor*, *December* 7, 1633. I have some Reason to think that he did not live to see 1660.

HALSEY, JAMES, D. D. St. *Alphage*, R.

Ibid. p. 261. *Lloyd*, Mem. *p.* 503. *Wood*, Ath. *Vol.* II. *p.* 16. 17.

He had been of *Clare-Hall* in *Cambridge*, and was Admitted to this Living on the Collation of the Bishop of *London*, *October* 13, 1638. He was one of the most early Sufferers of all the Clergy; being Voted unfit to hold any *Ecclesiastical Preferment* by the House of Commons, *Feb.* 22, 1643. He was also shamefully Abused; and when under Examination, was order'd to have *his Cap pulled off, to see if he was not a shaven Priest*. His ill Usage hasten'd his End; for he died with Grief soon after his being Voted out of his Living; and *April* 1, 1641, was succeeded therein by the infamous *John Sedgwick*. He was a Man of admirable *Piety*, and so very *Charitable*, that 'tis said of him, he *Never met a Poor Man, but he had an Alms to offer him, nor a weak Man; but he had a Comfort to relieve him*. Nor can I omit this Particular of him, that he always read the Prayers himself, which was doubtless to shew his own Esteem of them, and to create the same in others.

See his Epitaph, and some-more more of him. Newc. Rep. Eccles. *Vol.* I. *p.* 261.

HANSLOW, JOHN, A. M. St. *Christopher's*, R.

Wood, Ath. *Vol.* II. *p.* 533.

He was so Persecuted that he was forced to Resign; and upon giving up, was succeeded by *James Cranford*, *Jan.* 16, 1643. Mr. *Hanslow* had been but a very little while possess'd of this Living, being Admitted *April* 4, 1640. See St. *Paul's*.

Newc. Rep. Eccles. Vol. I. *p.* 324.

HARISON, EDWARD, . *H. Trinity the Less*, R.

Newc. Rep. Eccles. *Vol.* I. *p.* 516.

He was *Rector* in 1636, how long before I know not; he died with Grief not long after his Sequestration.

HALWOOD, WILLIAM, D. D. St. *Giles's in the Fields*, R.

See *Westminster-Church*.

Newc. Rep. Eccles. Vol. I. *p.* 613.

HEATH, WILLIAM, . *Stoak-Newington*, R.

He out-lived the *Usurpation*, was *Restored*, and *Resigned* in 1664.

Newc. Rep. Eccles. Vol. I. *p.* 700.

HILL, JOHN, . St. *Michael Queenhithe*, R.

He occurs *Rector* in 1636, and was Dispossessed in 1642. I conjecture, he did not live to see the King's Return. But *Quære*.

Newc. Rep. Eccles. Vol. I. *p.* 436.

HILL, PERCIVAL, D. D. St. *Katharine-Coleman*, R.

I presume he was some time Vicar of Dagenham *in Essex. See Newc.* Rep. Eccles. Vol. I. *p.* 379. *Cens. p.* 14. 15. †*Ab.* Kibus. *whom so.*

He was not formally *Sequestred*, but forced to *Resign* in order to prevent it. His Parishioners having Articled against him; and so, that as *White* himself owns, *he fled from the Censure of the Parliament upon the said Articles*. I shall have occasion to mention his †Successor by and by: I believe he died under the Usurpation.

HOLDSWORTH, RICHARD, D. D. St. *Peter's-Poor*, R.

He was *Rector* here in 1636, but how long before I do not find. See *Worcester-Cathedral*.

Newc. Rep. Eccles. Vol. I. *p.* 140.

HOWELL, THOMAS, D. D. St. *Stephen's Walbrook*, R.

He was Admitted to this Living, *April* 30, 1635, and Persecuted into a Resignation in the beginning of the Troubles. See *Bristol-Cathedral*.

Ibid. p. 529.

*HUMES, ——, , St. *Dionysius Backschurch*, R.

* Or Hamey.

He was *Ejected* in 1643. He was a *Grave Man*, and a most *Affectionate* and *Excellent Preacher*. I have Reason to think that he died under the Usurpation.

Newc. Rep. Eccles. Vol. I. *p.* 331. *Lloyd*, Mem. *p.* 502.

JERMIN, MICHAEL, D. D. St. *Martin's Ludgate*, R. And *Edburton*, R. in *Sussex*. . . . . }

He was Born at *Knowston* in the County of *Devon*; but his Father and Grandfather had undergone some of the chief Offices in the City of *Exeter*. He was first enter'd in the College of that Name in the University of *Oxford*, and from thence Elected to a *Scholarship* in that of *Corpus Christi*; where he afterwards became likewise Fellow. He was * *Chaplain* to the Lady *Elizabeth*, when married to the *Elector Palatine* of the *Rhine*; and either in his Passage forward, or Return, made D. D. at *Leyden*; and in 1624, incorporated in that Degree at his own University. The precise Time of his † Admission to St. *Martin's*, appears not; but he occurs *Rector* there in ‡ 1628: He was also *Chaplain* to his Majesty King *Charles* I.

Wood, Ath. *Vol.* II. *p.* 150. *who is somewhat* Wholly silent *as to the* Living of Edburton; *but I am very well assured, that he both* possess'd *and* lost it, *after the breaking out of the* Rebellion.

‡ *Lloyd*, Mem. *p.* 507. *Calls him* Brother to Prince's. *not.*

Judge Jenkins; but how he was so, I leave not.

† *Newc.* Rep. Eccles. Vol. I. *p.* 416.

‡ Wood *saith, about* 1618, *which must be either his Mistake, or the*

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Not long after the breaking out of the Rebellion, he was Dispossessed of St. *Martin's*, but was not, as I am informed, turned out of *Edburton*, until 1654, or thereabouts; for I cannot altogether depend upon the certainty of my Intelligences from thence, as to the Point of Time. Besides the *Sequestration* of his *Livings*, he was also *Plundered*, *and suffered much for the Royal Cause*, undergoing several *Miseries*, and *Living as Opportunity served, and on the Benevolence of some generous Royalists*. After his last Sequestration he retired to *Kemsing* in *Kent*; and died suddenly on the Road, betwixt that Place and *Sevenoke* (where he had been to Preach that *Sunday*) *Aug.* 14, 1659. *He was always reputed a Pious and Laborious Man in his Caling, Learned, and well read in most Parts of Divinity.*

What Few things he Publish'd, lies in Wood.

JOHNSON, JOHN, D. D. St. *Mary White-Chapel*, R.

Newc. Rep. Eccles. Vol. I. p. 700.

He out-lived the Usurpation, was Restored; and Resigned this *Rectory* in 1668. One of both these Names was of St. *John's-College* in *Cambridge*, and *Taxor* in 1632.

JONES, ——, . St. *Mary-Magdalen's Milk-street*, R.

Newc. Rep. Eccles. Vol. I. p. 471.

All that I know of him besides his *Sequestration*, is, that he was succeeded by * *Thomas Case*.

* *Wood*, Ath. *Vol. I. p. 339.*

ISAACKSON, WILLIAM, D. D. St. *Andrew's Wardrobe*, R.

Wood, Ath. *Vol. II. p. 828*

He was Son of *Richard Isaackson*, Sheriff elect of *London*, and was younger Brother to the *Chronologer Isaackson*: He was, as I take it, originally of the University of *Cambridge*, because I find him Incorporated A. M. at *Oxford* in 1617. *March* 26, 1629, he was Admitted to this Living on the Presentation of his Majesty. In *January* 1642, he was Dispossessed of it by the House of Commons; at which Time one *Mocket* was thrust into it. What became of him after his *Sequestration*, I know not; only I conjecture that he died before the *Restoration*.

Newc. Rep. Eccles. Vol. I. p. 272.

——, ——, . * St. *James Duke's-Place*.

* *Called indeed a Curacy; but Take the Tenure of it to be Establishment to a Freehold.*

I cannot yet learn the Name of the Loyalist Ejected from this Living.

* Or Kiberd. * KIBUTS, HENRY, A. M. St. *Katharine's Coleman-street*, R.

It is very certain that he was Sequestred from this Living; but notwithstanding that, he can scarce be allowed to belong to this *List*; because Mr. *Hill* (before-mentioned at this Living) had in Truth the Equitable Right to it: For tho' I do not find but that Mr. *Kibuts* was Presented to it by the Right Patron, and was *regularly Admitted* to it, as to other Matters; yet 'tis certain that the Living was *not Vacated*, but upon the *forced Resignation* of Mr. *Hill* for his Loyalty: Only the *Parliament* were in these Beginnings of the Sequestrations, content with Turning out the *Ministers*, without Usurping the Patrons Right of *Presentation*, as they soon after began to do: So that Mr. *Kibuts* was Collated to this Living by the Bishop of *London*, whose Gift it was. However he was permitted to Enjoy it but a very little while: For the *Party* soon got him Removed for the following Reasons, as they are assigned in the *Century*, where he hath the Misfortune to make up One: For having obtained a Certificate from the Parish by indirect Means, in order to procure himself Collated to it; for frequenting Taverns, Ale-houses, and the Company of a Married Woman of ill Fame, his Behaviour and Converse with whom had been very Unseemly and Suspicious; for Absence from his Cure, subsituting Drunken, Lewd, and Lascivious Curates in it; at length wholly Deserting it; for preising *Illegal Innovations*, and for *Malignancy* against the Parliament. I presume he died during the Usurpation; because I do not find that either He, or Mr. *Hill*, claimed this Living in 1660.

I guess Mr. Kibuts had been either Lecturer *or* Reader *of this Church before Mr. Hill's Resignation.*

Apr. 1641.

Apr. 6, 1641. *Newc. Rep. Eccles. Vol. I. p. 179.*

P. 35.

KING, PHIL. D. D. *St. Botolph's Billingsgate*, R.

He was Younger Brother to Dr. *Henry King*, the *Suffering Bishop of Chichester*; became Student of *Christ-Church* in *Oxford*, and Publick Orator of that University. In the Beginning of the *Rebellion* he was Sequestred from this Living, and Fled for Sanctuary to *Oxford*, where he was Created D. D. in 1643. Afterwards he lived a Retir'd Life till the *Restoration* of his Majesty; at which time he was Re-possessed of his Living, made Treasurer of *Chichester July* 12, 1660; *Aug.* 14, following, Prebendary of St. *Pancras* in the Church of St. *Paul*; *Oct.* 11, that same Year, Arch-deacon of *Lewes* in the Church of *Chichester* before-named, and Died *March* 4, 1666. He was, saith *Lloyd*, a Meek, Charitable, Peaceable, and Good-natur'd Man, and an Excellent Christian.

Wood, Ath. *Vol. II. p. 732.*

Newc. Rep. Eccles. Vol. I. p. 197.

Lloyd, Mem. *p. 507.*

Perse. Und. *p. 42.*

Both Lloyd and Wood seem to make him the suffering Archdeacon of Lewes, but I am satisfied that is a Mistake, the Successor was Instituted by the Latter.

LAUNCE, ——, . St. *Michael Querne*, R.

He was *Rector* here in 1636; but how long before I know not. He was a most Excellent Pastor, and extreamly belov'd by his Parish before he declared against the *Rebellion*: Upon the Breaking out of which he was Sequestred in 1642; and did not, as I conjecture, Live to be Restored to it in 1660. But *quære*.

Newc. Rep. Eccles. Vol. I. p. 490.

One Will. Lance became Vicar of Harrow on the Hill in Middlesex in 1625. *Quære if he was the same with this Person; and if he was, whether he suffered there.* Newc. Rep. Eccles. Vol. I. p. 638.

LAYFIELD, EDWARD, D. D. *Allhallows-Barking*, V.

He had been Admitted here on the Collation of the Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*, *May* 4, 1635; and surviving the Usurpation many Years, he was at the time of his Death, in 1680, succeeded in this Vicaridge by the Most Learned Dr. *George Hickes*, afterwards Dean of *Worcester*, *&c.* See St. *Paul's* Cathedral.

Newc. Rep. Eccles. Vol. I. p. 243

LEECH, JEREMIAH, A. M. St. *Mary Le Bow*, R.

He was Collated to this Living by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, *Apr.* 28, 1617, and Died with Grief not long after he was *Sequestred*.

Ibid. p. 444

LITTLETON, JOHN, D. D. *The Temple*.

Of what nature this Tenure is, I know not; and

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and therefore am in some Doubt whether it ought to be Ranked here among the Free-holds.

He was Turned out by the *House* in 1644, for being in the King's Army, and *Richard Vines* placed in his Room. He was Brother to Sir *Edward Littleton*.

Lloyd, Mem. *p.* 597.

MADEN, RICHARD, B. D. St. *Mildred Poultry*, R.

Newc. Rep. Eccles. *Vol.* I. *p.* 593.

Mem. *p.* 533. *I guess that he had some time no Living of St. Peter's in Colchester. Quere whether he left that also?*

* Ath. *Vol.* II. *p.* 744.

He was Presented to this Living by his Majesty, and Admitted to it *Sept.* 17, 1638. After his *Ejectment* he Fled beyond the Seas; where, if I do not mistake *Lloyd*, he met with some Preferment: I believe he either died before the *Restoration*; or, at least, never Returned to Claim his Living again. *Lloyd* saith, he was never seen to be angry but *once*, when a most Horrid Oath was Sworn in his Presence. I take him to be the Person mentioned by **Wood*, as Author of some Sermons which were made Publick.

MARBURY, EDWARD, . St. *Peter's Paul's Wharf*, R.
And
* St. *James Garlick Hithe*, R. . . .

* *See Mr.* Rich Freeman *before.*

Newc. Rep. Eccles. *Vol.* I. *p.* 528.

To the Latter he was Admitted Nov. 18, 1613.

The time of his Admission to the Former of those Livings, appears not. 'Tis certain he was poss'ss'd of it in the Year 1636. He was forc'd to Resign the Latter of them in 1642, (and therefore I make no Scruple to reckon it as one of the Preferments which he Lost) by which Means he made way for a Second Person to be Harras'd and Abus'd in it. He was soon after Thrown out of St. *Peter's* also, and Died about the Year 1655.

MARSH, JAMES, D. D. St. *Dunstan's in the West*, V.

I suppose his had been some time Rector of Chingford *in Essex. See* Newc. Rep. Eccles. *Vol.* I. *p.* 337.

. He was admitted to it *June* 21, 1631, on the Presentation of *Edward* Earl of *Dorset*. See *Chichester-Cathedral.*

MASON, HENRY, B. D. St. *Andrew's Undershaft*, R.

Wood, Ath. *Vol.* II. *p.* 56. *Lloyd*, Mem. *p.* 506. *Newc.* Rep. Eccles. *Vol.* I. *p.* 529.

So that his Case is much the same with that of Mr Percival Hill *before-mentioned. See Mr.* Pri-chard *in this List of the London-Clergy.*

See in Wood *what he published.*

His Patron Dr. King *conferred in him the Prebendship of* Hill-Ingdon *in* Middlesex *in* 1611; *the Rectory of St.* Matthew Friday-St. *Dec.* 19, 1622; *and the Treas. of* Wilts-don *in the Ch. of St. Paul, about the Year* 1623: *At which he Voided before the Rebellion broke out.*

He was Born at *Wigan* in *Lancashire*; enter'd first of *Brazen-nose College*, and afterwards became Chaplain to that of *Corpus Christi* in *Oxford*, as also to Dr. *King* Bishop of *London*; who *Feb.* 14, 1613, Collated him to this Living; from which in 1641, he was forced to Retire, being Turn'd and Harras'd into a Resignation. After which he returned to the Place of his Nativity, where he lived Obscurely till the Time of his Death; which happen'd in the Year 1647. He was a Person of an Exemplary Life, an Edifying and Judicious Preacher, and a *True Son of the Church of* England. He had in his Life-time given 13 *l. per Annum* to the Poor of *Wigan*, for Binding out Apprentices: His Library of Books he gave to the School there, and Distributed a Confiderable Number of Bibles among the Poor of that Town. Nor muft it be omitted, that he was an Intimate Acquaintance of Dr. *Jackson's*, Mr. *Mede's*, and Dr. *Clewer's*; the laft of which ufed to fay, that he *Learned more by an Hours Converfe with* Mr. Mafon, *than from a Weeks Study by himfelf.* To which I muft add, that he was Brother alfo to the Incomparable Mr. *Francis Mafon*, Archdeacon of *Norfolk*, and Author of the Book *De Miniflerio Anglicano.*

MEGGS, JAMES, A. M. St. *Margaret Pattens*, R.
And
Newington-Butts, . in *Surry*. . .

He was Son to *William Megge*, Efq; of St. *Mary White-Chapel* near *London*; and probably was a Native of that Parifh. He was Admitted to the Former of thefe Livings, *Nov.* 23, 1637, on the Refignation of * *Samuel Baker*. The precite time of his being Sequeftred from St. *Margaret's*, I do not find; but the Houfe of Commons Turned him out of *Newington* about *June* 1643, and then order'd *Hen. Langley* to fucceed him. He was alfo Plundered and Imprifoned in *Ely-Houfe*. In 1660, he was Reftor'd to both his Livings; the Former of which he Refigned the Year following to Dr. *Edward Hicks*, who was admitted to it *May* 11, 1661: Which fheweth the Mif-reprefentation of the Lift cited by †*Wood*, which made him Guefs Dr. *Hickes* to have been a Nonconformift, before he came to St. *Margaret's Pattens*.

New Survey of London, *Vol.* II. *p.* 407.

Newc. Rep. Eccles. *Vol.* I. *p.* 499.

* *In the* Parliamenta-Journals *I find not Dr.* Baker Sequeftred *from St.* Mary Pattens July 27, 1643; *but I prefume there is no fuch* Perfonage *as St.* Mary Pattens; *and that is to there miftaken for St.* Margaret Pattens;

where I find Dr. Samuel Baker, *one of the* Suffering Prebendaries of Canterbury, *had been* Rector; *who was diveiled of the* Samuel Baker *that Refigned to Mr* Megge; *but long be it there ordered to be* Sequeftred *from that* Living, *whom he had fo long before* Refigned, *I know not. However, I find not* John Lea *was then ordered to Succeed him.*

† Ath. *Vol.* II. *p.* 814.

MILLER, ——, . St. *Hellen's*, He did not long Survive his Ejectment.

Newc. Rep. Eccles. *Vol.* I. *p.* 564.

MOOR, GEORGE, . *Hackney*, R.

Ibid. p. 618.

I presume he lived to be Reftor'd, and Died about the Year 1664.

MORGAN, CADWALLADER, . St. *Bennet Sherehog*, R.

His Name occurs in the Lift of the *Sequeftred London-Clergy*, fo often Printed; but nothing is there added to it, fave that he was *Dead with Grief.*

See Mr. Grifith *in this Lift of* Lond. *Newc.* Rep. Eccles. *Vol.* I. *p.* 104.

OWEN, RICHARD, B. D. St. *Swithin's*, R.
And
Eltham, V. in *Kent*. . . . .

He was Born in *Montgomeryshire*, and Educated at *Oriel-College* in *Oxford*, of which he became Fellow, as his Father had alfo been. In 1633, he was by the Univerfity Preferred to *Eltham*, and *Sept.* 2, 1639, was admitted to St. *Swithin's*. At the Breaking out of the Rebellion, he Adhered faithfully to his Majefty's Intereft; for which he was thrown out of both his Livings, *and fuffered much for about 17 Years for the Royal Caufe*: But he lived to be Reftored with his Majefty, had afterwards the Prebend of *Reculver-land* in St. *Paul's*, the Living of St. *North-Cray* in *Kent*, became D. D. and died not till 168$\frac{1}{2}$. He *was in High Eftcem for his Holy Life and Converfation*, for his *Orthodoxnefs in Judgment*, *Conformity to the True, Ancient Doctrine and Difcipline of the Church of* England; *and in the Former Revolutions, for his Loyalty to his Sacred Majefty.*

Wood, Ath. *Vol.* II. *p.* 148.

Newc. Rep. Eccles. *Vol.* I. *p.* 543.

Not St. Mary Cray, *as* Wood *faith, Newc. p.* 543. *See the laft* Marg. Note *at Mr* Stone *in St. Paul's* Cathedral.

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PAGET, EPHRAIM, . St. *Edmond's Lombard-ſtreet*, R.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 72.

He was Born of a good Family in *Northamptonſhire*, and Educated at *Chriſt-Church* in *Oxford*; and was Collated to this Living by the Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury*, *Aug.* 19, 1601. Upon *the Breaking out of the Civil War, he was ſo moleſted and troubled, that meerly for Quietneſs ſake he was forced to leave his Benefice*, at an Age when he was become ſo Venerable, that he was commonly called *Old Father Ephraim*, and had been Rector of it more than 40 Years: To which the *Liſt* in *Perſecutio Undecima* expreſly adds, that he had been Silenced. He Retired to *Depford* in *Kent*, where he ſpent the ſhort Remainder of his Days in great Devotion, and Died in 1647.

Heylin Hiſt. Presb. Part. Vol. I. p. 344.

What ſermons are published, ſee in Wood.

PALMER, THOMAS, B. D. St. *Bride's*, V.

Where he was Admitted *April* 19, 1616, on the Preſentation of the Dean and Chapter of *Weſtminſter*; in which City he was Born, and was Bred at *Magdalen-College* in *Cambridge*. During his Abode at St. *Bride's*, he had by an Honeſt Frugality gotten a pretty good Eſtate, which he Imployed to the Beſt Uſes of Piety and Charity, in thoſe continued times of Miſery, which ſo loudly called for the Exerciſe of theſe Duties: for he made it his Buſineſs to enquire out the Widows of Sequeſtred Miniſters, whom he not only Relieved, but Doubled his Charity by the moſt Chriſtian and Handſome Manner of Doing it; Uſing to drop the Money ſome where or other in the Houſe, where it might come to their Hands. He was alſo very Charitable to other Poor, wherever he reſided; and at laſt built an Alms-Houſe over-againſt the New Chappel at *Weſtminſter* for Twelve Poor People; providing for them there from Head to Foot, and for Body and Soul; Reading Prayers, and Preaching to them himſelf, till his Death; which happen'd in 1659. He was a pious Man, and painful Preacher. And *Fuller* paſſes this Juſt Obſervation on his Charity before-mentioned; that there was more of that Grace in this One Sequeſtred Miniſter, than in many who Enjoyed others Sequeſtrations.

Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Vol. I. p. 317.

Full. Worth. in Wilts. who hath miſtaken his Chriſtian Name.

Lloyd, Mem. p. 512.

Hiſt. Camb. p. 121.

PASKE, THOMAS, D. D. St. *Mary Magdalen Bermondſey*, R.

Dec. Will. Whitaker and the Living in 1654.

He was Diſpoſſeſs'd of it by the *Houſe of Commons*, about *May* 1643; at which time *Jer. Whitaker* was by the ſame Authority thruſt into his room. See *Clare-Hall* in *Cambridge*.

Admitted in 1633. Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Vol. I. p. 420.

PIERCE, THOMAS, D. D. *St. Martin's Outwich*, R.

He died not many Years after his Sequeſtration.

PORY, ROBERT, B. D. *St. Margaret's New-Fiſh-ſtreet*, R. And *Thorby*, R. in *Hertfordſhire*. . . .

Ibid. p. 83.

He was, as 'tis ſaid, Related to Arch-biſhop *Juxon*, who whilſt Biſhop of *London*, conferred on him the *Former* of theſe *Rectories*, *Sept.* 28, 1640; and in *Nov.* following he had the *Other Rectory* beſtowed upon him. On the Breaking out of the *Rebellion* he was Sequeſtred from *Both* theſe *Livings*; from the *Latter* of them about *March* 1642, (at which time one *Hallſtead* was ſubſtituted in his Room there) by the *Houſe of Commons*; and much about the ſame time he was alſo *Turned out* of St. *Margaret's*. He was likewiſe *Plundered* and *Forced to Fly*. In 1660 he was Re-poſſeſs'd of Both his *Rectories*, but Quitted them ſoon after, became D. D. Archdeacon of *Middleſex*, Rector of St. *Botolph's Biſhopſgate*, Prebendary of *Willeſden* in the Church of St. *Paul*, Rector of *Much-Hadham* in *Hertfordſhire*, Canon-Reſidentiary of St. *Paul's*, and Died ſometime before *Nov.* 25, 1669. One Dr. *Robert Pory* gave 100 *l.* to St. *Paul's* Cathedral. He was doubtleſs the ſame Perſon with this Sufferer.

Having Reached to Decrepit Age.

PRICHARD, JOHN, A. M. *St. Andrew's Underſhaft*, R.

He was Admitted to this Living *June* 14, 1641, on a *Reſignation* which had been extorted (by the ill Uſage of the Party) from * Mr. *Maſon*, as is before-mention'd; but was himſelf alſo ſoon after *formally Sequeſtred*. And ſo the Caſe between Mr. *Prichard* and him, is juſt the ſame as that betwixt Mr. *Percival Hill* and Mr. *Kibbit*; with this only Difference, that Mr. *Maſon* dying many Years before Mr. *Prichard*, the *Living* could not but be look'd upon, after that Time, as both the Legal and Equitable Right of Mr. *Prichard*: And ſo for thoſe Years (which were at leaſt Thirteen) he muſt be unqueſtionably deemed the *Sequeſtred* Miniſter of it. And accordingly, living to the Reſtoration, he claimed it; and was Poſſeſſed of it till about the Year 1664; at which Time he *Reſigned* it. He was a Native of the City of *London*, or County of *Middleſex*; Educated partly at *Queen's-College*, partly at St. *Edmund's-Hall* in *Oxford*, and afterwards obtained the Living of St. *Andrew's Underſhaft*, as is before ſaid. In 1661, he became Rector of *Harlingeton* in *Middleſex*, and Prebendary of *Mora* in the Church of St. *Paul's*. In 1663, he was collated to the *Vicaridge* of St. *Giles* without *Cripplegate* (about which time he Reſigned St. *Andrew's*) and in 1672, being eſteem'd a *Wealthy Clergyman*, was Advanc'd to the Poor Biſhoprick of *Gloceſter*; keeping the Vicaridge of St. *Giles*, the Rectory of *Harlington*, and the Prebend of *Mora*, in *Commendam* with it. He died at *Harefield* in *Middleſex*, *Jan.* 1, 1680.

Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Vol. I. p. 368.

* Whom ſee.

Both which ſee before.

Where of the other Two ſee Ibid. & above cit.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 681.

Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Vol. I. p. 280.

PROCTOR, ——, . St. *Mary Bothaw*, R.

He was alſo Forced to Fly, and I believe died under the Uſurpation.

Ibid. p. 44 S. Whether the two a different Perſon

from Mr. Luke Proctor, *who immediately ſucceeds*, Query.

PROCTOR, LUKE, A. M. *St. Michael Royal*, R.

He was Admitted to this Living *Feb.* 11, 1636, on the *Preſentation* of the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury*; and Diſpoſſeſs'd by the Parliament in *Aug.* 1643; and, as I gueſs, never lived to be *Reſtored* with his Majeſty. *Quære.*

Ibid. p. 404.

QUELCH,

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QUELCH, ——, . *St. Bennet's Grace-Church*, R.

Newc. Rep. Eccles. Vol. I. p. 301. He was Admitted *July* 1, 1637, Sequestred in 1642, and Died, as I guess, before 1660.

ROGERS, NEHEMIAH, . *St. Botolph's Bishopsgate*, R.

Ibid. p. 333. See the *Church* of *Ely*.

RUSH, ——, . *St. Katharine-Cree-Church*, .

Ibid. p. 381, 918. This Place is a Curacy; but, Equivalent, if I mistake not, to a Prebend. I find the Widow of one *Rush*, a Sequestred Clergyman, reduc'd to such Extremity, that she was forc'd to Beg the Charity of the *Corporation for Ministers Widows*. I take it to be the Widow of this Mr. *Rush*. He was Licens'd to this *Church* 08. 8, 1636.

RYVES, BRUNO, D. D. St. *Martin's Vintry*, R.

Newc. Rep. Eccles. Vol. I. p. 421. He had been Admitted here in *Sept.* 1628, on the Promotion of *John Lesley* to the Bishoprick of the *Iſlands* in *Scotland*. See *Chichester-Cathedral*.

SHUTE, JOSIAS, A. M. St. *Mary Woolnoth*, R.

Ibid. p. 463. See St. *Paul's Cathedral*.

SPARKE, EDWARD, A. M. *St. Martin's Ironmonger-Lane*, R.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 787. Newc. Rep. Eccl. Vol. I. p. 412. The *Pious Author* of *Scintilla Altaris*. He was Originally of the University of *Cambridge*, Incorporated * B. D. at *Oxford* in the Year 1633, and afterwards became *Doctor* of that *Faculty*. He had been admitted to this Living *Sept.* 28, 1639. He was not only *Sequestred*, but *Plundered* also. One of those who have prefixt Verses to his *Book of Devotions* before-mentioned, thus speaks of him and others of the *Sequestred Clergy*, in these *Rough Verses*:

* He was no more than A. M. when he was Admitted to this Living: nor do I know other, than that he took his Bachelour of Divinity's Degree after his Sequestration, 1643 quære.

Thanks to such Lights *as you are, who have stay'd*
In that firm Truth *from which they fondly stray'd*;
Endur'd Reproach *and* Want, *all violent Shocks!*
Which row'd like Billows, *while you stood like Rocks,*
Unmov'd by all their Fury, kept your Ground,
Fixt as the Poles, *whilſt they kept twirling round*;
Submitted to all Rage, *and* Loſt your All,
Tot ne'er comply'd with, or Bow'd Knee *to* Baal.

Newc. Rep. Eccles. Vol. I. p. 412. He Out-liv'd the *Uſurpation* very many Years, was *Reſtored* with his Majeſty, to this Living, became his Chaplain, and Reſigning this *Church* in 1661, he removed to that of *St. James Clerkenwell*: After which, he had alſo the Vicaridge of *Walthamſtow* in *Eſſex*, where he was Admitted *Dec.* 26, 1662; but Reſigning that, he obtained the Vicaridge of *Tottenham*; to which he was Admitted *Jan.* 23, 1665, where he continued till the time of his Death, which was about that of the *Revolution*, when he was become very Aged. *Wood* ſeems to be in Doubt, whether he had not ſome Dignity in the Church; but 'tis ſure, that how much ſoever he deſerved, he never obtained any. He publiſhed ſeveral things beſides the *Scintilla Altaris*, ſome of which you may ſee in the Author now mentioned.

SPENCER, ——, . St. *Thomas Southwark*, .

He was alſo *Imprisoned*.

SQUIRE, JOHN, A. M. St. *Leonard Shoreditch*, V.

Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 805. Lloyd, Mem. p. 508. White's Cent. p. 15. Perſec. Undec. p. 45. Anſw. to the Articles againſt him paſſim. * Newc. Rep. Eccles. Vol. I. p. 637. He was the Son of *Adam Squire*, D. D. ſometime *Maſter* of *Baliol-College* in *Oxford*; and by the Mother's ſide, Grandſon to Dr. *John Aylmer*, ſome time Biſhop of *London*. He was Born about the Year 1587, and by the Care of his Uncle Dr. *Theophilus Aylmer* Arch-deacon of *London*, Educated at *Jeſus-College* in *Cambridge*; where he was much valued and beloved, and his longer Stay among them earneſtly deſired and courted, when his Uncle the Arch-deacon, in 1612, Preſented him to this Living; to which he was Admitted * *Apr.* 29, that Year: Where, as he continued for the Space of near Thirty Years, to Diſcharge all the Offices of a moſt Excellent Paſtor; ſo he met with a ſuitable Eſteem and Affection from them, which they had but too ſad an Occaſion of Teſtifying afterwards, when he fell under the Diſpleaſure of the Mobb and the Parliament. Some time after his coming to the Pariſh, his *Communicants* exceeded 3000, the Income of it was doubled to him; and by ſeveral other Contributions (at the Expence of but 100 *l.* of his *own Money*) they enabled him to *Build a new Vicaridge-Houſe*. He was alſo ſo Happy at his coming among them, as to reconcile the jarring Veſtries; and had by that, and other means, won ſuch an Eſteem and Repute among them, that they never undertook any Buſineſs of Moment without him, and his Word was a ſort of Oracle among them. Nor was he wanting to make uſe of this his Authority to the beſt Purpoſes: For by means of it he made up many Differences, and reconciled many Parties in his Pariſh. His Diligence in Viſiting the Sick was Extraordinary; particularly in the *Great Sickneſs* which happen'd in 1625; when, (tho' he retired ſome way out of Town with his Family, yet) he came conſtantly to his Pariſh, as well at the *Weekly Faſts*, as on *Sundays*, to do his Duty; and brought with him conſiderable Sums of Money (beſides what he gave of his own) which his Great Character had enabled him to Obtain, from ſome of the *Religious Gentry*. Beſides which, he was a Steward, or rather a Father to the *Poor*, in their *Common* and *Ordinary Neceſſities*: For which alſo he procured ſeveral *Conſiderable Gifts*; and when he diſtributed them, would add his own Charity likewiſe of a Sermon, ſuited to their Condition and Circumſtances: For he was a very Conſtant Preacher in his Pariſh, and ſo much admired by them for it, that they were in a manner *Tranſported* with him. Neither was he leſs Diligent in *Catechiſing*; in which he ſo much exceeded, that his *Youths* would anſwer to the Admiration of the Congregation. All which added to the *Excellence* and *Unblameableneſs* of his Life, had brought his Pariſh into a moſt *Lovely Reverence* and *Decency* in the *Publick Worſhip* of God, as Eſtabliſhed in the *Church of England*; of which he was a *Great Admirer* and moſt *Zealous Defender*; (and which had procured him great Eſteem and Reſpect from that moſt Incomparable Prelate

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late Arch-biſhop *Laud)* for which he afterwards Suffer'd in the *Higheſt Degree*. For upon the Breaking out of the *Scots Rebellion*, he became a *Strenuous Champion* for *Allegiance*; to which (perceiving how the Humour of *Rebellion* began to ſpread) he moſt *earneſtly* exhorted his Pariſhioners. This, to be ſure, could not but Single him out for a *Storm*, which afterwards fell upon him in a *moſt heavy manner*. The Raſcally Part of his Pariſh began the Dance; and upon his thus *Preaching up Obedience*, cry him about for an *Incendiary*, and according to the Mode of the Times, as an *Antagonist* againſt the *Peſtilential Diſeaſe* of *Loyalty*, get an Order from the *Houſe of Commons*, to have a *Lecturer* ſettled in their Pariſh, to Preach up *Faction* among them: But at the *Meeting* of the Pariſh to chooſe a *Lecturer*, the Sober and Hon. ſt part of it choſe Mr. *Squire* their *own Miniſter*, for their *Lecturer* alſo; which was no leſs a Surprize, than it was a Diſappointment to the *Factious Rabble*, as they may very juſtly be called: For the Chief and Leading Man amongſt them was ſo deſpicably Ignorant, that hoping to Vacate the *Election*, and Expreſſing his *Reſentment* of it, he declar'd with an Audible Voice, that he *Deteſted againſt it*: Which the Pariſhioners, reſolving to Expoſe both *Him* and *His Party*, and make his *Nonſenſe* the more Apparent, made him *Repeat* the Second time. Such were the *Godly Reformers*; Such were the *Promoters* againſt the Clergy: Such were the *Judges* of their *Abilities* and *Preaching*, and Such were the *Shameleſs Fellows* countenanc'd by the *Parliament*. For, to proceed, this Kind and Lucky Thought of the *Pariſhioners* ſtood Mr. *Squire* in very little ſtead: For the *Houſe* joyning with this *Deteſting Gentleman* and his Party, ſoon made them too hard for the *Beſt* and *Moſt* of the *Pariſh*; fixſted in a *New-England* Fellow for a *Lecturer* upon them, *Impriſoned*, and at length *Sequeſtred* the poor *Vicar*. The Time when they firſt got him Summon'd before the Parliament, or the Committee, I know not; but I find him Once before them *very early* in the Troubles, which was *Feb.* 18, 1640; but what that was for, doth not appear. Afterwards they drew up *Articles* againſt him (which they *Printed*, and *made Publick*, before ever they were offer'd to be Prov'd at the *Committee*) and *Preſented* them *Aug.* 7, 1641. Of *theſe* I have ſpoken in the *Firſt Part*; and therefore ſhall only ſay now, that whilſt that Matter was on foot, his Pariſhioners being Earneſtly deſirous to keep him, drew up a * *Counter-Petition* in his behalf, ſetting forth his having been *Thirty Years* their *Miniſter*, his *Great Diligence* in the *Diſcharge* of his *Duty*, his *Conſtant Preaching againſt Popery*, and *Arming the Youths he Catechiſed, againſt it*: Alſo the *Miſery* and *Ruin* of his *Family*, ſhould he be *Deprived*, &c. This was Sign'd by the *Beſt of the Pariſh*, and would have been *Preſented* by a *Great Number* of them in a Body, but they fear'd (and, God knows, not without juſt Cauſe) that it would have been Conſtru'd a *Riot* in Them, though Encouraged in the Others: And ſo they content themſelves to Preſent it Otherwiſe; but all to no purpoſe: for inſtead of meeting with any Favour, *Miles Corbet*, who had the Chair of the Committee, by *angry Looks* and *rough Language*, manifeſtly portended the ill Fate which was deſign'd for Mr. *Squire*: And to help it on, Mr. Alderman *Penington* was pleaſed, on mere Hear-ſay, to tell a Story of Mr. *Squire's diſturbing a Congregation of God's People*; which was indeed done by ſome Boys (in Mr. *Squire's* Pariſh, if I miſtake not) but himſelf knew not the leaſt Tittle of it, nor was he at the Place, or ſo much as out of his Houſe that whole Day. Notwithſtanding which the Committee proceed to Sequeſter him, and the Houſe agreed to the Report, *March* 17, 1642, to the great Trouble and Grief of the Pariſhioners; who when the Hearing came on, flock'd in great Numbers to *Weſtminſter* to hear the Event; and by the Concern which ſate on the Countenances of every one of them, plainly diſcover'd their great Affection to him. And (ſee the Cunning and Induſtry of Malice) to compleat his Ruin, his Enemies got his Sequeſtration ſo managed, as to deprive him of a whole Years Profits; for it being cuſtomary in this Pariſh, that whoever is poſſeſs'd of it *March* 25, hath the intire Benefit of the foregoing Year, they got him turned out (as they uſed to do the Country Clergy juſt before Harveſt) the very Day before. I cannot proceed in this Account before I let the Reader know with what great Calmneſs and Serenity of Mind he bore his Sufferings; as will appear by this Inſtance, that the very Night after he had appear'd before the Committee, ſome, who had earneſt Buſineſs to him, were forced to come unſeaſonably after he was in Bed, and found him ſo faſt aſleep, that they had much a do to wake him. So little did his utter Ruin, and the loſs of all he had in this World, affect him. But I go on with the Account of his Sufferings; the Malice of his Perſecutors was not ſated with his Sequeſtration, but they alſo got his Wife and Children *Plundered and turned out of Doors*, and himſelf *Impriſoned*; firſt in *Greſham-College*, where he was *barbarouſly treated*, his *Friends were ſcarce allowed to come unto him*; *arbitrary and unreaſonable Fees were demanded of him* (as likewiſe from his Fellow-Priſoners and Sufferers) and if he refuſed them, the Keeper would not ſuffer his Victuals (provided and ſent by his own Wife) to come to him. He was alſo *kept out of the Beds*, and *forced to lye upon Straw*. From this *Durance* he was removed to *London-Houſe*, and from thence to *Newgate*, but at a vaſt Expence, he had the favour of being let out of that Common and Noyſome Jayl, and was allowed to be in the *Priſs-Yard*. Theſe ſeveral Impriſonments utterly ruin'd both his Eſtate and Health, and brought him into a *Dropſie*, whereupon he wrote to *Miles Corbet*, who (being in the Chair of the *Committee*) had order'd his Confinement: Upon which the *Keeper* was order'd to bring him before the *Committee*, who having waited with him a whole Afternoon without being called, went at length to Mr. *Corbet* to have his Orders what to do with his Priſoner; but all the Anſwer he could get was, *Let him be Hanged*; and ſo he was carried back again to his former Confinement. Nor muſt it be omitted, that a Gentleman of his Acquaintance coming by chance that Night to ſee him, found him *as Pleaſant as ever he ſaw him in all his Life*: In ſo much Patience did this good Man poſſeſs his Soul. At length his Friend Mr. *Oſbaldeſton* got him removed to the *King's-Bench*, and ſome Time after (when his ſeveral Confinements had compleated the Space of about Three Years) upon ſufficient Bail obtained his Liberty; at which his Pariſhioners were ſo Tranſported with Joy, that they ſcarce knew what they did; for to their manifeſt Hazard, they made above Twenty Bonfires. Being thus once more at large, he went into the ſeveral Counties of *Cambridge*, *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* to viſit his Friends, and at laſt ſettled at *Richmond*; where he kept a private School, read the Liturgy, Preach'd every other Lord's Day; and died there of a *Quartan Ague*, on St. *Simon* and St. *Jude's* Day in 1653; making a moſt Pious and Chriſtian *Exit* out of this World (to him truly, and in the moſt literal Senſe, Troubleſome and Wicked) declaring to the laſt his utmoſt Deſtation of the Covenant and Rebellion, and much lamenting the Miſeries of our

T. which he afterwards printed an Anſwer.

** Called a Certificate in his Printed Anſwer.*

Then I preſume the Sentence was put in Execution.

Which I take to have been the Prebendary of Weſtminſter, who was for ſome time in favour of the Parliament, but at length ſuffered in common with the reſt of the Clergy.

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our moſt Excellent Church; for whoſe *Conſtitution*, he ſaid, he truſted in God, he could not only paſs through ſo many Priſons, as he had already done, but alſo undergo the *Rack of Death it ſelf*. He left behind him when he died a Folio in Manuſcript, written againſt *Sta. Clara*; and ſeveral other Volumes in Folio (written during his Confinement) which he inſtiled, *An Engliſh Rhapſodie, or the Judgment of particular Men concerning the general Judgment of God on England, our Civil War*, &c. I cannot diſmiſs the Account of this Excellent Perſon, without ſuggeſting the ſame Reflection, which I have before made at Mr. *Cheſlin*; that the Reader is not to look upon the barefaced, ſhameleſs, and barbarous Oppreſſions of Mr. *Squire*, as peculiar to himſelf, but as the common Fate of very many Hundreds of the Clergy in thoſe Times; and is to believe all this, and ſometimes much more, to be implied in thoſe general Words, *Plunder'd, Impriſoned and turned out of Doors*, ſo often uſed in this Account of *London*, and other Parts of the Kingdom; which, as they were the only Terms made uſe of to expreſs this barbarous Treatment of Mr. *Squire*, in the Liſt of the *Clergy Sequeſtred in* London ſo often Printed; ſo are they likewiſe ſubjoin'd to the Names of ſeveral others of the Clergy there: And that only which diſtinguiſhes Mr. *Squire's* Caſe from the reſt of them, is, that the *Particulars of his Sufferings happened to be thus preſerved*, and their coming to my Hands (which I cannot forbear to mention upon this Occaſion) is owing to the moſt ingenious Mrs. *Aſtell*; to whom I beg Leave in this Place to pay my Thanks for that great Favour.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 98. *Lloyd*, Mem. p. 597. *Newc.* Rep. Eccl. Vol. I. p. 741.

STAMP, WILLIAM, D. D. *Stepney*, V. He was Born in *Oxfordſhire*, of a Good Family there, Educated at *Pembroke-College* in *Oxford*, of which Houſe he became *Fellow*, and at length *Vicar* of this *Church*; to which he was Admitted *May* 13, 1641; where he became a noted Preacher, and much frequented by the Royaliſts. In *September* 1642, I find one of his Name Impriſoned for Words againſt the Parliament, which I take to have been the ſame Dr. *Stamp*: But however that Matter be, this is certain, that in the beginning of the Rebellion, *he was violently thruſt out, Impriſoned, Plundered, and at length forced to get away and fly for the ſafety of his Life*: The Place he betook himſelf to, was *Oxford*, the common *Aſylum* of the Suffering Royaliſts in theſe Times, where he was created D. D. about the beginning of 1643: His Majeſty's Order for that Purpoſe ran in theſe Words, 'The King's 'Majeſty taking into his Princely Conſideration 'the great Sufferings of Mr. *William Stamp*, who 'hath not only undergone a long and hard Im-'priſonment of Thirty Four Weeks, but alſo is 'now outed of a very good Living; and all this 'for Preaching *Loyalty* and *Obedience* to a diſaf-'fected Congregation, to the exiream Hazard 'of his Life; his Majeſty being willing to repair 'theſe his Sufferings, and to encourage his known 'Abilities (for which by ſpecial Favour and 'Grace, he is ſworn *Chaplain* to his deareſt Son 'the Prince) hath commanded me to ſignifie to 'you, that you forthwith confer upon him the 'Degree of Dr. of Divinity, *&c.* After this he followed the Prince beyond the Seas, was made *Chaplain* to the Queen of *Bohemia*, and became a frequent Preacher to the Proteſtants at *Charenton* near *Paris*, and at length removed to the *Hague*; where he died in 1653.

See in Wood *what he has publiſhed.*

STILES, MATTHEW, D. D. St. *George Botolph-Lane*, R. And St. *Gregory's* by St. *Paul's*. *Newc.* Rep. Eccl. Vol. I. p. 514. *Wood*, Ath. Vol. I. p. 891.

The Sufferings of this Learned Man I ſhall give the Reader, in the ſame manner as I have receiv'd an Account of them from a*Grandſon of his by one of his Daughters.

*He was alſo ſome time Rector of Orſet in Eſſex.

'He was Born (as I have Reaſon to believe) 'in this County of *Devon*, formerly *Fellow* of '*Exeter-College* in *Oxford*, and one of the Proctors 'of that Univerſity. After his Return from his 'Travels Abroad with Sir *Iſaack Wake*, then 'Ambaſſador at *Venice*, he was made Miniſter of 'St. *George Botolph's-Lane*, and St. *Gregory's* by St. 'Paul's, and one of the *Chaplains* to King *Charles* 'the Martyr: But all theſe modeſt Qualifica-'tions could not prevail with the moderate 'Men of thoſe Times, to preſerve him from be-'ing Ejected from all, as Unqualified, tho' as '*Eminent*, *Laborious*, and *Conſtant* a *Preacher* (as 'the Two Cures required, beſides his Month at 'Court) as any they had in the whole City; 'from whence they not only † *Ejected* him, but 'followed him in his Retirement in the Coun-'try, Plunder'd him and his Family, a Wife 'and ſeveral Children, who were all Sequeſtred, 'even of their neceſſary Supports of Victuals and 'Apparel; and he dying ſome time after their bar-'barous Uſage, were forced to ſell his Col-'lection of Valuable Books, gather'd in his Tra-'vels Abroad, as well as collected at Home, and 'what made a celebrated and large Study (which 'he deſigned for ſome of his Sons) for their *Sub-'ſtenance* and *Subſiſtance*: And after the Deceaſe 'of this *Loyal Sufferer*, that their Malice to him 'might not terminate with his Life, they vexa-'tiouſly carried on a Suit at Law againſt the di-'ſtreſſed and diſconſolate Widow, to *Eject* her 'too, out of a ſmall Eſtate ſhe held by Copy; 'that there might no means in the World be left 'remaining, whereby to ſubſiſt her ſelf and her 'poor Children. The Proceſs of the Tryal, they 'commenced before ſome of the Judges of their 'Uſurpation, I have ſtill by me; and the Cauſe 'was carried for her, only by the providential 'Diſcovery of a Writing or Copy of the *Court-'Roll*, they thought they had Plunder'd away. 'And thus according to the very Letter, the '*Prieſt of the Lord was caſt out*, they *judged not* 'the *Cauſe of the Fatherleſs and Widow, but took* '*away their Raiment for a Pledge*; and at laſt, 'with a Pretence and long Prayer, would have 'devour'd her *Houſe* too. What I have more to 'add of him is, that he was preſented to St. 'George's by his *Majeſty*, and admitted there *June* 18, 1630; and that he was an *Excellent Gram-'marian and Caſuiſt*, and had gained *great Know-'ledge and Experience by his Travels into ſeveral 'Parts of* Italy.

† *He uſes the word* Ejected *without Scruple, nor indeed was there any great need of Scrupling; for the* Dr. Stiles *was not formally* Sequeſtred, *yet in effect he was, being forced to Re-ſign by their ill Uſage.*

He died not very long before the Reſtoration.

I find the Widow of the Stiles, *who had been a great ſufferer for his Loyalty, and Chaplain to King Charles I. Relieved by the Charity of the Corporation for Miniſters Widows: I take him to be this ſame worthy Doctor, and this ſhews to what Mi-ſeries his Sequeſtration had reduced his Family.*

STONE, BENJAMIN, A. M. St *Clement's Eaſt-Cheap*, R. And St. *Mary Ab-church*, R. *Newc.* Rep. Eccl. Vol. I. p. 527.

See St. *Paul's-Cathedral.*

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Swadlin, Thomas, D. D. St. *Botolph's Aldgate*, .

Newc. Reg. Eccles. Vol. I. p. 916. Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 111.

He was Born in *Worcestershire*, and Bred at St. *John's College* in *Oxford*: He was Promoted to this † *Living* in 1635, where he b. came a noted Preacher; but in the beginning of the Rebellion, being esteemed a Creature of that most excellent Prelate, then advanced to the *Archiepiscopal See* of *Canterbury*, he was *Sequestred*, *Plundered*, *and Imprison'd* in several Jayls, *and his Wife and Children turned out of Doors*. I find him, among others, Fellow-Prisoner with Mr. *Squire* in *Gresham-College*, where he underwent the same ill Usage of not being permitted to have his *Victuals brought to him*, unless he paid the *Arbitrary* and *Excessive Fees*, which were demanded of him. *Wood* saith, that he was Imprison'd at *Crosbie-House* for about Two Months; *in all which Time, being unseen and unheard, he by his Letter sent to the Lord Mayor for Releasement, was sent for to him; but being there accused of several Things, by* J——l——, *a Tallow Chandler, which were only praying for Peace, and Preaching up Obedience as an unseasonable Time, he was remitted back to Prison*; only the Place of his Confinement was changed from that of *Crosbie-House*, to *Gresham-College*; *where he continued a long time, and afterwards in* Newgate, *where he had scarce Straw allowed him to lie in*; *whilst* (as *Wood* justly remarks) *his Majesty was exclaimed against, when he afforded the Rebells better Usage*. He did not undergo his Sufferings with a Courage and Firmness of Mind, equal to that of his Fellow-Prisoner and Sufferer, Mr. *Squire*: For the great Miseries which he endured, made him in a manner Distracted: At length he got his Liberty; at which time he retired to *Oxford*, where in 1646, he was created D. D. he out-lived the Usurpation, was Re-instated in St. *Botolph's*; but leaving it in 1662, he was preferred to the *Vicaridge* of St. *James in Dover*, and to the Neighbouring *Rectory* of *Houghham*, by Dr. *Juxon* Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*; and at length to the Rectory of *All-hallows*, in *Stanford* in *Lincolnshire*, by the Favour of the most Noble Earl of *Clarendon*, about the Year 1664, where he died in 16$\frac{66}{67}$, having by his last Words order'd this Inscription for his Tomb, *Hic vixit Temporibus, quibus Carolum Primum, Magnæ Brit. Fran. & Hiber. Regem, fevivo more truculentant Rebelles*. I have only this more to add, that I find the Widow of one *Swadlin* (whom I take to be this Person) driven to such Necessities, that she was forc'd to sue for Relief from the *Corporation for Ministers Widows*, and was supported with that Charity.

† This is also Native or Canterbury, but the Tenure of it, if I remember aright, is Lease, & in an Equivalent to that of a Freehold, Quære.

He had been some time Curate of Stebenhythe, near London Newc. Reg. Eccles. Vol. I. p. 891.

In 1642.

Sam. Wood was at the publishing.

Tabor, Humphry, A. M. St. *Margaret's Lothbury*, R.

Newc. Reg. Eccles. Vol. I. p. 400.

He was Admitted to this Living *June* 11, 1627, on his Majest.'s *Preferration*, and Sequestred in 1642; at which time one *Leonard Coke* was by the Parliament Thrust into his room. He was also *Plundered*, *Imprisoned in the King's-Bench*, *and his Wife and Children Turned out of Doors at Midnight*. He Died in *Hertfordshire*, under the Usurpation, in Want. He was a *modest Man*, and an *Excellent Christian*.

Lloyd, Mem. p. 513.

One of both his Names, was some time Vicar of All-Saints in the Town of Hertford. Chaun. Antiq

Thrall, Thomas, A. M. St. *Mary Monthaw*, R.

Newc. Reg. Eccles. Vol. I. p. 474. P. 1.

He was Admitted here *Dec.* 24, 1630. He helps to make up one of * *White's Century*; and the Crimes there charged upon him are, Neglecting either to *Preach* or *Catechize* in the Afternoon, refusing to Admit a *Lecturer*, *Drunkenness*, *Reading* and *Promoting* the *Book of Sports*, *Swearing* and *Cursing*, *Bowing to the Communion-Table*, and saying, that the *House of Commons in Parliament was an unjust Court*. How much of this is true, I know not. This is sure, that he was not only *Sequestred*, but *Shamefully Abused*; which is all that I know more of him; only I guess that he never Lived to see the *Restoration*.

Tireman, John, B. D. St. *Mary Woolchurch*, R.

Newc. Reg. Eccles. Vol. I. p. 481.

He was Presented to this Living by his Majesty King *Charles* I. and had his *Admission* to it *Dec.* 16, 1641; but was soon after forced to Forsake it. I do not find that he Returned at the *Restoration*; and therefore it may be, he died before *that Happy Time*.

He had been some time V. of Grandborough in Hertfordsh. Newc. Reg. Eccles. Vol. I. p. 818

Tuke, Thomas, A. M. St. *Olave's Jewry*, V.

He had been *Presented* to this *Living* by King *James* I. and was *Admitted* to it *July* 19, 1617. He was also *Plundered* and *Imprisoned*. I do not find that he *Returned* to his Parish *after* the *Restoration*; and therefore suspect that he Died *before* it.

Ibid. p. 511.

I find in the Parliament. Journals one T. Tuke said to be Sequestred from St. Olave's Southwark; *but that was doubtless a Mistake of the* Entry for St. Olave's Jewry. *It was done* March 16, 1642.

Turner, Thomas, D. D. St. *Olave's Southwark*, R.

See *Canterbury*.

Tutivall, Daniel, . *Preacher's Place* at the *Charter-House*.

Whether this be above Ground or not, Quære.

Cens. p. 5.

He makes up *another* of *White's Scandalous and Malignant Priests*. His Charge there is *Drunkenness*, Neglecting the *Monthly Fasts*, Procuring *Scandalous* and *Malignant Ministers* to *Preach* there to *Corrupt his People*; and saying in his Sermon to that *House*, *That* Moses *and* Aaron *being before them*, *and the* Organs *behind them*, *they were a Happy People*; *and what greater Comfort could mortal Men have?* The *Reader* will easily believe, that his *Prosecutors* were hard put to it for Accusations; and that *White* was at a great Loss for *Scandal*, when both the One and the Other were forced to Alledge such *trifling ridiculous Stuff*. See Mr. *Foxley* in this List of the *London Clergy*.

Udal, Ephraim, . St. *Augustin's*, R.

Of what Universty this *Excellent Person* was I do not find. There was one of both *these Names* who was Enter'd a *Student* in the *Publick Library* at *Oxford*, in the Year 1630, which *Wood* apprehends to be the *same Person* with this *very Reverend* and *Learned Sufferer*. The time of his *Ad-*

Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 868.

White's Cent. p. 9

Mercr. Rust p. 131. Lloyd, Mem. p. 507, 511.

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Neale, Rer. Eccles. Vol. I. p. 388.

He was Son to that Udal who was prosecuted in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, for his Libels against the Government, &c. Heyl. Hist. Presb. p. 322.

He had been some time before Curate at Tolleshunt-Major in Middlesex. Neale, Rep. Eccles. Vol. I. p. 516.

Dr. Eyres, Author of More. Ruff.

Admission to this *Living* doth not appear; but that of his *Sequestration* was about *June* 1643: At which time *Fr. Roberts* was put in by Order of the *House*, which had thrown out Mr. *Udal*. Before the *Contusions* he was in the *highest Esteem* with the *Puritans*, and was just such a Man as they pretended to *wish all the Clergy might be*: But when the *Party* began to be more *Bare-faced* and *Open*, and it became but even *too plain* to every body, what *the Ends and Intentions of the Heads of the Rebellion* were: When he saw their *pretended Zeal* was indeed *Madness* and *Frenzy*; and then *Pretence* to Reformation had a manifest Tendency to *Anarchy and Sacrilege*; he Honestly quitted the *Faction*; and on the contrary, bent both his *Tongue* and *Pen* against them. In a *Publick Sermon* at *Mercers-Chapel*, he plainly told them, *You much desire Truth and Peace: leave your Lying, and you may have Truth; Lay down your Unduteful Arms, and you may have Peace.*

He also declar'd himself openly for *Episcopacy*, and the *Established Liturgy*, and Publish'd a Learned Piece against *Sacrilege*, intituled *A Coal from the Altar*; and another call'd *Communion Comeliness*; In which, by many *Incomparable Arguments*, he proves a *High Convenience*, if not a *Necessity*, for that most Laudable Custom of having Rails about the *Lord's Table*. Besides which, he also publish'd a *Sermon*, intituled *Noli me tangere*, full of Loyalty to his Majesty, and Affection to the Establish'd Church. 'Their 'were, in the *Schismatick* Opinion (as a Learned Person, who liv'd thro' *those Times*, words it) 'Crimes enough to Un-faint a Man: Nay, had 'St. *Paul* himself been now in the Flesh, and 'preach'd against *Sacrilege* and *Anarchy*, there is 'no doubt but there would have been some 'found to Petition against him, and *John White* 'fitting in the Chair, as undoubtedly he had 'been Voted a Scandalous Minister at a Com-'mittee. And accordingly, tho' Mr. *Udal's* Reputation had a long time bore him up, against all the Murmurs and Artifices of the *Party*, and his Church was at the last more crowded than any Church in *London*, not excepting the very Belweathers of the *Faction* themselves; yet at length when the Sparks of *Rebellion* had broken out into an *Open Flame*; and it was almoft *Treason* but to Name the 13*th* Chapter of the *Romans*; Th y lay their violent Hands on him also; and not only *Sequester* him, among the reft of the *Scandalous* and *Malignant Clergy*, but most shamefully provide a Place for him in the *Vile Century* of that kind, published by *White*. Where the Crimes laid to his Charge, are, his having affirmed *that the* Great Reformers of the Church *now were Hypocrites*; having charged *the Parliament with Sacrilege in endeavouring to abolish* Episcopacy, *and to take away the Lands of* Deans *and* Chapters, *to amend therewith the Maintenance of* Preaching Ministers; having also said, That it is a thing senseless, that Lay-men should have any Tithes; and tha: the Tithes are *Jure divino*; and that to Alienate the Lands of *Cathedral Churches* to maintain *Preaching Ministers*, is to pervert the Will of the Dead that gave them: And having otherwise expressed great Malignancy against the *Parliament*. But *bare Sequestration*, and Endeavouring to Tranimit One of the best of Men to all Posterity, for a *Scandalous Minister*, was not thought sufficient Punishment for Mr. *Udal*; and therefore they also Plunder his House, take away his Library and Houshold-Stuff, and fought for him to commit him close Prisoner, altho' he was at that time 'Aged, of very weak and in-'firm Body, his Strength exhausted with continu-'al Labour in Preaching the Word of God, 'Visiting the Sick, and in Execution of other 'ministerial Functions. In performance of which 'in his own Person, few of his Brethren were 'more Conscientious. And lastly, they cast him 'out of his Dwelling-House. But when they 'came to seize on his House, they found one 'Impediment, which unless they could find 'some Art to Remove, they could not take full 'Possession of it. Mr. *Udal* (besides the Infirmities of Age) was Lame; and it had been 'monstrous Inhumanity to take her by Violence, 'and carry her out of her House, not knowing 'where to dispose of her, but in the Open Street; 'Therefore to gain her Consent, and prevent 'Clamour until the Feat was done, they tell the 'Good Old Gentlewoman, that the *Parliament* 'had a tender Respect to her Years, and to her 'present Infirmities; and therefore, tho' they had 'Order'd to Dispossess her of that House, yet 'they did not mean to leave her Harbourless; 'but had, out of the Abundance of their Good-'ness, provided another House to receive her. 'She, Good old Woman neither Awed by Fear, 'nor won by their Perswasions and Promises, was 'taken up by Two Men (brought in by him who 'had broken open *Three Locks*, and Entered the 'House by Force) and carried out of her House 'into the Street; where they let her down in a 'Chair, and so leave this weak infirm Matron, of 'a long time not accustomed to the Open Air, 'nor being able to go out of Doors in three or 'four Years before, unless unto the Church; 'Exposed her (a sad Spectacle of the *Rebels* Cru-'elty) to the Mercy of Wind and Weather. What became of Mr. *Udal* and his Aged Wife *afterwards*, I know not, save that himself Died the latter End of *May* 1647. He was a most *Pious* and *Meek Man*, of *Exemplary Conversation*, *Profound Learning*, *Indefatigable Industry*, *preaching constantly every Lord's day twice*; *and for the Winter Half Year*, *if not the whole Year*, *Preaching a Lecture at his own Parish every* Tuesday *in the Afternoon*; *and*, *if I am not mistaken*, *every* Saturday *before the First* Sunday *in the Month*, *a Preparation-Sermon to the Blessed Sacrament of the Lord's Supper*. He was also a Man of an Affable and Courteous Temper; and in a Word (without Profanation be it spoken) a *Burning and Shining Light*; and they were willing for a Season, *to rejoyce in his Light*; until his declaring himself against Rebellion and Sacrilege, exposed him to the Rage and Fury of the Party. A Glaring Instance, that notwithstanding the Clamour which was made of *Idle*, *Lazy*, *Drunken Priests*; yet no Qualifications either of Piety, Learning, and (I will add their *Celebrated*) *Moderation* in itself could Screen a Man from their Fury, if he refused to run the fame Riot of Rapine, Plunder, and Rebellion with themselves: Which I cannot forbear again to Recommend as a Seasonable Considera-tion for the *Moderate Men* of our Times.

The Last Perfect Und. *saith, that for* was Turned out of doors, *and left in the* Streets.

He published some other things besides those above-mentioned.

VOCHIERE, DANIEL, A. M. St. *Peter's Cheap*, R.

His Admission to this Living bears Date *Nov.* 24, 1615. He died with Grief, not long after his Sequestration. Neale, Rep. Eccles. Vol. I. p. 522.

WALTON, BRYAN, D.D. St. *Martin's Ongars*, R.

See St. *Paul's*. *Ibid. p.* 488.

WARD,

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WARD, WILLIAM, . St. *Leonard's Foster-Lane*, R.

As doth Lloyd *alſo, Mem. p.* 108.

The Liſt in *Perſec. Undec.* expreſly ſaith, that he was *Sequeſtred*; but by the Admiſſion of his Succeſſor *George Smith*, *Apr.* 19, 1642, (whom his *Grace* the Arch-biſhop of *Cant.* was forc'd by three ſeveral Orders from the *Houſe of Lords*, obtained by the Petition of the *Pariſhioners*, to Preſent; tho' he could never get him to come to him, and produce his *Letters of Orders*) it ſeems as if his *Sequeſtration* was not in Form, but in Effect only: For his Reſignation is there mentioned, which was doubleſs a forc'd and compulſory one. His Crime was Preaching Boldly and Honeſtly againſt the *Scots Rebellion*. He was alſo *Plundered*, and *Forced to Fly* to *Oxford*; and at length died for want of *Neceſſaries*: which in plain Words, is, that he was Starved.

Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. *Vol.* I. *p.* 195.

He was alſo Confined for Innovations, &c.

One Roger Warfield, A. M. *was Licenſed to this Living in* 1634; *but in* 1636, *his Sequeſtration.* *I find another Perſon Licenſed to it. If this Suffer was* That Roger Warfield, *he muſt have Returned to it again before the Rebellion, of which however, I find no Footſteps.* Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. *p.* 915.

WARFIELD, ——, . St. *Bennet Fink*, .

Of whom I know nothing more than barely whether deem'd Equal in *Tenure* to a *Freehold, quære.*

WATTS, WILLIAM, D. D. St. *Alban's Woodſtreet*, R.

Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. *Vol.* I. *p.* 238.

See *Wells.*

* *Or* Walmſley.

* WEEMSLEY, RICHARD, A. M. St. *John Baptiſt*, R.

Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. *Vol.* I. *p.* 372.

The *Bleſſed Martyr'd Prince*, King *Charle* I. had Preſented him to this Living in 1633; and he had his Admiſſion *May* 8, that Year. The preciſe time of his *Sequeſtration* I know not; only that it was about the time of the Common Calamity, which like a Flood, ſwept off the Clergy of this City. I do not find any thing of him at his Living after 1660; and therefore gueſs that he did not live to ſee that Happy Time.

WESTFIELD, THOMAS, D.D. *Great* St. *Bartholomew*, R.

Ibid. p. 298. See *Briſtol-Cathedral.*

WESTON, JOHN, A. M. *Allhallows-Lombard-ſtreet*, R.

Ibid. p. 355.

He was Preſented to this Living by his Majeſty, and Admitted *June* 19, 1634. He was *Sequeſtred* by the *Houſe* about *July* 1643; at which time *J—— Cordell* was by the ſame Authority, thruſt in to Succeed him. I believe he Died during the *Uſurpation*; becauſe I do not find any Footſteps of him at his Living after 1660.

Lathaugh his Succeſſor was not Admitted till the latter End of 1662. *Newc.* Rep. Eccleſ. *p.* 355.

WIMBERLY, GILBERT, D. D. *St. Margaret's Weſtminſter*,

See *Weſtminſter-Church.*

WOODCOCK, THOMAS, A.M. *St. Mary-Hill*, R.

The Liſt in *Perſec Undec.* is Expreſs in taking Notice of the Curates; and there not being ſuch a Note added to Mr. *Woodcock's Name*, one would be apt to think, that he had ſucceeded Dr. *Baker* in the Rectory. However, I do not find his * Admiſſion to this Living; and therefore leave it as a *Quære* whether he had been Rector or not. If he had, and did ſucceed Dr. *Baker*, he could not be Deem'd to have an *Equitable Right* to the Rectory during that Doctor's Life: And therefore with Reſpect to this Living, he can only be Deem'd a *Perſecuted*, but not a *Sequeſtred* Miniſter: But he was afterwards Turned out of a Living in *Devon*; where ſee more of him.

See Dr. Baker *before.*

* *But rather the contrary: For* Nov. 3, 1661, Tho. White, A.M. *was admitted to this Living per more.* Baker. *So that perchance he came to the Living, and Reſtitution: For I cannot think he was the Curate here, ſeeing he was not only a Mem of* Character, *but* Chaplain *alſo to his Majeſty.* Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Vol. I. *p.* 45.

Supplied *in of to the* Election *of Dr.* Baker, *but did not take poſſeſſion:*

THUS were about One Hundred and Ten of the *London Clergy* turned out of their Livings (nor do I know whether the Liſt be yet compleat) above Forty of which were Doctors of Divinity, *and moſt of them Plunder'd of their Goods, and their Wives and Children turned out of Doors.* About Twenty were *Impriſoned in* London, *and in the Ships, and in the ſeveral Jayls and Caſtles in the Country*; upward of that Number fled to prevent the like Impriſonment. About Twenty Two died ſoon after in remote Parts, in Priſons, and with Grief; and about Forty Churches lay void, having no conſtant Miniſter in them.

They were moſt, if not all, of them turned out in the Years 1642, and 1643. Some few more immediately by the *Houſe of Commons*; but moſt of them by the *Committee* of *Religion*, and that of *Plunder'd Miniſters*, and chiefly, as I conceive, by the latter: The Reſolutions of which Committee were in the beginning, if I miſtake not, moſtly reported to the Houſe: But when that *Godly Work* increas'd upon their hands, a Power was lodg'd in the *Committee*, as I take it, which made their Reſolutions *Final*. I muſt here add, that a *Learned* and *Eminent Perſon* who liv'd through, and ſuffer'd under thoſe Times, gives this Character of the then *London-Clergy* in general: 'That for a more Pious, Learn'd, and Laborious 'Miniſtry, no People ever Enjoy'd it, even their 'Enemies themſelves being Judges. I have only this more to ſubjoyn, that poſſibly I may have here mention'd (through Inadvertency) ſome *Donatives*, or other Places, which are not *Freeholds*: But if there are any ſuch in this Liſt, I ſhall be glad to Diſcount them, as ſoon as I Diſcover them, and place them in the *Appendix* among the *Curates*, &c.

Merc. Ruſt. *p.* 130.

A LIST

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A

LIST

Of some of the

Loyal and Epiſcopal CLERGY,

Who were Diſpoſſeſs'd of, Driven from, or did otherwiſe loſe, or were kept out of their *Preferments, &c.* for their *Loyalty and Affection to his Majeſty and the Eſtabliſh'd Church*, during the Time of the *Grand Rebellion*, &c.

The *PAROCHIAL-CLERGY.*

A

BEDFORDSHIRE.

BERKS.

BUCKS.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

ASHTON, ROGER, A. M. *Lynton*, V. And *Fellowſhip* of *Pembroke-Hall* in *Cambridge*. . . . . .

He was Diſpoſſeſſed of his Living by the * Earl of *Manchester*, *April* 13, 1644, for obſerving the Orders of the Church, for *Malignancy*; and becauſe the Society of *Pembroke-Hall*, had preſented him on the Recommendation of Biſhop *Wren*. Which by the way induces me, as I believe it will the Reader, to think that he was a Learned and Worthy Man. There was one of the ſame both Chriſtian and Sirname, who became *Prebendary of Exeter* on the Death of *Dean Peterſon* in 1661. It ſeems not improbable to me, that he might be the ſame Perſon with this Sufferer.

* Vin. by Sequeſtrators *Authoriſed by and under him, as himſelf had been by an* Ordinance *of the* Rebel-Parliament. Which the Reader is *always to underſtand by this* Expreſſion, *as often as it occurs* (which is often wiſe) *in any of the* Aſſociated Counties; *but in the* Univerſity *of* Cambridge *it is to be underſtood of that Earl in* Perſon.

I muſt here let the Reader *know, that I have by me the Copy of an* Extract *of the* Original Proceedings *againſt the* Clergy *of the Seven* Aſſociated Counties, *taken by the Learned* Dr. Nalſon, *wherein are contained the* Articles *at large which were* Exhibited *againſt that Clergy, and on which they were* Sequeſtered: *In the* Abridging *of which, as alſo of thoſe in the* Century *(for they are too many to be inſerted at length) I ſhall have occaſion frequently to make uſe of theſe and ſuch like* general Expreſſions, *for* Obſerving the Orders of the Church, *for* Canonical Obedience; *for* Malignancy, *as they then called* Fidelity *and* Obedience *to his* Majeſty, *or (as it ought to be called, and as I ſhall ſometimes call it) for* Loyalty. The Two Extreams *of which* Expreſſions *the* Reader *is to underſtand* as including one *or more of theſe, and ſuch like preatended Crimes,* (viz.) Railing in the Communion-Table, delivering the Sacrament at the Rails; Bowing at the Name of Jeſus, *and* towards the Altar; Standing up at the *Gloria Patri*; Reading the Second Service at the Communion Table, ſeeming that Table Altar-wiſe; uſing the Canonical Prayer; Reading Service, and Preaching in the Hood and Surplice, *&c. For, how* incredible *ſoever it may ſeem, even for theſe Things were the* Clergy Sequeſtred: Which, together *with what* followeth, *as included under the* Two other Expreſſions, *made up the* Bulk *of the* Accuſations *brought in againſt the* Clergy, viz. Inſulting up Obedience to his Majeſty, Aſſiſting him *in his* Wars, Reading his Declarations, Diſclaiming the Parliament's Rights of taking up Arms againſt him; Refuſing to read their Declarations; and to give, lend, or pay Money towards carrying on that Deteſtable Rebellion; with numberleſs Particulars of the like kind. *Only where any Thing of* Immorality *is alledged againſt the* Clergy, *whether in the* Extract, *or by* Writ, *I have likewiſe taken, and always ſhall take expreſs Notice of ſuch a Charge. I muſt likewiſe add, That I have taken the liberty wholly to omit very many of the* Articles *againſt the* Clergy, *as well thoſe of the* Century, *as of the* Proceedings *in the* Aſſociated Counties, *and amongſt them ſome altogether as* Trifling *and* Ridiculous *as thoſe which I have inſerted; becauſe had I recited them at* large, *they would have ſwelled the* Volume *to a much greater Bulk, even than what I perceive with* Sorrow, *it will otherwiſe* unavoidably *ariſe to: And therefore when in accounting for any of the* Clergy, *whether from the* Century *or the* Extract, *I make uſe of thoſe* Words, He was Sequeſtred for, &c. *I mean thoſe more* Form *and the chief of the* Accuſations *brought againſt them. The* Reader *will be pleaſed further to know, That I ſhall often take the* Liberty *to ſum up the* Charge *againſt them, not in the very* Words *and* Miſrepreſentations *of their* Accuſers *(who had perfectly learned to put* Darkneſs *for* Light, *and* Light *for* Darkneſs; Bitter *for* Sweet, *and* Sweet *for* Bitter) *but as it was in the* Truth *and* Reality *of the* Things themſelves, *and in the* Words *and* Terms, *by which it* ought to be called. *As for inſtance, where any one was* Sequeſtred *for* Bowing at the Name of Jeſus, *&c. For* Preaching againſt the Rebellion, *&c. I have expreſſed in this, or ſome ſuch* Form, *for* Paying Obedience *to his lawful* Governors in Church and State, *&c. And the* like *in other Caſes.*

CHESHIRE.

CORNWALL.

ARCHER, ——, . St. *Michael Carrhaia*, R. To which (as a *Daughter Church*) is alſo *annexed St.* Dennis.

That he had the whole of this *Rectory*, an ancient Gentleman of this County tells me he is pretty ſure; and that he loſt the laſt mentioned Church is undoubted: Which to me makes it probable that he loſt the former alſo. However *Quare.*

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ARUNDEL, GREGORY, *Laddock*, R. . . . . } And *Shivcock*, R. . . . . }

Each then worth 200 *l. per An.* He lived to be Reſtored.

St. AUBIN, HENYR, . ——, .

He had a Living ſome where in this County. I have indeed no poſitive Certainty of this Sequeſtration; but the ſame ancient Gentleman, juſt now mention'd, aſſures me, that he was moſt certainly Beneficed during ſome Part of the Confuſions; as alſo, that he was a Sufferer, particularly by Imprisonment: which is the only Grounds I have on which to Found the Conjecture of his Sequeſtration; and therefore *Quære* further.

CUMBERLAND.

DERBYSHIRE.

DEVONSHIRE

ADAMS, WILLIAM, A. M. *Totneſs*, V.

Whether he had Legal and Regular Inſtitution and Induction to this Living I know not certainly; but I have ſome Reaſon to gueſs that he had * no other Title to it than *ſuch as the Confuſions would allow him*; becauſe I find he came *into this Country with the King's Army*, and ſo neither he (nor any other of the ſame kind which ſhall afterwards occur) are to be look'd upon as in an equal Rank with thoſe who had regular Admiſſion to their ſeveral Preferments. He was of an ancient Family in *Shropſhire*, Educated at *Cambridge*, under the Care of Dr. *Brownrigg*, afterwards Biſhop of this Dioceſs, to whom he was *Chaplain*; but that Biſhop never coming to his Dioceſs, being prevented by the Confuſions, Mr. *Adams* could not come hither with his Patron, but attended his *Majeſty's Army*, as is before-ſaid, into this Country. Whilſt he was at this Living, *Cromwell* ſent for him, and would have purchaſed him with any Preferment; but he was deaf to every Thing of that kind; which ſoon after occaſion'd an Order for his Apprehenſion, from which he fled into *Cornwall*, and had at laſt (poſſibly in an Interval made by the Sequeſtration of Dr. *Crichton*, or Dr. *Weeks*) got Poſſeſſion of the *Deanery* of St. *Burian*; but the Commitee of that County ſoon Diſpoſſeſs'd him, got him Plunder'd alſo of all that he had, and turned his Family out of Doors: On which he was forc'd to fly to *London*, (where he died) leaving his Wife and Two young Children with no more than a ſingle Three-pence, to the Mercy of the wide World.

Adams here in this Living of Totneſs) *according to the* known *but then* filenced Laws. *And where I meet with ſuch an one* Turned out *or* Deprived of that Right, *I make no ſcruple to rank him in* this Liſt. *But then if any one got* Poſſeſſion of *a Place by any other means than that of a* Preſentation *from the rightful Patron*, &c. (which *I judge may have been this very Gentleman's Caſe at St Burian*) *I never look upon ſuch an one as a* Sequeſtred *Miniſter, tho' on Account of his other Sufferings he may very well claim a Place in the Appendix among the* Curates, &c. *And if any ſuch there are crept into this* Liſt, *I ſhall not only moſt readily diſcount them on the firſt* Notice, *but alſo moſt thankfully receive the* Information. *Tho' to obſerve that by the way, not one in Twenty of Mr* Calamy's Liſt, *had any other Title than ſuch as* That, Antecedent to the Miniſters Act in 1660.

By no other Title than ſuch as the Confuſions would allow; and by the Title of the Times (which are Expreſſions that I ſhall be obliged anon and often to make uſe of) the Reader muſt obſerve that I do not mean an Uſurped *and* Arbitrary Title, *derived from the* Invaders *and* Ravagers *then in Power, but a* Preſentation from the Right. Patron *in a* Regular Vacancy, *only* without Inſtitution *from the* Biſhop, *for which for any Thing that appears to the contrary, was the Caſe of Mr.*

ASHWOOD, BARTH. A. M. *Bickleigh*, R.

That the *Reſtor* of this *Living* was *Sequeſtred*, I am Expreſly Inform'd; but my *Account* of that *Pariſh* doth not furniſh me with his *Name*. The *laſt Regular Incumbent* which *appears* on the *Biſhop's Regiſter*, before the Rebellion, was this Mr. *Aſhwood*; whence I *conjecture* he was the *Perſon* who *thus ſuffered*, and that he *dyed* under the *Uſurpation*.

DORSETSHIRE.

DURHAM.

ESSEX.

ALLEN, PETER, A. M. *Tolsbury*, V.

He was admitted to this *Living* in *Nov.* 1616; and the *Reaſons* for his being *Diſpoſſeſſed*, as Repreſented by Mr. *White*, were his *Incontinency* with *ſeveral Women*, *Baſtardy*, obliging his *Pariſhioners* to come to the *Aſſiſes*, for the *Communion*, Neglect of *Cure*, and *Malignancy*.

He is another of White's ſcandalous Prieſts. Cent. p. 45.

ALSTON, EDWARD, . *Pentice*, R.

He was *Sequeſtred* in 1642; for Attemping, as they Alledg'd againſt him, the *Chaſtity* of *ſeveral* Women, and uſing many *Beaſtly* and *Obſcene* Practices with them; for ſaying *the Parliament ſat to make Laws by Authority*, and Brake them *without Authority*; and, That he ought *to lift up his Voice like a Trumpet*, againſt the *Rebellion*; alſo for *Reading* the *King's Declarations*, and *Rejecting* thoſe of the *Parliament*. He *Lived* to be *Reſtored*, and *Dyed* about 1675.

One of White's ſcandalous and malignant Prieſts. And he is ſo called beyond all queſtion very juſtly, if what is Charged upon him be True.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

*ASTON, WILLIAM. . *Painſwick*, V.

Febr. the 20th, 1639,-40. It was *Reſolved* by the *Houſe of Commons*, That he was *unfit to hold any Eccleſiaſtical Benefice*; and *May* the 12th following, the ſame Reſolution was *renewed*. He is the 2d *Parochial Clergy-Man* that I meet with, *Sequeſtred*.

*Or Axton. There are ſeveral Liwings of this Name in this County. One will be after mention'd at Mr. Wild: If that be the ſame Painſwick with this, then there were *Two Sufferers* in this *Living*, of which, Mr. *Aſton* muſt have been the *firſt*, and *died*, as I *therefore* conjecture, ſoon after his *Sequeſtration*: Otherwiſe Mr. *Wild* ought rather to be conſider'd as *Hereford* only, and not *Sequeſtred*.*

HEREFORDSHIRE.

ADNEY, ANDREW, . *Canon-Froom*, R.

I doubt whether he had *Legal Inſtitution* and *Induction* to this Rectory, or any *other* Title than ſuch as the *Confuſions* would allow him; becauſe my Informations ſay, that he was *admitted to it by Prince* Rupert.

He was *Diſpoſſeſſed* for * *Scandal*, *Aug.* 5. 1646. by the *Committe* of *Hereford*, who took no care to ſupply the Cure, but ſuffered the *Pariſh* to *lie void* without *any Miniſter*.

* What is to be underſtood by *Scandal* on the Score of this *Committee* for, I ſhall have occaſion to mention hereafter in the Caſe of Dr. *Henry Rogers*.

HERTFORD-

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HERTFORDSHIRE.

HUNTINGTONSHIRE.

ALPHERY, MYKEPHER *, *Wooley*, R.

He was Defcended from a Branch of the Imperial Line of *Ruſſia*; and with Two of his Brothers (who died of the *Small-Pox* in *Oxford*) was ſent over into *England* to Mr. *John Bidell* a *Ruſſia* Merchant; and by his Care ſent to the Univerſity. The Occaſion of their being ſent hither, was, it ſeems, the Growth of a Powerful Faction in that Kingdom, which threaten'd their Lives. 'Tis ſaid, that this Gentleman in particular, was, after the Suppreſſion of that Faction, *Twice* ſolemnly Invited to Return to his own Country, and to take the Government upon him; but for what reaſon he Declin'd it, I do not find. However that be, 'tis ſure that he came to this Living in 1618; and was, as I conjecture, Diſpoſſeſs'd about 1643. The Particulars of his Sufferings are theſe: 'On a Lord's Day, as he was Preaching, a File of Muſquiteers came and Pull'd him out of his Pulpit, Turn'd him out of the *Church*, and his Wife and Children, with their Goods, out of the Parſonage-Houſe. The poor Man thus Ejected out of his Houſe, built an *Hutt*, or *Booth*, over-againſt the Parſonage-Houſe, in the Street, under the Trees growing in the *Verge* of the *Church yard*, and there liv'd for a *Week* with his *Family*. He had procured Three Eggs, and and gathered a Bundle of rotten Sticks (in that time) and was about to make a Fire in the Church Porch, to boyl his Eggs; but ſome of his Adverſaries (whoſe Names are known) coming thither, broke his Eggs, and kicked away the Fire. He afterwards made a ſmall purchaſe, and built an Houſe, in which he and his Family lived ſome Years. After which he removed to *Hamerſmith*, and continued there until the Reſtoration. 'Tis probable that he had a Large Family and many Children, at the time of his Sufferings; for it appears by the Regiſter of this Pariſh, that he had Eight Baptiz'd, during his abode there, before the Rebellion. As far as I can learn, his Fifths were duly Paid him by his Succeſſor Mr. *B*——; which were, as I preſume, his chief Support, until the Year 1660. when he returned to his Living, and Continued upon it ſome time; but at length retired to *Hamerſmith*, to the Houſe of his eldeſt Son, and Dy'd there. He was univerſally Commended and well ſpoken of, by ſuch of his Antient Pariſhioners as Remembred him.

If I read his Name aright.

It ſeems indeed altogether Improbable that a Perſon of ſuch Eminence, eſpecially after ſuch an Office, as 'tis ſaid, was made him in his own Country, ſhould continue in a Poor Obſcure Living in this Kingdom. But I have received Two Letters of it from Mr. Peter Phelps, Miniſter of this Pariſh; One tranſmitted to Mr. Clavell, the Other delivered to, as I apprehend, at a Viſitation. And unleſs I much miſtake ſome other Notices which I have received, the Sequeſtration of the Pariſh as itſelf, is confirmed.

AYCRODD, ANTHONY, . *Catworth Magna*, R.

It is in this County, if I miſtake not.

K'ENT.

ABBOT, ROBERT, . *Cranbrook*, V.

He was Diſpoſſeſs'd by the Houſe, *March* 9, 164$\frac{2}{3}$; and the Reaſon aſſign'd for it is, that he had taken *another Living*, which by his own Confeſſion, was Inconſiſtent. But the *Reader* will enquire farther, whether that be true or not.

AMNES, JOHN, . *Charleton*, R.

His Accuſations were, *Keeping a Common Alehouſe*, Drunkenneſs, Sabbath Breaking, Attempting the Chaſtity of Women; but withal Deſpiſing the *Parliament-Faſts*, *Practiſing the late Innovations*, *and not Preaching in the Afternoon.*

He is another of White's Scand. and Malig. Priests Cent. p. 46.

One Jonas Wheeler was admitted to this Living in 1657

ANHERST, JEFFERY, D. D. *Horſmanden*, R.

He is Another of White's Scandalous and malignant Prieſts. Cent. p. 33.

The Allegations againſt him there mentioned, are his Obſerving the *Rules* of the *Church* himſelf, and urging the Neceſſity of it upon Others; to which are added the *Neceſſary Appendixes* of *Drunkenneſs* and *Malignancy*. Tho' I am otherwiſe aſſured *, that he was a *very ſober, honeſt Gentleman, of a good Family, and left behind him a good Character with all good Men.* However, when the *Rebellion* brake out, he was Horribly abuſed by the Party; who uſed to call him *Old Pope*, and Treat him with all *manner of opprobrious Language*: Which oblig'd him to Retire from this Living, to *Ancher* that he had in *Suſſex*, call'd *South-Eaſe*. And this, no doubt, was what *White* in his *Century*, calls his having *Deſerted his Cure for above Seven Months*, *&c.* Upon which he was *Sequeſtred*. He died about the Year 1647. On *Elleſton* was at firſt put in to *ſucceed* him; but upon the Death of this Good Old Gentleman, Mrs. *Beſwick* preſented *John Crouch*, A. M. who afterwards became *another Sufferer* in this Living. One of Dr. *Anherſt*'s Sons was an Eminent Phyſician at *Tunbridge*, and another of them is now a Juſtice of Peace, and poſſeſs'd of 1000 *l. per Annum* in this County, if I miſtake not.

* *Vit. by a Gentleman, who ſaith, That he had converſ'd 33 years with many who knew him at H. ſmanden.*

Whom *ſee afterwards.*

ATKINSON, ISAAC, . *Frenſted*, R.

He was alſo utterly Ruin'd, and his Family reduc'd to ſuch Neceſſities, that they were at length forc'd to beg the Charity of the *Corporation for Miniſters Widows.*

I ſhall have frequent Occaſions to mention ſuch Clergymen whoſe Families were reduced to the ſame Miſeries: And I muſt deſire it may be here obſerved once for all, that by thoſe Expreſſions, At length, Afterwards, *&c. I mean* After the Reſtoration: *For till then, this* Corporation *was not* Erected.

ASHBURNHAM, EDWARD, . *Tunbridge*, V.

He was Sequeſter'd for paying Obedience to the Canons of the Church; Neglecting the Parliament-Faſts; Encouraging his Pariſhioners to Aſſiſt his Majeſty: And therefore there is no queſtion to be made, but that he muſt have been an Alehouſe-Haunter and a Drunkard.

He is one of White's Scandalous and Malignant Prieſts. Cent. p. 21.

See the Cath. at Chicheſter, quere.

AYSGEVILLE, ——, D. D. *Lydd*, V.

LANCASHIRE.

ALLEN, ISAAC, A.M. *Beſtwich cum Ouldham*, R. then worth 400 *l. per Annum.*

See John Lake *in this County.*

He was a very Great Sufferer; and among other Ill Uſages, was Impriſon'd in *Manchester*. After he got his Liberty, he Fled to **Ripponden* (a ſmall Chapel) in *Yorkſhire*; where he, ſome way or

* Rippon, *as I have otherwiſe been informed; but I am ſatisfied that it is a Miſtake.*

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or other subſiſted himſelf by Preaching: But whether it were by *Connivance* or *Settlement*, I know not. The Rebels alſo pulled down 10 or 14 Bays of Building for him. He ſurvived the Uſurpation, and Returned to his Living, to the Great Satisfaction of his Pariſhioners.

ANDERTON, CHRISTOPHER, . *Deanchurch*, .

He was Turned out by the Houſe, about *Oct.* 1643, and 7—— T——, then thruſt upon the Pariſh by the ſame Authority.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

MIDDLESEX.

The *London-Divines* are before ſet down in a Diſtinct Liſt.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

See one of both theſe Names in Suffolk, and quare.

ALSOP, SAMUEL, . *Curwent*, R.
He was Sequeſtred from this Living ſome time before 1649.

Quare if he be the ſame with Mr. Alſop immediately before, as alſo whether St. Price *and* Offemhill *be one Living or two.*

ALSOP, ——, . *St. Price* and *Offemhill*, .
In 1649.

NORFOLK.

ANGUISH, RICH: . *Starſton*, R. worth 100 *l. per Annum*,
And
Staring, . worth 80 *l. per Annum*.

He was Sequeſtred by the Earl of *Manchester Apr.* 29, 1644, for a *Pluraliſt*; for Obſerving the Orders of the Church; for Preaching but Once a Day, and then Preaching up *Obedience* to his Majeſty; for getting *Sequeſtred Miniſters* to Preach for him; and Affirming that *Sacrilege* and *Rebellion* were Damnable Sins; or in their *Own Words*, that *Pulling down the Monuments in Churches, and ſending Money to the Parliament, were Sins.*

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

ALVEY, EDARD, . *Newcaſtle*, V. then worth above 200 *l. per Annum*, ...
And
* *Eglingham*, V. . . . . .

* *Quare if it be the ſame Perſon with both theſe Vicaridges, but quere.*

He ſucceeded in the Vicaridge of *Newcaſtle* in the Year 1630, when the moſt Learned Dr. *Jackſon* was Elected Preſident of *Corpus Chriſti College* in *Oxford*. His *Sufferings* began very early in the *Troubles*, as I find by a Letter of his written to his Grace the Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury*, and dated from *York*, *Oct.* 16, 1640; wherein he ſets forth what he had then ſuffer'd, in the following manner: 'I am for the preſent *Outed of all* 'my *Spiritual Promotions*, to the Yearly Value of '300 *l.* and have moſt of my *movable Goods ſeiz'd upon by the Rebels*; being forc'd (upon ſome 'Threatening Speeches given out by them, that 'they would deal more Rigorouſly with me than 'others) ſuddenly to Deſert all, and to provide 'for the Safety of my ſelf, Wife, and Seven 'Children, by a *Speedy Flight in the Night-time*. 'How they would have dealt with me, they have 'ſince made Evident, by their harſh Dealing 'with two of my Curates, whom I left to of-'ficiate for me in my Abſence; who have not 'only been *interrupted* in Reading *Divine Service*, 'but Threaten'd to be Piſtol'd, if they would 'not deſiſt from the Execution of their Office. 'And whereas I had lately purchaſed 80 *l. per* '*Annum* in *Northumberland*, and hoped to have 'been ſupplied that way in theſe Calamitous 'Times, till I might with Safety return, they 'have ſince I preſented my *Petition* to his Ma-'jeſty, *Seized upon that alſo*, and commanded 'my Servant to be accountable to them for it. 'This is my Caſe at this time. And *afterwards*, as might be well expected, it was *much worſe*: For, as I am otherwiſe informed, he was not only pulled out of his Pulpit by two *Holy Siſters*, but Impriſon'd at *Newcaſtle*, at *Holy Iſland*, and at *Norwich*. His Family likewiſe increaſed, *under his Troubles*, if I miſtake not, to *Ten Children* (for ſo many I find his Wife bore him in all) which were reduc'd to great Streights, and Subſiſted in *good meaſure* by *Charity*. I perceive by the *Letter above-mention'd*, that he had been *Active*, as well as *Paſſive*, in the Service of his Majeſty; by both which means he had ſo far recommended himſelf to the Favour and Eſteem of that *Prince*, that he had deſign'd ſome Reward for him; which in all Probability the *Rebellion* prevented the King from beſtowing. Nor did Mr. *Alvey* live to receive it from his *Royal Son* on the *Reſtoration*: For his Death happen'd in the Year 1648, and was haſten'd, as 'tis thought, by his *Sufferings*. He was a *very Honeſt, Good Man*, and a *True Son of the Church of* England; as I am told appears by a little *Tract* which he wrote (and which I have not yet been able to get a Sight of) intitul'd *The Humble Confeſſion and Vindication of them who Suffer'd much, and ſtill Suffer, under the Name of* Malignants *and* Delinquents, *&c.* publiſh'd in 1647.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

OXFORDSHIRE.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

ADAMSON, JAMES, . *Tigh*, R.
The only Authority which I have for this *Sequeſtration*, and which I preſume the Reader will judge a ſufficient one, is his Epitaph in theſe Words: *Jacobus Adamſon, Natu Scotus, Anglus Vitâ, Moribus antiquus, cum ſue Rege in Proſperis & Adverſis; Rectoribujus Eccleſiæ per 31 annos; p. 122. Obiit die Martii octavo 1654.*

Wright's Hiſt. of Rutland.

ALLINGTON, JOHN, . *Wardley cum Belton*, R.

He was Sequeſtred *May* 5, 1646, by the *Committee for Plunder'd Miniſters*: But if I judge aright, he was not Actually Deprived of the Living

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ing unto the 28th of *November* 1655, when he was Dispossess'd by *Major General Butler*, for celebrating Divine Service by the *Common-Prayer*, for which he had been Indicted *March* 17, 1653, at the General Quarter Sessions at *Oakham*, on the following Pretentment, 'The Jurors for the 'Lord Protector of *England*, upon their Oaths do 'present, that *Edward Freeman* of *Ayston* in the 'County of *Rutland*, Gent. and *Dorothy* his Wife, 'the 25th of *December*, and the 1st of *Jan.* 1653, 'and divers other *Sabbath days*, and several Days 'commonly call'd the *Holy-days* of *Saints*, and 'Friday called *Good Friday*, and such like Days; 'as *Ash-Wednesday*, and *Sundays* in *Lent*, *Easter-day*, and *Whit-Sunday*, do usually travel from 'Ayston aforesaid to *Wardley* in the same County, 'to hear Mr. *John Allington*, *Clerk*, to read the 'most part of the *Book of Common-Prayer*, and to 'receive the Sacrament of the *Lord's Supper* according to the Form of the said Book. And 'also do present the said *John Allington*, *Clerk*, for 'reading the said *Book of Common-Prayer*, and Administring the Lords Supper to Popish and Prelatical Persons of other Countries, Cringing, 'Bowing, and Kneeling to the Altar and Sacrament then Administred, contrary to the Ordinance of Parliament in that Case provided; and also say, *He would be torn in Pieces by wild Horses, before he would give over bowing at naming Jesus.* He was succeeded by one Mr. *Spriggs*, who turned his Wife and Children into the Town-Street. He lived to be Restored with his Majesty.

He writes an Apology for the Sequestred Clergy which was Published.

One of those who succeeded him, if there were more than one, or Some one at least, that Preached *in his Church after the* Sequestration, *had this* Flight *in the* Pulpit; O Lord! get up upon thine Horse, and make haste into *Ireland*; or thou wilt lose more Honour there, than ever thou gottest in *England*.

SALOP.

AMIAS, THOMAS, . *Stoddesden cum Farlo*, V.

He was first succeeded by one *Eastham*, and after that by Mr. *Regin Foulow*, who surrender'd this Living up to him again at the *Restoration*.

ARNWAY, JOHN, D. D. *Hodnet*, R. And *Ightfield*, R. . . . . }

See *Lichfield-Cathedral*.

ATKINSON, THOMAS, . *Staunton-Lacy*, .

I have some Reason to think him a different Person from that Atkinson *below.*

He died before the Restoration: He was succeeded in this Living by one Major *Sanders*, who went off upon the King's Return.

ATKINSON, ——, . * *Winstanstow*, R.

* *Or* Wistanton *it may be.*

He likewise met with such barbarous Treatment, as was thought to shorten his Days.

AUMBLER, JOHN, . *Leedham*, .

AUNSHAM, RICHARD, A. M. *Hopesay*, R.

* *At* Shrewsbury *in* 1644; *and during his* Confinement

He was also *Imprisoned and most severely used*; he had then a Wife and more than Ten Children. His last Successor before the Restoration, was one *Stone* a Trooper; who surrender'd this Living to Mr. *Aunsham* on his Majesty's Return; but had by that Time got Money enough out of it to purchase himself another; in Possession of which he died.

there if it may be so call'd, was that this Living was Sequestred. *I am informed that his first* Successor *was one* Heath, *and that one* Wall (*which however I am satisfied is a Mistake*) *was the Person who gave it up to Mr.* Aunham *on the* Restoration, *after which he enjoyed it about Ten Years.*

One Richard Aunham *was some Time* Rector *of* Cranford *in* Middlesex, *and* Vicar *of* Layston *in* Hertfordshire, *if he was the same Person with this* Sufferer, *he must have been much above One Hundred Years Old at his Death.* Newc. Repert. *p.* 195, 845.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

ALLEN, ——, . *Bratton*, R.

He had a little Tenement at *Wyke*, in the Parish of *Brewton*, in this County; to which he retired after his Sequestration: And during some Part of the Usurpation was School-Master at *Shepton-Mallet*. After the Return of his Majesty he got himself presented to the Living of *Shepton-Mallet* also; but lived not to pay his first Fruits: He was a very Learned Man.

ALSOP, JOSIAS, . *Norton-Fitz-warren*, R.

He was worried out of this Living by the troublesome Neighbourhood of the Garrison of *Taunton*, He out-liv'd the Usurpation, and was at length Minister of St. *Clement's-East-cheap*, *London*.

ANKEHIL, HEN. D. D. *Mells*, R. See the Cathedral-Church of *Wells*.

SOUTHAMPTON.

ADERNE, ——, . *Bedhampton*, R.

ALCOCK, LEWIS, . *North-Stoneham*, R.

He had been *Chaplain* to the Earl of *Southampton*, in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and *Rector* of this Living about Fifty Five Years, when he was Sequestred. He was also *Plunder'd and barbarously used*, and what much aggravates his Sufferings was, that one of the most busie Actors in Rifling his House, was a *Fellow whom he had taken, and bred up from a poor Boy*, and at length made a Bailiff. This Villain had been a Trooper in the Parliament Army, and from thence came to *North-Stoneham* to Dragoon his *Old Master*, who with great Meekness saw him *Ransack* his whole House, until at last he had found the *Surplice*, which he put on, *Girded his Sword about it, and so did off in Triumph with it through the Parish*. At which the *Pious, Good Old Man could no longer contain, but fell into a bitter Passion of Weeping*. After his Living had been Sequestred, and his Successor appointed, the Old Gentleman (who was naturally Stout, and noted for his Courage and Bravery) was resolved to dispute the Title with him as far as he could; and accordingly put himself upon his Guard, to keep Possession of the *Parsonage-House* at least. For which Purpose he *Caused his Bed to be brought down into his Parlour, kept his Guns still charged, had a Watch every Night, and declared himself resolved, not to deliver up the Possession of his House to the Usurper, but with his Life*. Upon which the Parishioners who had intruded into his Living, was forced to betake himself to another House, until the Death of Mr. *Alcock*; which

which happen'd *June* the 15th 1647, in the 87th Year of his Age. 'He was a Person of a Sober, 'Pious, and every way Exemplary Converſation. 'He was a Wiſe, Pacifick Man, a famous Arbitra- 'tor, and Compoſer of Differences to prevent 'Suits at Law; and never was himſelf engaged 'in any, that ever I could hear of; tho' he was 'a very exact Aſſerter of the Rights of his Church, 'and always took up all his Dues in kind; Ma- 'ny of which afterwards, by the precarious Title 'of his Covenanting Succeſſor, were ſcandalouſ- 'ly ſunk; and are at preſent loſt without Re- 'medy. I have been told by a very ſenſible ho- 'neſt Man, who was his chief Servant for ſe- 'veral Years, that he was a ſtrict, conſcientious 'Obſerver of the *Rubricks* of the Church; ac- 'cording to which it was his conſtant Practice, 'when he was able, to read Prayers every Day 'in his Church, and even in the Winter, in the 'coldeſt and worſt Weather; and when he was 'very Old and Infirm, he would every Morning 'go with his whole Family to the Church, be- 'twixt Five and Six of the Clock; and after 'Divine Service was over, in his way Home '(which is at ſome Diſtance from the Church) he 'would give his Servants Directions for the Bu- 'ſineſs of the Day. This Church, which he 'made ſo good a Uſe of, was new Built in his 'Time: He gave Four Hundred Pounds and 'upwards, towards the Building of it, as we 'have it upon his mean Tomb in the Church: 'and beſides, at his own Charge, he fenced the 'Church-yard with a ſtrong Brick Wall, decent- 'ly coped with large Purbeck Stone: 'Tis but a 'little Church, the Pariſh being very ſmall; 'but by the Charge he himſelf was at, by his 'Advice, Direction, and Care, it is one of the 'Strongeſt, beſt Built, moſt beautiful Churches, 'of any Country Church in the County. He 'was very Eminent for his generous, regular 'Hoſpitality; but more for his great Charity to 'the Poor; many of whoſe Children he took 'into his Family, bred them up, and provided 'for them. And his way was to have a Hogſhead 'of Wheat, and another of Peaſe, or Barley to 'ſtand in his Hall; out of which he would li- 'berally give to the poor Houſe-Keepers of his 'Pariſh; and when his Hogſheads were empty, 'he would ſtill fill them again for the ſame *Uſe*. 'Indeed had we no particular Inſtances of this 'good Man's Charity and Munificence, we muſt 'conclude them to have been very great; be- 'cauſe when it pleaſed God to take him to him- 'ſelf, he left hardly *enough behind him to Bury him decently*; tho' he had long enjoy'd an In- 'come (of which he was known to be a very 'Prudent and Skilful Manager) of above 300 *l. per Ann.* he was a married Man but a little 'while, never had a Child, nor any Poor Rela- 'tions (that ever I could hear of) but one old 'Man, for whom he had made ſome ſmall Pro- 'viſion.

ALEXANDER, FRAN. L. L. D. *Houghton*, . And *Crawley*, R. . . . . .

See *Winchester-Cathedral*. In 1655, one *Sam. Tomlyns* was preſented to *Crawley*.

ALEXANDER, ——, . *Worthing*, R.

See him in *Suſſex*.

ALWORTH, ——, . *Kingſgate*, R. And St. *Maurice*, ...

Quare if he be the ſame Perſon (the Name differently ſpelt) with Mr. *Richard Aylward* one of the *Minor-Canons* of *Winchester*: This Mr. *Alworth* was alſo Plunder'd.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

ANGE, ——, . *Handſworth*, R.

I have no abſolute certainty of this Sequeſtration, and therefore *Quare*.

SUFFOLK,

AGGAS, ——, . *Ruſhbrook*, R.

He afterwards got his Livelihood (ſuch an one as it was) by his *Fiddle*.

ALCOCK, WILLIAM, . *Brettenham*, R.

He was a Man of an unexceptionable Life, and Diſpoſſeſs'd by the Earl of *Manchester*, *Apr.* 10, 1644, for keeping to the Rubricks and Canons, ſpeaking lightly of the Parliament, Declaiming earneſtly againſt the Rebellion, ſaying the *Covenant* was contrary to the Oath of Allegiance, and calling our Loving Brethren in *Scotland*, *Rebels*.

Theſe are the Cauſes which are aſſigned for his Sequeſtration, as I find them mention'd in the *Extract* of the *Proceedings againſt the Clergy* of the *Aſſociated Counties*. I have been alſo informed, that One Article againſt him, was, his having Acted in the Play call'd *Ignoramus*. But if it be true, that this was One Part of his Charge, 'tis ſure they were aſhamed, as well they might, to leave it upon Record: Or, it may be, they were *aſhouned* to put it into the *Articles*; and only alledg'd it againſt him by *Word of Mouth* before the *Committee*, at the time of the Sequeſtration. And if it was then Admitted as *one good Reaſon* why he ought to be *Diſpoſſeſſed*, it makes a ſignal Inſtance of the Hypocriſie of the *Times*: For one *Legate* who Perſonated *Ignoramus himſelf* in that *Comedy*, was by the *Saints themſelves* thruſt into Poor Doctor *Croft*'s Living of *Burnham* in this *County*; and that too, when he ſtill continu'd a *Comedian* (and, as far as I can gueſs, acted the *ſelf-ſame Part*) in the *Pulpit*. I have Grounds enough to make it a *Quare*, whether Mr. *Alcock* did not Loſe a *Temporal Eſtate* alſo of 16 *l. per Annum*, and Sixty Pounds in Stock. He had at the time of his *Sequeſtration* a Wife and Three Children. I miſtake if he did not Die before the *Reſtoration*.

ALDUS, WILLIAM, . *Cobdock*, R.

He was Sequeſtred about the Year 1644, for Reading the *Confeſſion* and *Abſolution*, and other Parts of the *Service*; and for Tipling with one *Gooch*, who was Drunk; which is the whole of what was Articl'd againſt him.

ALLEN, ——, . *Froſtenden*, R.

He was alſo Plunder'd of his Goods; but they allowed him the *Parſonage-Houſe*, and a *ſmall*

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small Pittance of the *Glebe Land*, to *subsist himself* and his *Family*, who notwithstanding this were reduced to great Straights (tho' he was a Prudent and Frugal Man) and must have been in much greater, *but for the Charity of some Neighbours*. He died before the Restoration; and the Parsonage-House soon drop'd after him (and continued in Rubbish till 1686) he not having wherewithal to Repair it. His Successor was one *Row*, who was a sort of *Itinerant*, and had the Care of *several other Sequestred Livings* in the Neighbourhood; who, as hath been * Credibly reported from Persons that *very well knew him*, was Originally an Apprentice to an inferior kind of *Grocer* in the City of *Norwich*; and the *Chandler* that served the Shop with *Candles* during his Apprenticeship, having brought home a large Quantity of Candles, wherein several of the Pounds thereof had some Broke; the Master of the Shop pick'd out the Broken Pounds of Candles, and Order'd his Apprentice *Row* to take them into his Apron, and carry them into his House: For he said he would not sell them to his Customers, but have them *burnt at home*. Whereupon the said *Row* hearing his Master's Pleasure, carried them out of the Shop into the Kitchen, and cast them into the Fire, whereby the House was in some Danger of being Fired. And his Master by this and many other Blunders, finding him not fit for his Business, dismissed him; and from thence coming into *Suffolk*, he was Entertain'd in a Gentleman's House (who was, as they call'd him, a *Great Man of the Times*) as his Butler. He soon became an *Inspired Man*, and set up for a *Preacher*; being much followed by the *Factious Common People*.

He helps to make up one of White's Century, p. 14.

See a Gentleman of both these Names in Monmouthshire, and Quære.

ALSOP, SAMUEL, . *Alton*, V.

He is by *White* charged with having attempted the Chastity of several married Women, with getting a *Maid with Child*, and with suspicion of *Incontinence* with *others*: But he had withal *Set up the Jesuits Badge in his Church, and expressed great Malignancy against the Parliament*. He is also there charged with having Deserted his *Cure* for Six Months; which was, I make no Question, what I am otherwise informed of; his betaking himself to his *Majesty's Army* (in all probability) for Shelter. He *out liv'd* the *Usurpation* indeed, but died before he was actually Re-possessed of his Living.

AMBLER, THOMAS, . *Wenastone*, V.

He was Dispossess'd *June* 23, 1644. for Swearing *by his Faith*, keeping Company with Drunkards and Malignants, refusing either to Take the Covenant, or Assist in the Rebellion, Disswading others from the same, and Observing the Rules and Injunctions of the Church. He had at that time a Wife and Four Children. And it is a Matter of *Quære*, whether he did not also Lose a *Temporal Estate* of 25 *l. per Annum*.

AYLMER, EDWARD, A.M. * *Akeham*, .

Or it may be Akenham, R.

He was Grandson to Dr. *John Aylmer*, some time Bishop of *London*; and had been Educated at *Queen's-College* in *Cambridge*. In 1645, he fled to his Majesty at *Oxford*; where he was, by vertue of Letters from the *Chancellor* and *Prince Rupert*, created D. D. I also find (as is said in the Margin) one *Edward Ailmer* of *Akeham*, *Clerke* under Sequestration, who Compounded for his Estate at 190*l.* I make no question, but he was the same Person with him who was created D. D. at *Oxford*, and consequently the same with this Sufferer.

I have no direct Information, either that this was his Living, or that he was at all Sequestred from it; but only conjecture both the one and the other. Wood saith, that he was forced from his Station by the Barbarities of the Presbyterians. And other Informations which I have say, that after his Sequestration (which however probably may be but of his Temporals only) he compounded for his Estate, &c. To the same Informations he is called Edward Aylmer of Akenham, Clerk. *If he had not this Living, he must be struck out here, and Ranked in the Appendix with the Curates. Wood, Ath. Vol. II p. 733.*

SURREY.

ANDREWS, NICHOLAS, D.D. *Gilford*, R.
And
Godalmine, V. . . . . }

See the Ch. of Salisbury, and quære. * P. 9.

He was of the University of *Cambridge*. *White* is not ashamed to put him into his * *Scandalous Century*, for these following Reasons, *viz.* for being an Enemy to Frequent Preaching, (one Proof of which, and that also made another Article against him, was his Refusing to Admit a *Factious Lecturer* in his Parish to Corrupt and Distract it) for Endeavouring to Oblige his Parishioners to attend *the Ministry of their own Pastor*; for greatly *Exclaiming* against that *Dolt ine*, which teacheth, that the greatest Part of the World should be Damn'd; for several Instances of Superstition and Malignancy (the Meaning of which every body knows) and such a Man, to be sure, could not be otherwise than a *Frequenter of Taverns*, and a *Tipler*. He was Hurried from Jayl to Jayl, some time Imprison'd on Ship-board, and D. d under this barbarous Treatment and Confinement: Being, in a word, a Zealous Man for the *Church of England*, and a Great Loyalist.

Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 811.

ARUNDEL, THOMAS, . ——, .
And
——, ... }

I cannot obtain the Names of his Livings; but he Lost Two in this County.

SUSSEX.

——, ——, . *Abberton*, R. One *Nich. Shepherd* came to it in 1655.

This Person, and all such as are referr'd hither, are taken out of the Admission-Books of those Times, *and the* Books of the Commissioners *for the* Approbation *of* Publick Preachers, *which were Enacted to our* Registers *of* Institution; *In which Books the Name of the* Person *from whom the* Livings *were* Sequestred, *doth not appear: It is only said,* A—— Admitted to the Sequestration, *or the* Sequestred Rectory, *or* Vicaridge *of* B——, *which I mention in this Place once for all.*

I must here also add, that when I discover a Sequestred Living, *without finding the* Name *of the* Suffering Incumbent, *I rank it under that* Letter *wherewith the* Name *of the* Living *begins; as I have here done.*

ALCOCK, ——, . *Tillington*, R. worth 200 *l.* a Year.

He was, partly by Threats, and partly by Promises, perswaded into a Resignation of his Living: For his Behaviour was such, that they had nothing to object against him: But they never made good their Word to him; nor did he receive any thing from those, who had given him Hopes of other Preferments: And so he was reduc'd with his Family, to very great Extremities.

ALEX-

ALEXANDER, ——, . *Iping cum Chichburſt*, R.
And
Worthing, R. in *Hampſhire*. . .

He was a Man Eminent for his Learning and Piety, and very firm to the King's Intereſt; for which he was Ejected, about the Year 1644. After which he liv'd by the Charity of his Friends until the Year 1660. At which time one *H*—— who had ſucceeded him, was forc'd to deliver up his Living to him again. He was, either at the time of his Sequeſtration, or afterwards, B.D.

APSLY, ——, . *Pulborow*, R. worth 400 *l. per Annum*.

He had a ſmall Living beſide as, which he was permitted to keep.

He was firſt ſummon'd before ſome Ruling Men, and commanded to give an Account of his Election, according to the Mode of the Times; which it ſeems he did in ſuch a manner, that they could not then take any hold of him. But he had too good a Living to eſcape ſo; and therefore upon Information, that he was ſeen in a Publick Ale-Houſe, he was again conven'd before them; and this Fact made ſufficient Ground and Proof of his being a common Drinker, and ſcandalous Liver: And without being permitted to make any Anſwer, he was thrown out of his Living, almoſt to the utter Ruin of his Family; who liv'd *very meanly* in the *other ſmall Living*; his *Children* being kept by the Charity of his Relations. His Succeſſor was one G——, who was forc'd to Redeliver to Mr. *Apſly* upon the Reſtoration.

ATKINSON, ——, . *Furle*, .

WARWICKSHIRE.

WESTMORLAND.

AMBROSE, JOHN, . *Groſmere*, R.

WILTSHIRE.

ALBRIGHT ——, . *Lanſton*, R.

ALEXANDER, ——, . *Colingbourn-Kingſton*, V.

He Survived the Uſurpation; but I think never claimed his Living again.

AYLESBURY, THOMAS, B. D.
Kyrſtem-Deverel, R.
And
* *Berwick St. Leonard*, . . .

* *Or* Cole-Berwick; *which I take to be two different Names for the ſame Place: Otherwiſe there was one Mr.* Aylesbury *ſequeſtred from this laſt mentioned Place alſo, who ought to be enter'd in a Diſtinct Article.*

The Two Livings were worth betwixt 2 and 300 *l. per Annum*. He was frequently carried before the Committees, and Impriſoned at *London* a long time, and alſo otherwiſe barbarouſly uſed by the Rebels. Once he was ſeized as Officiating in a Neighbouring Church; where the Soldiers cut the Common-Prayer-Book in pieces; and, in a word, innumerable Barbarities were exerciſed upon him. He had at that time a *Wife* and *Eight Children*; with whom, when he had obtained his Liberty, he retired to *Cloford* in *Somerſetſhire*, where he had a ſmall Eſtate of about 12 *l. per Annum*: Notwithſtanding which, he muſt have periſhed with his Family, if he had not been ſupported by the Charity of Sir *George Horner*. The ill Uſage he met with from the Rebels, brought him into ſuch a weak Condition, as ended not but with his Life, about the Middle of the Year 1660.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

ARCHBOLD, THOMAS, A. M. *Harvington*, R.

He was *Admitted* to this *Rectory* in 1623, on the *Preſentation* of the *Dean* and *Chapter* of *Worceſter*. The chief Occaſion (as 'tis ſaid) of his *Sequeſtration* (beſides his Great Zeal for Epiſcopacy, and Extraordinary Fidelity to his Majeſty; in both which, as he was very Eminent, ſo they, no doubt, contributed to his *Suffering*) was his Oppoſing a Deſign then *ſet on foot* by ſome of his *Pariſhioners*, to *Incloſe Part of the Common Field*: Which, it ſeems, provok'd ſome of the *Projectors* to Article againſt him. He was Sixty four Years of Age, and had a *Wife* and *Ten Children*, when he was *put under Sequeſtration*: Which was alſo managed in ſuch a manner, that they got him *Diſpoſſeſſed* about *Auguſt*; and ſo he *Loſt all the Crop* of *that Year*.

Which Method of Proceeding, however barbarous, was nevertheleſs Law, very common in theſe Times.

Nor was this thought *Puniſhment enough* for him; but they alſo ſeiz'd the whole *Crop of his Glebe*, and Divided it among his Proſecutors. After which, they Pulled his Wife and Family out of his Houſe by Violence, and put them into a Poor Cottage, lately a Cow-Houſe, in the Town; where his Wife in few Years died with Grief. At length he remov'd to *London*, and Died there in *a ſhort time after*. I find a Petition of ſome of his Children, preſented to the *Corporation for Miniſters Widows &c.* wherein they let forth, that their Father 'was Plunder'd and thrown out of Doors; not 'ſo much as a Bed was allowed him for himſelf, 'a Wife and Ten Children. However he made 'a hard ſhift to live by the help of ſome Friends, 'and the Labour and Induſtry of his Children: Who after his Death, *lived by their Labour ſome time*: But at laſt were brought to *Extream Want* and *Neceſſity*, and forced to implore *Charity* to keep them from periſhing. His *Succeſſor* was one *William Bridges*, who had been ſome time Curate at this Living, during the Vacancy of the Church; and could get no Preferment, till he Thruſt out Mr. *Archbold*. He continued at *Harvington* (very unkind to poor Mr. *Archbold's* Family) till he Died; which was in *Nov.* 1654.

YORKSHIRE.

ADAMS, ——, . *Freeton*, : Value 100 *l. per Annum*.

AMBROSE, ——, D. D. * *Methley*, R. Then worth 250 *l. per Annum*.

AUDESLEY, ——, . *Batley*, .

I believe he lived to be Reſtored.

WALES.

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WALES.

ANGLESEY.

BRECON.

I take this Living to be in this County, but Quere, because there are several others in the Welch Counties of the same Name.

ABERLEY, ——, . *Llyfwen*, R.

I must here observe to the Reader once for all, that the frequent use of Sirnames for Christian Names, and of Christian Names for Sir-Names in Wales, is, I doubt, have occasioned several Mistakes in this Life, and made me sometimes rank some of the Clergy under the wrong Letter.

CARDIGAN.

CAERMARTHEN.

The Authority which I have for this Sequestration, is, That I find by the Accounts of the Welch Sequestrators (the Originals of which were lately before me) that this Living was reserved in their own Hands, and the Reader is to understand the same of all those other Livings, from whence I fail refer to this Note. That some of those Livings had been Sequestred from the Legal Incumbents is manifest, because the Profits of them are charged in those Accompts. And the 'tis possible that some of them might come into the Sequestrators Hands, and be detained there on the Death, &c. of the Incumbents; yet this is not probable, because the Act for propagation between the Years 1649, and almost every one of these Livings appears to have been in the Sequestrators Hands in 1650. Some indeed might be so by the Incumbents Resigning or Quitting their Livings; however, since if they did so, there is no doubt but their Cessions were Compulsory, they are therefore contained to a formal Sequestration. But there is one Way more of accounting for these Livings without the Sequestration of the Incumbents, which is by saying, that they might be either Appropriations or Impropriations, the latter of which seem to receive some Countenance from what occurs in one Place of these Accounts: But there are many other Things in them, which much more strongly infer the contrary, and amongst them this, that the Appropriations especially are taken express notice of, in many of the Counties, and therefore it seems reasonable to suppose the same of the rest (at least generally speaking) were there any appropriate Livings in them. I find indeed one Case (which is that of Mr. Charles Herbert in Brecon) where the Living was in the Sequestrators Hands, and if I conceive right, they allowed him one of it, what (small matter they thought fit. If this was the Case of any of these Livings, it will make some (tho' a great) alteration in the Matter: For such an one must be deemed, in good part, a Sequestred Minister. But I need not have mentioned this, for I take Mr. Herbert's Case to be particular.

Living, because I find them, as I have done this Gentleman, at the end of all the Counties.

ALLIBOND, JOHN, D. D.——, .

He is mentioned in the *Life* of Dr. *Heylyn*, either as a *Sequestred Minister*, or an *Ejected Fellow*. Tho' *Wood* says nothing of his *Sufferings*, nor gives any other Intimation of them, except that he was created D. D. at *Oxford*, in 1643, among a great many *Loyal Sufferers*. On the other Hand he seems to make him possess'd of the *Rectory* of *Bradwell* in *Gloucestershire* at the Time of his Death; which happen'd in 1658. He was Born in *Buckinghamshire*; was of *Magdalen-College* in *Oxford*, some time Master of the Free-School adjoining to that College, a most excellent *Philologist*, and Author of the noted Verses intitled, *Rustica Academiæ Oxoniensis nuper Reformatæ descriptio*. *Quare* farther of his Sequestration.

P. 19.

Wood, Ath. *Vol. II. p. 723.*

AUBERY, RICHARD, . *Bugh-roid*, R.

He was outed some time before 1649.

AUBERY, RICHARD, . *Llanbe-der*, R.

'Tis not improbable that he was the same Person with him who immediately precedes, but the same Surnames are so common in this Country, that one can scarce say 'tis probable that such an one with both the same Names, are for that Reason the same Person, and therefore Quare.

AUCHER, JOHN, .——, .

He seems by his Epitaph to have been a *Sufferer* in those Times; for it is there said, that he was made *Prebendary* of *Canterbury*, upon the Restoration of his Majesty King *Charles* II. for his Fidelity to the King and the Church. *Quare*. He was *Prebendary* in the *Sixth Stall* at *Canterbury*, and Admitted to it some time in the Year 1660. *Jan.* 12, 1662, being then D. D. he was presented likewise to the *Rectory* of *All-hallows Lombard-street*, and died *March* 12, 1701, in the Eighty Second Year of his Age. He left 80 *l.* a Year for the Maintenance of Clergymens Widows.

Cant. Sac. *part* 3. *p.* 126. *Append. p.* 98

Newc. Rep. Eccles. *Vol. I. p.* 955.

CAERNARVON.

DENBEIGH.

FLINT.

GLAMORGAN.

MERIONETH.

ATKINS, THOMAS, . *Bettws-Gwerfilgoch* (or *Gwerfigach.*)

MONTGOMERY.

PEMBROKE.

See the Note at Abergwyley in Caermarthenshire, in this Letter A. I find this Vicar was a Pluralist, but whether he loft the Reft of his Livings, or if he did, whether he be one of those, whose Names may be otherwise in this List, I know not.

——, ——, . *Ambwith*, V.

RADNOR.

When I can't discover the County to which any Sequestred Minister, or

ADAMS, ——, . ——, . He was Father to that Mr. *Adams* who is mentioned at *Tor-nes's* in *Devon*. I am informed that he was a *Suffering Minister* in these Times; which general Ex-

B

BEDFORDSHIRE.

BAYNE, ROBERT, . *Little Barkford*, R.

I find one Robert Baines was preferred to the Rectory of Wel. I. p. 840.

One *Robert Pierson* succeeded in 1655.

Hunsdon in Hertfordshire in 1703. Newc. Rep. Eccles.

BRADSHAW, JOHN, . St. *Paul's* in *Bedford*, V.

One of both these Names was some time Rector of St. Michael Crooked-Lane in London, which he quitted in 1671; and in 1664 had been also presented to the Rectory of St. George Botolph-Lane, which he Resigned in 1669.

At his Death he left a Wife and Four small Children, which were after reduced to great Streights, insomuch that they begg'd for a Publick Charity.

Newc. Rep. Eccles. *Vol. I. p.* 314, 486.

He was B. D

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BERKS.

BARNES, JOSEPH, A.M. *East-Ilsly*, R. then worth 120 *l. per Ann.*

Or Market-Ilsby, *for I take them to be the same. If not, there was one Mr.* Barnes Sequestred *there also.*

He had been Bred at *Magdalen-Hall* in *Oxford*; Articles were preferred against him by some of his Parishioners, to the Commissioners which sate at *Abingdon* in 1654; the Contents of which were Deposed upon Oath at another Session of those Commissioners, at *Speenham-Land*, the 30th of the following Month: At which Time he was Sequestred, and his *Non-Appearance* alledged as the Reason of it; altho' several of the Principal Inhabitants of the Parish came there at his Request, and testified on Oath, that he was *Disabled from coming thither by having his Leg broken.* Which (to observe that by the way) was done by one *Edward Allen*, a Merciless Zealot of those Times, who came out of the *Lamb Inn* at *Ilsby*, and threatned to do the Parson's Business; and to shew he was in Earnest, immediately pursued him, and with a kick broke his Leg. Besides these Depositions which they made, they carried also with them a Certificate (the Original of which is remaining to this Day) signed by more than a third Part of the Parishioners, acquiting him from those Allegations which had been brought against him: But this was so far from having any Weight with the Commissioners, that they would not vouchsafe so much as to receive it. He had at the Time of his Sequestration, a Wife and Seven Children; to whom the Commissioners did upon a Petition at their next Meeting, grant an Order for the Fifths; but on no other Condition, than that Mr. *Barnes should depart with his whole Family out of the Parish*; which he chose to do rather than Starve. But alas! this would not help him; for his Godly Successor Mr. *John Framn*, utterly refused to pay the Fifths. Necessity obliged Mr. *Barnes* not to desist upon one Denial; and to make surer of succeeding in his next Application, he sent one of his little Daughters to him, hoping such an innocent *Object of Charity* might move the *Wretch* to Compassion: But neither did this Method succeed; for when the poor little Creature to inforce her Request, and if possible move his Pity, told him that without it they must all Starve; The relentless Wretch, from his Heart of Adamant, returned this barbarous Answer, *That Starving was as near a way to Heaven as any!* And surely Oppression and Murder are as near a Way to *another Place*, Mr. *Barnes* himself however, as Conjecture, did not go to Heaven in that manner, before the Year 1660; because soon after that Time, the merciless Usurper of his Bread, was, I find, forced to leave this Country, for fear of being compelled to pay for some of it; As several of his Brethren, who would not pay Fifths before the Restoration, were by Law obliged to do it after.

BUNBURY, THOMAS, . St. *Mary's* in *Reading*, V.

Wood's Fasti, Vol. II. p. 228, 719. Antiquities, p. 237.

He had been Educated at *Baliol-College* in *Oxford*: What his Degree was at the Time of his Sequestration, I know not; it could not, to be sure, be under that of A.M. because flying from thence, to put himself under his Majesty's Protection at *Oxford*, he was there created D. D. in the Year 1644.

BUCKS.

BRADSHAW, JAMES, . *Chalfont St. Peter's*, V.

He makes one in *White's Century of Scandalous and Malignant Priests*; tho' there is not one *Syllable* of the former kind alledged against him; and the whole of the latter was no other, than Observing and Vindicating the Orders and Rights of the Church; only he had wish'd the Lecturers hang'd. He died before the Restoration; and *The. Hele*, who had succeeded on his Sequestration, then conforming, continued in the Living. P. 7.

If I read the Name right.

BURDEN, REGINALD, . *Chedington*, R.

His Widow was afterwards relieved by the *Charity of the Corporation for Ministers Widows*: A Gentleman of the same both Christian and Surnames will be mentioned in *Leicestershire*: They are neither of them common Names, and therefore I believe it was one and the same Person, but *Quære*.

One of both those Names was presented to the Vicaridge of Grandborough *in* Hertfordshire *in 1637.* Newc. Repert. Eccles. Vol. I. p. 328.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

BAKER, ——, . *Bartlow* R. Then worth 100 *l. per Ann.*

I am not certain whether he did not lose a Temporal Estate of 180 *l. per Ann.* He was turned out by the E. of *Manchester*, about *March* 22, 1643, for calling those who took up Arms against the King, Traytors; for saying, *He hop'd to see King* Pym *Hang'd*; and for refusing the *Covenant*. In the Order for his Sequestration, all Soldiers, &c. were required to be Aiding and Assisting in Dispossessing him, and putting his Successor *William Hinton* into Possession of the Living; which is Dragooning in the most literal Sense. He had at the Time of his Sequestration a Wife and Three Children.

BAYLY, GEORGE, B.D. *Leverington*, R.

He was Sequestred about the Year 1646, and lived about 12 Years under his Sequestration, with *A great Family of Children, and in great Hardships and Wants, till within Two Years of the Restoration.* And, if I mistake not, then dying, left Three Daughters particularly, in a very *poor, mean, and helpless Condition*; who were afterwards supported by the Publick Charity of the *Corporation for Ministers Widows*.

BEARDSALL, GEO. *D.D. *Arkesden*, . ** All concurr in the following Account.* Outed by the E. of *M. Jan.* 16, 1646. I find one *George Bardsey*, who had been of *Queen's-College* in *Cambridge*, Incorporated D. D. at *Oxon* in 1644, among other Loyalists, who had fled thither for his Majesty's Protection. He was possibly the same Person (tho' the Name be differently spelt) with this Sufferer: And if so, the Crimes alledged against him, were Neglect of his Cure, Refusing the Covenant, Obedience and Affection to his Majesty, Abhorrence of the Rebellion, and particularly *bidding his Parishioners, search the Scriptures, and see if they could there find it lawful, to take up Arms against the King, and to Plunder*. I am not certain whether he did not also suffer, in his Temporals. He died (if he be the same with Doctor *Bardsey*, of *Oxford*, in the latter end of 1645.

Wood's Ath. Vol. II. p. 772.

Heads of Quære.

CHESHIRE

CHESHIRE.

BISPHAM, WILLIAM, . *Eccleſton*, R.

See *Cheſter-Cathedral.*

BRIDGEMAN, HEN. A.M. *Barrow*, R. And *Bangor*, R. in *Flintſhire*, worth betwixt 2 and 300 *l. per Annum.*

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 680.

He was the *Third Son* of the *Suffering Biſhop* of *Cheſter*, Born in *Northamptonſhire*, admitted firſt of *Oriel*, and thence Elected Fellow of *Brazen-noſe College* in *Oxford*. In the time of the Rebellion he did his Majeſty *Faithful Service*; For which, as he was on the one hand *Diſpoſſeſſed* of his Livings; ſo on the other, he was in 1660, Created D. D. at *Oxford*; and the ſame Year made *Dean* of *Cheſter*, as alſo *Prebendary* of *Stillington* in the Church of *York*; and at length *Anno* 1671, he became *Biſhop of Man*. He died in 1682.

He which Diane he was alſo Rector'd to Bangor at leaſt (ſo not in the other Living) and Mr. Fogg (who is by the Abridgment reckoned as Ejected from that Living, p. 484. See alſo p. 476.) delivered it up to him.

* BRIDGES, THOMAS, . *Malpas*, .

**I am not abſolutely certain of this Sequeſtration; and therefore quære.*

BURGES, GEORGE, . *Woodchurch*, R.

One *Peter Burgher* was Preſented to this Living in 1654; and the ſame Year I find one *Samuel Graſſy* alſo upon it.

CORNWALL.

BANBRIGG. HENRY, . *Merrin*, V.

He was alſo *Violently Perſecuted*. I am told that afterwards he had *Lanteglos* by *Fey*; but whether it be meant, during ſome part of, or after the *Uſurpation*, I know not.

BEARD, THOMAS, . *Alternun*, V. He ſucceeded on the Reſignation of his Father, about the Beginning of the Wars, and was Diſpoſſeſs'd not long after. He ſurviv'd the Uſurpation, but not long enough to Repair his Loſſes, which were very great; for he Died about 1663.

He was allowed to keep Lower St. Columb, *worth* 200 *l.* per annum.

BEAUFORT, JOHN, A. M. St. *Columb Major*, R. worth 400 *l. per An.*

He had been of *Exeter-College* in *Oxford*, was Turned out in 1652, Liv'd to be *Reſtor'd* upon his Majeſty's Return, Died in 1677, and was a Perſon *Eminent for Learning, Piety, and Exemplary Life.*

BETTY, HUMPHRY, . *Little St. Petherick*, R.

There was no ſetled Miniſter in this Living for about five Years after Mr. Betty's Sequeſtration

He was otherwiſe *moſt inhumanly dealt with.* He ſurviv'd the *Uſurpation*, and enjoy'd his Living again till the time of his Death; which happen'd in the Year 1673. He has the Character of a very good Man.

CUMBERLAND.

PRIESTMAN, ——, . *Sannix*, . Which is in this *County*, if I miſtake not.

DERBYSHIRE.

DEVON.

BACHE, JAMES, . *Egbuckland*, V. He was *Sequeſtred* in 1653; and ſurviving the *Uſurpation*, was Re-poſſeſs'd of his Living; but Died ſoon after: For in 1661, I find Mr. *Charles Sambe* ſucceeded in it, on the *Death* of Mr. *Bache*. This ſame *Gentleman* had alſo ſucceeded on the *Sequeſtration*, was *Graduate* in the Univerſity, and had permitted Mr. *Bache* to live in the Vicaridge-Houſe, during the Remainder of the *Uſurpation*.

BAGLEY, HENRY, B. D. *Modbury*, V. He had receiv'd his *Grammar-Learning* at *Eaton-School*, and his *Academical* at *Merton-College* in *Oxford*. He was driven from his Living by the Parliament-Army; at which time he betook himſelf to his Majeſty's Forces; with whom he retired into *Cornwall*. He had at that time a Wife and Seven Children, who were *Turned out of Doors* by a Party of Horſe, and might have lain in the Field, had not Colonel *Chompernon* afforded them Lodging in *Modbury-Houſe*. He was *afterwards* Seiz'd and Impriſon'd on board the Ships: And when he had obtained his Liberty, he was ſome time after forced to Fly for fear of a *Second Impriſonment*. His *Poor Family* had no *Fifths* for ſeveral Years; but at length had 12 *l. per annum* allowed them, and recover'd ſome Arrears after the *Reſtoration*. He died about the Year 1660, and left his Wife and Children in a *very poor miſerable Condition*. His only Crimes were *Loyalty*, and Firm Adherence to the *Eſtabliſhed Church*. He was a Perſon of an *Unſpotted Life*, of *Excellent Learning*, and ſuch an Eminent Preacher, that the Biſhop of *London* had ſeveral times appointed him to Preach at St. *Paul's Croſs*. Some were ſo well apprized of this, that at the time of the *Sequeſtration*, they adviſ'd the *Committee* to ſubſtitute one of the beſt Men they could find, in his room, that the Pariſh might be the leſs ſenſible of their Loſs. However, they had little regard to it, and Thruſt upon them one *William Collins*, who (as far as any of the ſurviving Pariſhioners can remember) never had any *Univerſity Education*, at leaſt made no Shew of it: For he was a very *Poor, Deſpicable, Canting, Dull Fellow.*

BAITSON,

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BAITSON, CHRISTOPHER, A. M. *Chulmley*, R.

He was *Actually Sequestred*, but how long he lay under *that Sentence*, I know not: For I find that after some time (which was at least Several Years) he got his Sequestration revok'd. In the mean while he was horribly *Abused* and *Harassed*; his *Temporal Effates* of 80 *l. per annum*, was put *under Sequestration*; his *Goods* were *once Seized*, and an *Inventory* of them taken, in order to sell them; but on Security given by some of his Neighbours, to produce them on the *First Demand*, they were not disposed of at that time: Whether they were afterwards, or no, I cannot say. He was moreover *Decimated*, and *otherwise severely Persecuted*; insomuch that he was forced to keep a Watch on the *Tower*, for fear of being *Seized* in time of Service: And once a Party came for that purpose, declaring they would have him Dead or Alive; but having timely Notice of it, he got out of the Church, and was by some Friends convey'd over the *Church-yard Wall*, and so made his Escape. At another time he was Threatned with a Pistol at his Breast, because he had Rebuked a *Lewd Soldier*, that attempted to *Ravish one of his Daughters*: In a Word, he was so *Tossed to and fro*, that he was *forced to Abscond*, and *durst not appear* at his *own House* for *six Months together*. His *Unpardonable Crimes* were *Refusing the Covenant*, and *Harbouring Fourteen of his Majesty's Soldiers*; some of which he had also *Armed*. He had at the time of his Sequestration *Twelve Children*; and having no *Fifths* paid him, was forced to Practise *Physick* to *Maintain his Family*: Altho' as numerous as it was, he *found something to spare from them*, for some *other Sequestred Ministers*. He Survived the *Usurpation*; but how long, I know not; nor any thing more of him, but that he was a *found Preacher, and a very Learned Man*. Only, since those of the *Other side*, are so forward in Relating such *Judgments*, as they apprehend befal their *Persecutors*; I shall here add, that of those who Articled against him, Three of the *most forward* Died in a very *unhappy manner*; One by a *Fall from his Horse*, Another was *drowned*, and the Third expired in a *Raving* and *Distracted Condition*.

BAKER, THOMAS, A. M. St. *Mary the More*, R. in *Exon*, And *Whitstone*, R. . . . . .

He Died before the *Restoration*; was Reputed a *Man of Learning*, and hath Two or Three little Pieces extant. He was succeeded in the First of these Livings by *John Bartlet*, who kept it till 1662, and then Lost it for his *Nonconformity*.

BALL, ROBERT, A. M. St. *Mary-Church*, V.

This Worthy Person was Born at the *Neighbouring Parish* of *Cockington* in this County, Bred in *Oxon*, where he was *Fellow* of *Baliol-College*, and from thence Presented to this *Vicaridge*, about the Year 1644. He was a Person of *very considerable Learning*, which, I presume, recommended him to Dr. *William Huchenson*, one of the *Canons* of *Exeter*, whose Daughter he married, and had with her a very *considerable Fortune*. About the time of the King's *Murther*, he Preached upon that *Unseasonable* Text, *Fear God, and Honour the King*; for which he was hurried to *Exeter* by a Party of Horse, there Reviled and Abused by the *Committee*, *Sequestred* from his Living, and forced to give in Bail, before he could obtain his Liberty. His Temporal Estate also was seized, his House Plunder'd, and his Cattel driven away for Payment of Arrears and unmerciful Taxations laid on him; in a word, he was so continually Harrassed, that he was forced to abscond, to save himself from Prison; and was often seen in the Habit of an Hedger, with an Hook and a Pair of thick Gloves, (and sometimes actually at that Work) to conceal himself from those who were sent to seize him. His Temporal Estate was about 50 *l. per Ann.* which by *Sequestration*, *Decimation*, and *Compositions*, they had reduced to about 35 *l.* and having then a Wife and Ten Children, he was forced to be beholden to Charity for part of their Maintenance, having no Fifths paid him. However, as he was an excellent Scholar, and a sound Divine; so was he a very good *Man*, and bare his Sufferings with a most Christian Patience, and an undaunted Courage. He was succeeded by one *Robert Stidson*, a very sorry canting Fellow, and whether of any University, or in any Orders, is wholly unknown: But this is sure, that he lived to deliver up the Living again to Poor Mr. *Ball* on the *Restoration* (tho' the Abridgment makes him an Ejected Sufferer here at *Bartholemew-Day*) Mr. *Ball* lived till about 1675; and then died in the Seventy Fourth Year of his Age. He left behind him a *Manuscript* Volume of *Prayers*, *Meditations*, *&c.* which (as a Man of Learning assures me) very well deserves to see the Light. William, *saith the* Abridg. *p.* 304

BAMPHIELD, JAMES, A. M. *Rattery*, V.

He was of the Family of *Poltimore* near *Exeter*, and Brother to Sir *Ames Bamphield*: He was Dispossessed of this Living on the Ordinance against *Pluralities*; being also *Rector* of *Black-Torrington* in this County, which he was permitted to keep; and procured that Favour, as I have heard, by the *Stratagem* of setting up a *Godly Lecture* in his *Parish*. He was also *several Times Plunder'd*; and once carried away Prisoner to *Dartmouth*; but purchased his Liberty again at the Expence of 50 *l.* His Successor at *Rattery* on the *Sequestration*, was *John Searle*, who lived to deliver it up again immediately after the Restoration (if I mistake not) as Mr. *Bamphield* did indeed to receive it, but died not many Years after, *viz.* in 1663. *Tho' I have been otherwise informed, that to* get the other Living of Black Torrington, *after he had lost this of* Rattery.

BANKS, WILLIAM, . *Heavitree*, V.

He makes a Second Sufferer in this Living, being the Person to whom Dr. *Bury* quitted it (whose Daughter he had married.) Mr. *Banks* was also himself actually Sequestred; but continuing under the Sentence not many Months, he is not to be look'd on as in an equal Rank with the rest here mentioned. Among other Things that were urged against him at the *Committee*, one was, that he was a *Card-Player*; and when the Proof of it was enquired into, it amounted to thus much; That seeing some Children playing at *One and Thirty*, and smiling to see how they counted, he bid them *Number the Picks with their Fingers*. And tho' to give the *Committee* their due, this trifling Accusation had not any Weight with them, yet it shews what Stuff the Enemies of the Clergy were forced to trump up against them; and how ready they thought the *Committees* were to lay hold of any the least Pretence for a Sequestration. But the true Cause of his *Dr. Bury* was actually Sequestred, but at last got the Power to make a sort of a Resignation of this Living to Mr. Banks.

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his being Dispossess'd, was (as I have been told) his having put in Mr. *Gane*, the *Sequestred Minister* of *Hinton St. George* in *Somersetshire*, to serve the *Cure* of St. *David's*, which is a *Daughter Church* to this *Vicaridge*. During the Time of his *Sequestration*, he served the Neighbouring Church of *Axminster*, and at length was restor'd to *Heavitree*, by the then growing Interest of Mr. *Strkeley*, the afterwards famous Independent, on Condition that *Strkeley* should be placed in St. *Sidwell's* (another *Daughter Church* belonging to this *Vicaridge*) out of which the *Presbyterians* had with Might and Main laboured to keep him. Mr. *Bauge* not only survived the Usurpation, but became also one of the *Prebendaries* of *Exeter*, and died in a good old Age at *Heavitree*, not very many Years since.

BATTISHILL, WILLIAM, *Shebbear cum Shepwash*, V.

He was actually some time under *Sequestration*, and therefore claims a Place in this List: But being not long after restored, he is not to be put on an equal Foot with the rest; which is the Case of some others, who have been, and will be mentioned, but not without taking express notice of it, as I have here done.

This Living was then worth about 36 *l. per Ann.* and therefore he was permitted to keep it, until the Augmentations were set on Foot; and it being then made 80 *l.* a Year, he was put under *Sequestration* for some time; but he soon made Friends and had it revoked. However, a Godly Man of the Party was as quick with him on the other Hand: For no sooner was Mr. *Battishill* restored, but he got the *Augmentation* re-called. Which yet turn'd more to Mr. *Battishill's* Advantage than to be sure was meant him; for the Place by that means becoming again so small, that no *Godly Man would accept of it*, he was therefore allowed to continue in it, during the whole remainder of the Usurpation, tho' he met with some Abuses and Disturbances, before his *Sequestration* at least, if not after his *Restitution*.

BEDFORD, THOMAS, *Plymouth*, V.

He was *Curate* here to the very worthy Dr. **Wilson*, at the Time of that Doctor's Death; upon which his Majesty (in whom that Right had always been vested) presented him to the *Vicaridge*: But the Faction put him by, and were not content to throw him out of his undoubted Right only, but proceeded also to cast *him into a nasty Jail*; and soon after sent him by Sea Prisoner to *London*, from whence he never returned. The occasion of this barbarous Usage, was an honest Sermon, which he had Preach'd in the Town; and possibly his Majesty's countenancing of him, added not a little to it. I cannot forbear telling the Reader, that whilst he continued in Custody, the Governor of *Plymouth* happen'd to be remov'd; and at his going off, leaving Mr. *Bedford* still in *Durance*, an *honest Minister* the next *Sunday* (who consulted the Case before him, more than his own Safety) Preached upon this Text, *And* Felix *willing to do the Jews a Pleasure, left* Paul *Bound*: But he was like to have paid dear for the Application; for he had much ado to escape accompanying Mr. *Bedford* in Prison, and ministering to him in his Bonds.

* Whom fee at Exeter-Cathedral.

BENNET, MATTHEW, St. *Olave's*, R. in *Exon.*

He was only a *Reading Minister*. He survived the Usurpation, was re-possess'd of his Living, and soon after made one of the *Priest-Vicars* of the Cathedral-Church in that City. Whether he held this Living by *Institution* and *Induction* (and consequently whether it be look'd upon as a Free-hold) or by *Sequestration* only, as this, and some other small Livings in *Exeter* are now held, I know not.

BERRY, DANIEL, B. D. *Knowstone* and *Molland*, V.

He was of a very Antient Family, which had flourished in the North Parts of this County (where this Living lies) for at least Three Descents before the Times of *Edward* III. and have given the Name to the *Parish* of *Berry-Narber*, which was the Place of their *Residence*. His Father also had been *Vicar* of this Place; whom he succeeded: but was Dispossessed of it for his Loyalty and Affection to the Establish'd Church; having vigorously endeavour'd, according to his Duty and Conscience, to support the Constitution, as well *Civil* as *Ecclesiastical*. But his *Sequestration* from the *Living*, may be justly accounted the least Part of what he suffered; for he was otherwise most barbarously treated and abused. The *Common-Prayer-Book* was once, as he was officiating, taken from him by a paultry *Mason*. After he was turned out of his *Vicaridge*, he lived upon an Estate of his own in *Molland*, where his House was broken open, his Servants unmercifully beaten, to make them discover his Goods; his Wife and Nine Children turned out of Doors; and some of them afterwards would have been glad of a Piece of Bread. He was forced to conceal himself under a Pile of *Broom-Faggots*; but the Diligence and Industry of the Soldiers who searched after him, soon discover'd him there, by thrusting in their Swords; one of which Wounded him; and when they had thus gotten him into their Hands, they threaten'd immediately to hang him up at the Court-Gate of one *Paltreman*, a Parishioner of his, but his most implacable Enemy: Upon which Mr. *Berry* entreated them, that he might rather be hang'd at his own than his Enemy's Door. However they were at last content, that he should not be Hang'd at either, if he would deposite the Sum of 20 *l.* which he some way or other procured for them. 'Tis also reported, that his *whole Family were Poisoned*. His House was likewise several Times Plunder'd; and at the Time when they thus seized him, they also thresh'd out his *Corn*, and carried it away. At another Time they made a clear Riddance, and *Strip'd him of all he had, even to the Bed he lay upon*; and exposed all his Goods to Sale by a Publick Survey; his Books only excepted, which were of good Value; and these they bestowed upon Mr. *L——— S———*, the famous *Independent Preacher, who some time Lorded it at* Exeter *with more than Prelatical Rigour. Which great Zealot, as he had not the Conscience at first to refuse them, so had he never after the Honesty to restore the Value of one Farthing for them; tho' there were no less than Nine Horse Loads of them, and the poor Family reduced to very great Extremities.* I have been also informed, that the poor Gentleman begg'd but one of his *Books* again, and was denied it! *With the Grief of this barbarous inhumane Treatment, he contracted such Distempers and Diseases, as at length brought him to his Grave* in the Year 1653, and in the 45th of his Age. His Wife and all his *Nine Children* were living at the Time of his Death, and their Condition became more especially miserable up-

Prince's Worthies of Devon. p. 116.

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on this Account, becauſe not only the Fifths (as I apprehend) then ceaſed, but the ſmall Eſtate of 20 *l.* a Year, which had all along been their main Support, fell away with his Life; ſo that his Wife (who was a Gentlewoman of a good Family) and ſome of the *Children*, being left in this *deſolate Condition*, were forced to Spin for their Livings; and one of the Sons was bound Apprentice to a Weaver, tho' it pleaſed God afterwards to reward the *Fidelity* and *Conſtancy* of *Mr. Berry's* Sufferings, in the Perſon of the Second Son *John*; who by many gallant Actions and good Conduct, paſſing through ſeveral Poſts of the Navy, became Rear Admiral, and at laſt for ſome Time Admiral, after my Lord *Dartmouth* laid down his Commiſſion. He had alſo the Honour of Knighthood conferred upon him, was made Governor of *Deal-Caſtle*, and at length one of the Commiſſioners of the Navy, in the late Reign. Mr. *Berry's* firſt Succeſſor in this Living was one *Robert Cobley*: After him came one *Miller*, and then one *William Littleton*, who had been a *Captain* in his Majeſty's Army, and continued a great Loyaliſt, as well as Vicar of this Living, after the Reſtoration; but never obtained any other Preferment (tho' he ſought after it) as dying in 1662. Mr. *Berry* was a Man of *Excellent Parts and Learning, and well remembred in the Pariſh for his great Charity to the Poor.*

Or Littleton.

BLAKE, MARTIN, B.D. *Barnſtaple*, V.

He was * Born in the Town of *Plymouth*, but where Educated I know not; nor any Thing more of him (unleſs that he had for ſome Time the *Living* of *King's-Nympton* in this County) until the Time of his *Sufferings*: Which were chiefly occaſioned by his writing a Letter to the *Mayor* and *Aldermen* of his Native Town, when it was Beſieged; exhorting them to return to their Duty, and reconcile themſelves to his *Majeſty*; offering withal his own Service, as far as he was capable, for that end. To which it muſt alſo be added (if any Credit can be given to one of the Petitions, which was preſented againſt him) that he had been inſtrumental in getting the Town of *Barnſtaple* delivered up to his *Majeſty*; which they called betraying it to the King. His greateſt Enemy was one *Tooker*, whom (to mention that by the way) Mr. *Blake*, as *Tooker* himſelf confeſſed, had formerly obliged in a particular manner, by many Favours, and once ſaved him from total Ruin. This Fellow ſollicited a Petition againſt him in *London*, to which, after all the baſe Methods he uſed, there were but Nine Hands ſubſcribed; one of which was forged, as the Perſon himſelf, whoſe Name it was, afterwards declared; and another who did really Subſcribe, as frankly owned, that the Petition was alter'd after he ſet his Hand to it. As this Petition was framed and ſigned in *London*, ſo was it immediately there preſented to the *Grand Committee for the Weſt*; and the main Accuſation in it, was the *Plymouth-Letter*; tho' it was alſo ſtuff'd with many other Lies and Falſhoods. Notwithſtanding which it had ſo much Credit with the *Committee*, as to obtain from them a Summons for Mr. *Blake* to appear before them at *London*, *May* 14, 1646. With this Summons in his Pocket *Tooker* poſts down to *Barnſtaple*, and there endeavours to get more Hands to corroborate his Petition; but after all that he could do, there was not one ſingle Perſon found in the whole Town, who would ſubſcribe it; but inſtead of it, they drew up a Petition directly contrary to that which *Tooker* had framed in *London*; and this they readily ſigned. Upon which *Tooker*, ſeeing he was like to be diſappointed, drop'd his Summons, and never ſerved it upon Mr. *Blake*; but notwithſtanding threatned to ruin ſeveral of thoſe, who ſubſcribed the Petition in Mr. *Blake's* Favour. However, tho' he drop'd his Proſecution before the *Grand Committee for the Weſt*; yet he ſoon after revived it before the *Standing Committee* for the County of *Devon*, to which he likewiſe preſents a *Nine-handed Petition*; the ſame (in Subſtance at leaſt, if not) *verbatim* with that which had been before preſented in *London*; and ſubſcribed (if I miſtake not) by the ſame *Nine Hands*; of which *Two only were Mr.* Blake's *Pariſhioners*, ſome his known Enemies, and one an utter Stranger to his Perſon. This produced a Summons likewiſe for Mr. *Blake* to appear before the *Committee* at *Exon*, *May* 1, whither he repairs accordingly; and with him ſeveral of the Town; who brought with them a Petition in Mr. *Blake's* behalf, ſubſcribed by the Corporation, and almoſt the whole Town; who had alſo ſigned a Certificate in his behalf: But when the Day of Hearing came on, after being made to wait a long Time at the Door, his Buſineſs was at laſt deferred to that Day Sevennight; only the Pariſhioners had at that Time the liberty to preſent the Petition which they had drawn up in his behalf. At length the Second Day appointed coming on, he is called in, and there accuſed before the *Committee*, not now on *Tooker's* Petition, which had occaſion'd the Summons, but on another Petition; which by whom it was framed and contrived, was as far as I can learn, a Secret even to Mr. *Blake* himſelf as long as he lived. For if it was the Petition of any one, or any Number of Men, it was more than Mr. *Blake* was allowed to know. The Title of it, as read to him, was thus, *The Humble Petition of & Cetera*. Nor were there any Names read as ſubſcribed to it; nor is it certain that it was at all Signed by any one. And when Mr. *Blake* deſired to know, who they were that made this Petition, he was anſwered, that that was not material, and that it *was not the manner in exhibiting Petitions to ſubſcribe their Names*. And when he preferred the like Requeſt, to know in whoſe Name, or Names the Petition ran, he was denied that Favour likewiſe. The Subſtance of this Petition was, that Mr. *Blake* was an *Enemy to Godlineſs*, had *betray'd* Barnſtaple *to the King*, *endeavoured the ſame of* Plymouth; and that *the good People of* Barnſtaple *could receive no Comfort or Benefit by his Miniſtry*. This Petition was once (and but once) read over to him; for he could not obtain the Favour of having it read a ſecond Time; nor would they grant him a Copy of it. After this they alſo produce the Copies of his Letters, which he had wrote to the Corporation of *Plymouth*, but not exact ones. To theſe, as likewiſe to the matter of the Petition, Mr. *Blake* gave ſuch a full and compleat Anſwer, as ſilenced the *Committee*: Two of which own'd to Mr. *Blake*, that they were convinced; and plainly *ſhewed as much*, when his *Sentence* came to be pronounced: For they withdrew, and refuſed to Joyn in it. As ſoon as he had made his *Defence*, he was Order'd to *withdraw*; and after ſome *Debate*, thoſe *Two Members* of the *Committee* were ſent out to *steal* and *tamper* with him; who endeavour'd to *Perſwade him to a Reſignation*: And finding him *Reſolute againſt it*, they Threaten'd him preſently to *Sequeſter his whole Eſtate*, both *Spiritual* and *Temporal*. After which, they returned to the *Committee*, and made their Report: Whereupon Mr. *Blake* was *Voted a Delinquent*; and then being called in and acquainted with it, he was required to ſhew Cauſe, why they ſhould not proceed to a *Sequeſtration*. To which, after he had anſwered, he was order'd to withdraw, and ſoon after being call'd in a

Third

* *If I miſtake not.*

If I conjecture right, he was Poſſeſſed of another Living, which he afterſaid.

'Tis I believe the firſt time that ever & Cetera *preſented a Petition.*

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Third time, was told, that for the prefent they did not think fit to *Sequeſter* him, but had only *Suſpended him*: Tho' the *Honeſt Clerk*, Mr. *Rowe*, took upon him to *utter the Sentence*, and thus *Enter'd* it: Fatft, *Reſolved* that he is a *Delinquent*. 2dly, *Reſolved* that *he ſhall be Remov'd from the Benefice of* Barnſtaple, *and another Able, and Orthodox Miniſter placed in his room.* Which Piece of *Villany* afterwards occaſioned Mr. *Blake* very much Trouble, as we ſhall ſee by and by. But to go on; After they had thus Tried, Condemned and Sentenced him to *Suſpenſion*, on One Petition, they then read to him *Another*; which had *never* been produced at his Trial (and was the *Nine-handed* one Fram'd by *Tooker*) and declare *that* to be the *True Ground of their Proceeding* againſt him: Whereas there had not been a *Syllable* alledg'd for the Proof of it; nor one ſingle Perſon called in to Atteſt, much leſs to Swear to *one Word* of it; although the moſt forward of Mr. *Blake*'s Accuſers were then in *Exeter*, and in Houſes adjoyning to the Place where the *Committee* ſate. In fine, Mr. *Blake* renewed his *Requeſt* for a Copy of the *Petition*, and for her time to Anſwer, but was deny'd both, and ſo diſmiſs'd. Thus were *Forgers, known Enemies*, and *Utter Strangers* (who yet altogether made up but *Nine* Perſons) admitted without ſo much as the *Quaker-Oath* of a *Declaration*, in *Open Court*, as *ſufficient Evidence*; in Oppoſition to the little leſs than Unanimous Teſtimony of a *whole Town* and *Corporation*; by theſe very *Committees* which at other times ſo *Frequently* and *Solemnly* pretended the Bent and Diſpoſition of the People for *Sequeſtring* and *Removing* the *Miniſter*. After they had got Mr. *Blake* thus Suſpended, their next Buſineſs was to make the People of *Barnſtaple* believe, that as the *Honeſt Clerk* had Enter'd it, he was really *Sequeſtred*: And the uſe they make of it, is to get the Town to Petition the *Committee* for *another Miniſter*; and *two Agents* were accordingly employ'd, to deal with them about *that Matter*; who took care to ſecond their *Perſuaſions* with Threatnings; and told them, that otherwiſe they would be deem'd *Malignants*. But Mr. *Blake*'s Behaviour had *deſervedly* won him ſuch an Eſteem with his Pariſh, that on the other hand, the *Mayor* and others, by a *Petition* to the *Committee*, repreſent their ſad Caſe for want of their *Miniſter*; and alſo requeſt the *Committee* to appoint them Mr. *Hughs*, or Mr. *Hanmer*, to officiate there, until Mr. *Blake* ſhould be *Reſtored*. In this *Petition* likewiſe, or in a following one, they teſtify'd their great Love of him, the *Integrity of his Converſation*, and the *great Comfort they had in his Doctrine*; and offer'd to Atteſt what they ſaid *on Oath*, and with the Hands of many Hundreds of the Town and Pariſh; But all in vain: For ſince the *Petition* favoured Mr. *Blake*, and intimated their Expectation of his being *Reſtored*; as his Enemies at *Barnſtaple* had endeavoured by *Threatenings* and *other Vile Arts*, to put a ſtop to it: So when it came to *Exeter*, the *Clerks* and *others* contrived to ſtave off, and delay the *Meſſenger* from time to time, in ſuch a manner, that he could never have an Opportunity to Deliver it: And ſo he was forced to leave it in the Hands of one, who promiſed to get it *Preſented*, and probably did ſo; But the *Committee* never took any notice of it, nor had the Town ever any *Anſwer*. *May* 24, 1646, Sir *Hardreſs Waller* alſo writes to the *Committee* in his behalf, and *teſtifies* that he had *received Spiritual Comfort from him*, obſerv'd in him a *great Zeal to God's People*, and aſſured them that he was *ſingularly Gifted*, and *truly and powerfully Godly*: But I do not find that even *this Letter* had any Effect upon them.

And 'tis plain, not a Word of the Other Petition was either offered to be proved: for if it had, Mr Blake would have ſworn thoſe concerned in it, which he did not.

I find ſome other Articles of Delinquency, &c. were drawn up, and preferr'd againſt him; but by whom, or to whom, doth not appear.

Tho' the *Committee* had thus ſilenc'd Mr. *Blake*, they did not, as is before intimated, in *full Twelve Months after* provide the Town with any other *Miniſter* *. And it ſo happen'd, that not long after his Suſpenſion, a great and *Peſtilential Sickneſs* brake out in the Town; at which time Mr. *Blake* having nothing to do, as not daring to *Officiate*, Retir'd into the Country. Upon this the *Town* again *renew* their *Inſtances* to the *Committee* by one of their *Magiſtrates*; and repreſent to them in a *Second Petition*, their Double Miſery, for want of a *Miniſter* at ſuch a Seaſon; and ſuggeſt to them, that they believ'd no one would come into ſuch an *Infected Place*, but that their *Old Miniſter* would *gladly return*. Againſt this Petition they objected, *that there were no Names to it*, and that it had not the *Town-Seal*; altho' the *Petition* on which Mr. *Blake* was acquitted at the time of his Hearing, was not *Preſented*, as far as appeared, in the Name of any one; nor had any Name *ſubſcrib'd* to it; and *themſelves* at that time had ſaid, it was not *neceſſary*. However theſe were *meer Pretences*. For when they were anſwer'd, that they ſhould have both *Hands* and *Seal*, they were forced, to confeſs that the Reaſon why the *Petition* would not be accepted, was becauſe they did not *utterly diſown Mr. Blake*, and petition for another *Miniſter*: And ſo all that could be obtained from the *Committee*, was this Verbal Anſwer, that Mr. *Blake was not to Preach any more in* Barnſtaple. But neither did this ſatisfie them; For if I do not very much miſtake, they had alſo by ſome means or other extorted a *Bond* from him, not toPreach within ſuch a Diſtance of that Town.

* Neglect of Cure *was ſo often mixed with the* Epiſcopal Clergy, *as a Crime of their* Sequeſtration.

Thus ended Mr. *Blake*'s Troubles in the *Country*; but a *New Scene* of his *Sufferings* ſoon opens to *London*; where I find his Caſe before the *Committee of Plundered Miniſters*: How it got thither I know not, unleſs it was thus: *Tooker*, his chief Perſecutor, and one *Peard*, did, as I find, apply to that *Committee* for an Order to have the *Sequeſtration* of the Place, and provide for the *Cure*. Now 'tis poſſible they might deſpair of getting ſuch an Order from the *Committee of Devon*, who, they well knew, had only Suſpended Mr. *Blake* (al ho' the Clerk in the Plenitude of his Power, had in the Form of his Entry made it a *Sequeſtration*) and therefore betook themſelves to that *Supream Committee*, on whom, as being uninformed of what paſs'd at *Exeter*, they could eaſily Impoſe, if there had been any need of it, and the *Committee-Men* there had not been of themſelves forward enough for for any *Piece of Injuſtice*. But however that *Matter* was, this is certain, that on a Petition of *Seven* of the Town, by their Order of *Dec.* 9, they *empowered* Sequeſtrators to take the Profits of the Place, and provide for the *Cure*; on Suppoſition that the Living had been *really Sequeſtred* by the *Committee* of *Exon*.

Or *c*

I ſhould have tranſlated from this favourable Character of him by Sir Hard. Waller, *that he had but* appears *from* ſhown *him*,

Theſe Sequeſtrators were no other than *Tooker* and *Peard*, who kept the Order private to themſelves: Nor did Mr. *Blake* know one Tittle of it, until by Chance, being in *London*, he came to that *Committee*, in hopes to get his Suſpenſion taken off: At which time he firſt heard of their Order of *Sequeſtration*. Upon which Mr. *Blake* ſets himſelf to get that Order revok'd; and for that end gets a Petition from the Town of *Barnſtaple* in his Behalf, and gets *Tooker* and *Peard*, the Promoters and Sequeſtrators themſelves to joyn in deſiring the *Committee* to Diſcharge that Order; which was accordingly done *Apr.* 13, 1647. But Three Days after, viz. the 16th of the ſame Month, another Petition is preſented to that *Committee* from ſome, not only

tes much complied with the Times, *&c. But I am aſſured, that in ſome* Letters *which are yet preſerved, that whole Favour was ariſing to his Friendſhip with his Nameſake Admiral* Blake

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of, but then *at Barnſtaple*; praying them to Revoke *Mr. Blake*'s Diſcharge.

The Reader will doubtleſs wonder very much how a Petition could in three Days be obtained; ſince from *London* to *Barnſtaple*, and back again, is not much leſs than 400 Miles; and will certainly think, as I do, that he who *walked to and fro in the Earth*, helped them to it; tho' not in the Quality of a Courier, but in his other Capacity, that of the *Father of Lies*. For in the firſt place, they had Foiſted into the Petition, that the Requeſt which they then made, was the Sence of many in *Barnſtaple*; whereas none could at any time be perſuaded to ſpeak againſt Mr. *Blake*, beſides theſe Two Proſecutors, and Two or Three *Brownifts* and *Anabaptiſts*. In the next place, to excuſe this *ſhameful Forgery*, they pretended that their *Attorney* had Orders to put the Names of thoſe mentioned in the Petition, to whatſoever thoſe who framed it, ſhould think fit: Which however, was notoriouſly Falſe; as will appear from what muſt be obſerved in the Third Place; That one of thoſe very Perſons, whoſe Name was to this Petition, (as it had been to divers others) declared, that he *never did, nor ever would* ſet his Hand to any Thing againſt Mr. *Blake*, and therefore to be ſure, had not given any ſuch Orders. And to compleat this Piece of Villany, it muſt be known in the Fourth Place: That the Names of *Tooker* and *Peard*, who but Three Days before had aſſiſted Mr. *Blake*, and joined with him, in requeſting the *Committee* to diſcharge his *Sequeſtration*, were likewiſe ſet to this Petition, which now Solicited and Pray'd the Continuance of it: Altho' (if I do not very much miſtake) *Tooker* himſelf had juſt before told Mr. *Blake*, that he had *done*, and did not intend to give him any more Trouble. It muſt here alſo be obſerv'd, that either when they firſt applied to the *Committee of Plunder'd Miniſters* for the *Order of Sequeſtration*; or elſe (as I rather judge) when the Caſe was Canvaſs'd, upon this laſt mention'd Petition of Mr. *Blake*'s Perſecutors, they alſo procured a Copy of the *Entry*, which the *Godly Clerk* had made at *Exeter*; and which, as was ſaid above, paſſing Mr. *Blake*'s Sufpenſion into a Formal Sequeſtration; this, among other things, had ſo much Weight with the *Committee* at *London*, that they declared they would re-call their Order of the 13*th* of *April*, which diſmiſſt Mr. *Blake*'s Sequeſtration, and leave him ſtill under their *Firſt Sentence*, unleſs he could ſhew Cauſe to the *contrary*. Upon which Mr. *Blake* appear'd before the *Committee*, and did *ſhew Cauſe* with ſo much Succeſs, that they *unanimouſly agreed* to let their aforeſaid Order of the 13*th* of *April* ſtand in full force; and did not only thus diſcharge Mr. *Blake*'s Sequeſtration, but order'd as much to be ſignified to the *Committee of Devon*: Who thereupon bid *Rowe*, their *Honeſt Clerk*, write to the Town of *Barnſtaple*, and let them know, that Mr. *Blake* was to return among them. But this was an Office which he very little cared for; and therefore with the ſame Honeſty that he had formerly *corrupted the Entry*, he now thiſts, and puts off Writing to *Barnſtaple* from time to time: which one of the Members of the *Committee* perceiving, Wrote himſelf to that Town. Upon which Mr. *Blake* is immediately re-call'd, and continu'd among them *Eight Years*; but not without the Cumbrance of a *Factious Lecturer*, one *Hanmer*, whom they thruſt upon him, and with whom he was forc'd to bear, leſt they ſhould a Second time get him Diſpoſſeſs'd of his *Living*; as they did afterwards, notwithſtanding this Compliance.

For about the Year 1655, his Old Perſecutors renew'd his Troubles, upon *Oliver*'s Declaration, that no *Sequeſtred Miniſter ſhould Preach*, &c. The Particulars of his *Proſecution* at that time I do not meet with: But I find that he was actually Diſpoſſeſs'd, and in the Year 1657, went to *London*; where he obtained an Order from *Cromwell* to continue in Poſſeſſion of his *Vicaridge*, until the *Law* ſhould try his Caſe. I alſo find, that it was the *Forged Entry* of the *Honeſt Clerk*, ſo often mentioned, which now *once more* roſe up in Judgment againſt him, brought him within the Verge of the *Proclamation*, and wholly occaſioned this *Third Scene* of his Troubles. After his Return from *London*, he came to his *Vicaridge-Houſe* in *Barnſtaple*, which they had not yet taken from him; tho' they had Seiz'd both his Pulpit, and the Profits of his Living: But ſoon after they proceeded to ſecure the *Vicaridge-Houſe* alſo: For which purpoſe they ſent a Party of Horſe to Diſpoſſeſs him, who *broke open his Houſe* (even that very *Vicaridge-Houſe* which he had at great Charge built anew from the Ground) but, by what means I know not, did not at that time *Turn him out*: But ſome Days after, (he having been *Seized* by a Party of of the *ſame Horſe*, and hurri'd *Priſoner* to *Exeter* in a very *bitter, Stormy, Winters day*, tho' he was then *Old*, and the Journey at leaſt *Forty Miles*) they returned to the *Vicaridge*, brake open the Doors once more, Turn'd out all that were in the Houſe (which were none but Women-kind) and among them a Child, at that inſtant *ſick of the Small-Pox*; wherewith the poor Girl was ſo much frighted, that for many Weeks after, they thought ſhe would never have recover'd her *Senſes*. After this Mr. *Blake* continu'd a Priſoner at large in *Exeter* for ſix Weeks; at the End of which he was called before the *Commiſſioners*, who uſed him in a very indecent manner; and ſometimes by *Threats*, and at other times by *Soothings*, would needs perſuade him to relinquiſh his Right to *Barnſtaple*; offering him a Paper to Sign for that purpoſe. But he gave them a Bold and Reſolute *Anſwer*; and among other things, pleaded his *Engliſh, Free born Liberty*, utterly refuſed to Reſign, and inſiſted upon it, that he had not been *Regularly Sequeſtred*, and was Reſolved to Try it at Law, and would be ſet at rights in that matter, and be ſo Recorded in their Books. After this, he was diſmiſt to Return to his Family; but ſo much Weaken'd with Travel and Sorrow, that he came home in a *very ſickly Condition*, and was never Re-poſſeſs'd of his *Vicaridge*, as far as I can learn, until the *Reſtoration*.

I find Oliver Preſented Nath. Mather to it in 1656.

I have but this further to add, as to the Sufferings of this Worthy Man, that before the Tumults brake out into an Open Rebellion, I find ſome of his *Factious Pariſhioners* had created him a great deal of Diſturbance; That his Temporal Eſtate in and about *Plymouth*, was alſo put under Sequeſtration, for ſome time at leaſt; which I gueſs to have been about the Year 1644 or 1645, if not ſooner; That there was an Order iſſu'd out for ſeizing, and carrying him Priſoner to *Scilly*; but by what Authority, at what time, or with what Effect, I do not find: and that the Chief Occaſion of the Malice and Inveteracy, wherewith *Tooker* and *Peard* had always followed him, was an ancient Grudge.

In the happy Year 1660, at leaſt, he obtained the quiet Poſſeſſion of his Vicaridge again; and *June* 3, 1665, was Collated to a Prebend in the Church of *Exeter*, which he Vacated by his Death a little before *September* 1673. At which time he was ſucceeded in it by *Hen. Greenſworth*, A. M. whoſe Collation bears date the 27*th* of the afore-mention'd Month.

As far as I can learn the Character of Mr. *Blake*, from a Perſon who knew him intimately well for many Years. He was a *Learned Man*, a *found Divine*, a *very frequent, conſtant, laborious*, and *moſt uſeful Preacher*, moſt eſpecially Vigilant againſt all *Errors, Vices, Factions*, &c. and a moſt

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most Excellent Christian. And indeed there is a plain Spirit of Seriousness and Piety runs through all his Papers; many of which I have seen and perused.

Before I dismiss the *Account* of him, I must *here repeat* the Observation which I have already made at Mr. *Cuffelin* in *London*; and it is this: That the *Reader* is not to believe Mr. *Blake* was the *Only Person* who suffered under such shameful and bar fac'd Oppressions, because he alone is accounted for so largely; but he is to know, that this was the Case of many other (not to say most) of the *Loyal Clergy*: Only the Particulars of Mr. *Blake's Sufferings* happen'd to be preserved, whilst those of others were almost wholly lost. And I have taken the Liberty to give the Reader so large a Detail of those detestable Oppressions, under which Mr. *Blake* groaned, as well that from hence may be gathered what others suffered, as because I was very sure of the Truth of what is here said, having taken it out of the Original Papers, drawn up by Mr. *Blake* himself, in order to perpetuate the Memory of his most horrible and wicked Treatment.

abused by those Ruffians, when they mist their Aim of seizing him. He had a Wife and Eight Children, who were all in a manner ruined; some of them forced to Spin, and the rest to imploy themselves in other servile Works for a Livelyhood; and one of them is at present Clerk of the Parish. His first Successor was *Jonas Holmes* (who had also been put into *Baliol-College* in *Oxford* by the Visitors, on the Expulsion of a Profligate Wretch whom they had before thrust into the Place of a Loyalist) but he soon removing to a Rich Living in the Neighbourhood, one Mr. *Daniel Cudmore* came into *Stockley*. Mr. *Bowler* was Restored in 1660; but when he died I am not informed. He was a right Honest, Good Man, and a considerable Scholar. His Eldest Son, who next to his Father, suffered most by the Plunderings of the Family, and who attended him, as well before the Commissioners, as in the Fields and Brakes, was living in 1706, and *Rector* of *Stockley-Ingilsh* in this County. It is from him that I have these Informations, and he is the Person, much mistaken by the Abridgment, for a *Nonconformist* at *Kennesly* in this same County, as himself further assures me. P. 305.

* *In* Aug. 1638, Rich. Down, D.D. *seems Rector here; nor do I wear in the* Register *with any other Presentation to this* Living *afterward, until the* Abolishing *of Episcopacy. So that either the* Confusions *prevented the* Regular Entry *of Mr.* Bourcher's *Admission, or else he had only such a* Title *to this* Living, *as the* Tumults *could allow him. But that it was* Valid *in* Equity *is plain from hence, that he was* possessed *of this* Living *again after the* Restoration, *without any new* Presentation, *as far as appears by the* Register. *And I guess that Dr.* Down *had indeed* Resigned *to him; because I find that* Doctor *possessed of Two other Livings in this* County.

BOURCHER, WILLIAM, . * *Marwood*, R.

He was a very Reverend Person, and a great Scholar; which is all that I have been informed of concerning him, further than that he lived to be Restored.

BRUSH, GEORGE, . ——— .

I have been informed there was such an one *Sequestred* about the *Northern Parts* of this County, but I cannot depend upon the Information, and therefore do not give it the Reader as an absolute Certainty.

BUCKLAND, THOMAS, . *Combe-intinhead*, R.

He had *Compounded for his Place Two or Three Times*, and yet was at last Ejected: So that, as my Account pleasantly remarks, he partook not so much as of their cruel Mercies. He died during the Usurpation.

BOWBER, ROBERT, : *Stockly-Pomery*, R.

He had been presented to this Living by the most Pious Bishop *Hall*, whilst he late in the See of *Exon*, and had made a shift to keep it, under much Difficulty and frequent Disturbances, until about the Year 1653, as I conjecture. At which Time he was carried before the *Commissioners*; but a Sum of Money rightly directed and applied, put a stop to his Prosecution for a little while: After which it was renewed, and he was again summoned before them; and though he brought some of the best and chief of his Parish to Countenance and Assist him; all was in vain. For they proceeded to Dispossess him, and that too, *without so much as letting him know his Accusers, much less bringing them Face to Face.* And when this, and other hard Usage, was complained of by himself and his Friends then present, they were so far from meeting with any Redress, that they were dismiss'd with *Scorn, Taunts, and Threatnings.* The chief Cause of his Sequestration, next to that of his great *Loyalty*, and *Affection* for the *Established Church*, was his having Baptized a Child by the *Liturgy*; for which a Neighbouring *Minister* of the Times (to whose Parish indeed the Child belonged) would never forgive him; nor ever ceased his Prosecution of him, till he had wrought his Ruin. Besides this he was (several Times Plunder'd, and frequently forced to Abscond for his Security. Once he got out of a Window in Frost and Snow, in his Shirt only, to escape the Soldiers. He also lay Three Days and Three Nights together in a Furse Brake; as his Eldest Son (of whom more by and by) who was then with him, assures me. His Family also was

* BURCH, NICHOLAS, A. M. *Calverleigh*, R.

* *Unless the Confusions prevented the* Regular Entry *of his* Admission, *he could have no other Title to this* Living, *than such as those* Tumultuous *Times* allowed him, *for the* last regular Incumbent *which appears in the* Register before *the* Wars, *viz.* Powle.

He survived the Usurpation, and died in 1677. Having been succeeded here by one *Horsman*, a *New-England* Divine; of whom 'tis reported, that talking in *Defence* of *Extempore Prayer*, he said, *Tho' we speak Nonsence, God will pick out the Meaning of it.*

BURNARD, JAMES, A. M. *Awliscome*, V.
And
Upautry, V. . . . . }

He was of a good Family, and Born at *Cullinton* in this County, and Educated at *Oxford*, but in what College I know not. He was Admitted to the former of these Livings about the Year 1644, and to the latter in 1639; but left them both in the beginning of the Wars. The Reasons alledged for his *Sequestration*, were *Drunkenness* and *Incontinency*: The last of which Crimes was never thought of, until his *Loyalty* and *Zeal* for the King's Cause had rendered him Obnoxious to the Party, and put them upon *trumping up that Accusation* against him. After his Sequestration, a Party of Horse from *Lyme* Plunder'd *his Goods, and seiz'd them before his Face*, rifled his Study also, which was a valuable one, throwing his *Books about the House*, tearing them in a shameful manner. They also *seized his Person*, and carried him *Prisoner* to *Hemmyock Castle*,

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'and I have good grounds for it: For when his Brother *Brown* was Elected Knight of the Shire, he told some of his Friends, that he had now as much as he desired: And being demanded *why?* he answered, that now he would be *Avenged* on the *Vicar* of *Tewinster*. Mr. *Walter Foy* also being his *Cosin-German*, came to him when he was to be a *Committee-Man*, and told him, *Now was the time to be avenged* on me; and then indeed it began to Work: And I was never suffered to be *quiet since*; and they chose *such a time* to call me, as never could have been the like, even when Mr. *John Brown* was *Chairman*, and Mr. *Walter Foy* a Committee-man present; a *Set Match!* So I quickly had my *Doom*, though to the Dislike of some of the *Committee themselves*: For Mr. *Coker*, one of the *Committee*, told *Mr. Fox*, and another of the said Society, that *they had done what they would afterwards be ashamed of*; speaking it of the Depriving me of my *Means* and *Liberty*; and would not put his Hand to the Commitment, for that he perceived I was altogether accused of *Malice*. But howsoever, *I am an undone Man*; and how to recover my self I know not, for want of *Means*: My Innocency can bear no Plea in these times, notwithstanding I challenged my Accusers before the Committee, that if they could lay *any Scandal of Life and Conversation to my Charge, they should declare it*; *but they were not able to do it*. I have lived *Vicar* in this Place 39 Years, time enough to know me Inside and Outside: But notwithstanding that, all my Possessions are taken from me, which were my Father's *Patrimony*, whereunto God hath called me, and wherein I was Settled by the *Laws of the Kingdom*. The Lord give me Patience, and his Name be blessed for all. I have no better News to tell you at present, but what I have already Related: God send us better in his good time, and send Peace to the Kingdom, as may stand best for his Glory. So having sufficiently tired you with this tedious Discourse, I leave you to the Almighty; Resting, &c.

This he left the Pennsy: He had a Temporal Estate under sequestration.

DURHAM.

BASIERE, ISAAC, D. D. *Stanhope*, R. And *Eggliffe*, ... And *Howick*, R. in *Northumberland*. . . } In this *County*.

See *Durham-Cathedral*.

BEDFORD, THOMAS, . *Bishops-Middleham*, V.

I do not find there was any other Fault alledged against him than his *Loyalty*. He was, it seems, so well beloved by his Parishioners, that they never ceas'd, till they had got one Third Part of his *Benefice* allow'd him; but at length having committed the Unpardonable Crime of *Refusing the Covenant*, by which he render'd himself wholly incapable of any Mercy, he lost the *Whole Profits* of his Living, and a *Temporal Estate* also, if I misstake not. He had at the time of his *Sequestration*, a Wife and Eight Children to Maintain. He just liv'd to be Restor'd, Dying *Sept.* 1660, in the 72d Year of his *Age*.

ESSEX.

BAINBRIGG, CHARLES, . *Harwich*, V.

I find the *House of Commons*, on his Fourteen Weeks Absence, order'd one *Wood* to Supply the Place, and Take the Profits; which, I presume, the Reader will think with me, amounts to a *Sequestration*.

BAKER, SAMUEL, D. D. *Southwell*, V.

See *Canterbury-Cathedral*.

BALDOCK, SAMUEL, . *Stanmoway*, R.

One *John Okely* succeeded in this *Living* in 1654.

BERNARD, NATH. A. M. ——, . *Wood Ath. Vol. I.*

I cannot obtain the Name of this Gentleman's *Living*; but this is certain, that he was Originally of the University of *Cambridge*; and in the *Beginning of the Grand Rebellion*, *in 1642*, *he was Sequestred from his Calling and Charge* in this County, *by several Committees sitting at* Westminster, *banished from his Dwelling, and the Society of his Wife and Children, and thy turned out of Doors*. After which he Retir'd to *Oxford*, where he was *Incorporated* in his *Degree*, and Preached a Sermon before the Two Houses of Parliament, which he afterwards Published with this Title. *A Looking-Glass for Rebellion*. There was one Dr. *Nath. Bernard* who died beyond the Seas in 1656, whom *Wood* takes to be the same Person with this Sufferer.

——, ——, . *Birch-Magna* (or *Much-Birch*) R.

One *John Davies* succeeded in it in 1654.

——, ——, . *Birchbrook*, R. He was Restored, as I conjecture.

In the First List of the Ejected Nonconformists, which was Printed *in the Year* 1663, Notice was taken *of those who were* Sequestred Livings, *and gave them up again (as I have sufficient Reason to think) to the Right Owners. This is* One *of the Livings of which was mentioned in the forenamed List; and being the First of them which came to be* Inserted *on that single Authority, I take this Opportunity of setting the Matter down, that the Case of all those other Livings, from whence I shall after to this Note, is the same with that of this Rectory.*

BIRD, JOS. . *Otton-Beschamp*, R. He was Sequestred in 1644. He was also Rudely and Cruelly us'd, to the Ruin of himself and numerous Family. He lived to be Restored with his Majesty, though not without some *Discontent*. There was one *Josias Bird*, who was originally of the University of *Cambridge*, but afterwards became Chaplain, first, of *All-Souls-College* in *Oxford*, and after to the Countess Dowager of *Derby*. He hath a Sermon Extant. Whether he be the same Person with this Sufferer, or no, I cannot be positive. One *Josiah Bird* was also Rector of *Baldock* in *Hertfordshire* in 1614. *Quare*.

Wood Ath. Vol. I. p 306, 307.

Chauncy. Antiq. p 382.

BLAKE,

BLAKE, SAMUEL, D. D. *Southwould*, .

He was Diſpoſſeſs'd by the *Houſe* about 1643: At which time one *N— Farthingham* was by the ſame Authority ſubſtituted in his Living, as I find by the Journals of the *Houſe*. Though poſſibly his Name is there *miſ-ſpelt*, and he is the ſame Perſon with Dr. *Samuel Baker* abovemention'd; and if ſo, he muſt be Diſcounted from this *Liſt*. *Quare.*

BOSWELL, ——, D. D. *Rivenhall*, . worth 200 *l. per Annum.*

He di'd before the Reſtoration. His Succeſſor on the Sequeſtration was one *Liſle*. I find one *William Boſwell* of *Baliol-College* in *Oxford*, admitted A. M. *Dec.* 16, 1605. Whether he was the ſame Perſon with this Sufferer, *quare.*

Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 792.

And another of both the ſame Names, was Fellow of Jeſus-College in Cambridge, and Proctor of that Univerſity in 1624. Quare of him alſo.

BONNIMAN, ——, . *Eaſterford Kelvedon*, .

I have no direct Information of this Sequeſtration, but only build it upon *Conjecture*. There was one Mr. *Stephen Withers* (who will be here after mention'd) Sequeſtred from the Rectory of *Kelvedon* in this County. If that *Kelvedon* and this be the ſame, 'tis poſſible Mr. *Bonniman* might get it after Mr. *Withers* had been *ſequeſtred*, and at length be Turn'd out of it himſelf likewiſe; which was no uncommon Caſe in thoſe Times: Tho' if Mr. *Withers* was at that time living, *Mr. Bonniman* muſt rather be deem'd a Suffering, than a Sequeſter'd Miniſter.

BROWNING, JOHN, B. D. *Rawreth*, R.
And
Horn-Church, R. . . . . }

He was a *Native* of the County of *Worceſter*, and firſt became Scholar of *Jeſus-College* in *Cambridge*, afterwards Fellow of *Peter-Houſe*, then Chaplain to the Biſhop of *Ely*; by whom he was Preſented to the *Former* of thoſe Livings, as he was to the *Latter* of them by *John*, Lord *Maynard*, but *Diſpoſſeſs'd* of both in the *Times* of the *Rebellion*.

Quare if he be the ſame with the Suffering Prebendary of Ely, of theſe Names.

BURGES, ELIZEUS, . ——, . I cannot obtain the Name of the *Living*. He was *Sequeſtred* in 1644. for *Pluralities* and *Non-Reſidence*.

BURTON, NICHOLAS, . *Abbas Rooding*, R. worth upwards of 100 *l. per Annum.*

He was Turned out about *Oct.* 1643, and then ſucceeded by one *John Wood*; who gave up to him again upon the *Reſtoration*, and is ranked among the *Perſecuted Confeſſors* of the *Abridgment*, becauſe he was not permitted to *devour the Subſtance*, and *eat the Bread of another Perſon*, any *longer* than 17 *Years.*

P. 158.

BURY, GILES, B. D. *Bradwell juxta Mare*, R.

See St. *Paul's Cathedral*. I cannot give the Reader this *Sequeſtration* for an abſolute Certainty: Therefore *quare.*

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

BARKESDALE, CLEMENT, A. M. *Sudely*, R.

He was Born at *Winchcomb* in *Glouceſterſhire*, and Entered firſt a Servitor of *Merton-College* in *Oxford*; from whence he afterwards Remov'd himſelf to *Glouceſter-Hall*, under the Tuition of the Famous *Dr. Wilcox*. Afterwards he became *Maſter* of the Free School at *Hereford*, and one of the * *Vicars-Choral* in that Cathedral; as likewiſe *Vicar* of *Aldingtons* in that City: After which he obtain'd this *Rectory*; from whence he was *Sequeſtred*, as I have been aſſur'd from this County; tho' *Wood* in one Place ſeems to intimate the contrary: But by an Expreſſion in Another, inconſiſtent, as far as I can perceive, with the Former, ſeems to countenance the Certainty of his Suffering.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 611.

* *I preſume he quitted the* Vicars College *on his having the Living of* Sudely. *For I do not find him among the ſuffering* Clergy-Vicars *of* Hereford. *But*

quare if he might not alſo loſe the Vicaridge *of* All-Saints, *by the* Times.

His Chief Enemy was one *Helmes*, formerly a Lewd Soldier; but at that time, the *Godly Miniſter* forſooth! of *Winchcomb*; who had before Turned out of that Place One or Two at leaſt, and perhaps Mr. *Barkſdale* himſelf alſo, as I have ſome Grounds to conjecture: And at length proceeded in an Arbitrary manner to Diſpoſſeſs Mr. *Barkeſdale* of this little *Rectory*, which he very graciouſly took to himſelf. Mr. *Barkeſdale* ſurviv'd the *Uſurpation*, but returned not, as far as I can learn, to his Living; having been by his Majeſty Preferred to one much better, that of *Naunton* in this County; where he died very Aged, about the latter End of 1667. He had been a very hard Student, was a good Diſputant, a frequent and edifying Preacher; and in a Word, was really a Learned, tho' Vain and Conceited Man. He Publiſhed a great many Small Things, the Account of which ſee in *Wood*.

BOWIN, ——, D. D. *Weſton upon Avon*, R. worth 150 *l. per Annum.*

He was ſucceeded by one *Trap.*

BROAD, SAMUEL, . *Rendcombe*, R. worth about 120 *l. per An.*
And
Great Riſington, R. worth 200*l. per Annum.* . . . . . }

After the Raiſing of the Siege of *Glouceſter*, he was continually Harraſs'd with Parties, and forced to keep himſelf in a Chamber, where there was a *Trap-Door*, conceal'd with a Heap of Apples upon it, through which he was let down, and had the good Fortune always to Eſcape. In 1649, he was Formally Sequeſtred from *Rendcombe*; for having been in his Majeſty's Army (together with his Servant) and for *Couſing a Hare on the Sabbath-day*. The Truth of which laſt Part of his Accuſation, was, as I have been informed, no other than this: As he walked out

one

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one *Sunday* Evening; in his Return his Grey-hound, which had follow'd him, came by chance athwart a Hare, which the Dog purſued and killed. He had at the time of his *Sequeſtration* a Wife and Eight or Nine Children; and not being able to get any Eſtate, they muſt have wanted Bread, but for a *Temporal Eſtate* of which he was Poſſeſs'd, and which he was forced to *Sell after the Reſtoration*, to pay the Debts which he had contracted in *the Time of his Troubles*. His whole Loſſes were computed at 2000 *l.* He had only an *Equitable Title* to the *other Living*, being *Preſented* to it in 1652, by Sir *Edmond Bray*, the *Undoubted Patron*; but *Rejected* by the *Triers*, who *Tore his Preſentation in Pieces*.

Poſſibly his Temporal Eſtate diſabled him from claiming them.

On the Death of Dr Whittington, as I conceive; and therefore he makes a Second Sufficient in it. See that Dr. after mentioned in this County.

——, ——, . *Buckland*, R. One *Becket*, a Baker, was by an Arbitrary Order of Mr. *Helme* (the Intruding *Soldier* at *Winchcomb* in this County) plac'd here as *Miniſter*, after the *Ejection* of the *Legal Rector*.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

BREINTON, ROGER, A. M. *Stanton cum Wye*, R.
And
Credinghil, R. . . . . }

He was *Sequeſtred* from both theſe *Livings* by the Commitee of *Hereford*; from the former of them *Feb.* 8, 1646, and from the Latter the 13*th* of the ſame Month. He was ſo well beloved by his *Pariſhioners*, that they *would not part with him*; and therefore the *Committee* by their Order of *Mar.* 6, 1646, impower'd the Sheriff to *Diſpoſſeſs him by Force*; and in the ſame manner of the Times, to give Mr. *Primroſe* Induction to it: Which was accordingly done; as appears by *another Order* of the ſame *Committee*, which appointed the *Under-Sheriff* 50 *s.* for his Good Service in that matter. Mr. *Breinton* dy'd heart-broken ſoon after his Sequeſtration. In 1660, I find one *Edmond Quarrell* poſſeſs'd of the Living, who Reſign'd it that Year to Mr. *William Carpender*; but afterwards conteſted the Title with him. The *Commiſſioners* before whom the *Cauſe* was brought, *Declar'd and Adjudg'd the ſaid* Quarrell *to be wholly incapable and diſabled to have the Paſtoral Charge of the Pariſh*; not only becauſe of the *Reſignation*, but becauſe 'he was in Actual Arms againſt his Majeſty a-'bout *Auguſt* in the Year of our Lord 1659: 'And that he maintained a Trooper with Horſe 'and Arms againſt his Majeſty: That he gave 'God Thanks in his Prayer in the Church, for 'the King's Overthrow at *Worceſter*: That he 'Preached againſt Kings, ſaying *they were all* '*Tyrants*; and that he cauſed Bonfires to be made 'for his Majeſty's Overthrow at *Worceſter*, and 'procured Muſick to play in the Church-yard; 'and cauſed People to Dance; and other Ex-'preſſions of Joy did make Openly and Publick-'ly: That he Preached againſt *both Sacraments*: 'That there was a Cauſey in Hell made of 'Kings Skulls; and that the Book of Common-'Prayer was invented by the Devil; and that he 'Perſecuted a Miniſter for Praying for the King. Theſe Qualifications were, it's like, the Reaſons why he was by the *Committee* of *Hereford*, preferr'd to One or Two *Sequeſtred Livings* in this County.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

BALLS, ——, . *Little-Hormead*, R. My *Notices* are not *clear* in the Matter of this *Sequeſtration*; and I have ſome Reaſon to ſuſpect, that Mr. *Balls* was not the *Sequeſtred Perſon*, but the *Succeſſor* in this *Living*, on a *Sequeſtration*: And that either *Edward Hemſden* (who was Admitted in 1604, and died in 1646) or *William More, A. M.* (who was Admitted in the laſt-mention'd Year, *per mort. Hemſden*) was the *Sequeſtred Rector*: And moſt probably it was the Latter of them; who appears to have been *Regularly Preſented* and *Admitted*, which could hardly have been done, had the Living been under *Sequeſtration* before he came to it. He dy'd before *July* 30, 1660, (and perchance ſome time during the *Uſurpation*) as appears by the Admiſſion of his Succeſſor in that Year. *Mr. Balls* doth not occur among the *Incumbents* on this Rectory in Mr. *Newcourt's* Liſt; and therefore, if he was at all Diſpoſſeſt of the Living, I preſume he could have no other Title to it, than that of the *Times*. *Quære.*

Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Vol. I. p. 838.

BAYNES, EDWARD, . *Hartingfordbury*, R.

I preſume he ſucceeded on the Death of Dr. Brown; and ſo makes a 2d S. ſucceſſor in this Living.

He was *Sequeſtred* by the *Houſe of Commons*, about *May* 1644; at which time they alſo thruſt *John Green* into his Living. One *Edward Baynes*, D. D. was ſome time Rector of St. *Andrew's* in the Borough of *Hertford*. *Chaun.* Antiq. *pag.* 260.

BOLTON, EDWARD, . *Bramfield*, R. worth 100 *l. per Annum.*

He was Turned out about the middle of 1643, by the *Houſe of Commons*, who at the ſame time ſubſtituted *Thomas Owen* in his room. Mr. *Bolton* lived to Enjoy his *Benefice* again after the *Reſtoration*.

BOWLES, JOHN, A. M. *Wallington*, R.

He was a Gentleman of a *Good Family*, and had this Peculiar in his *Sufferings*, that he was Ejected by his own Nephew, a *Zealous Parliamentarian*, and a *Captain* in the *Rebel Army*. He was *Reſtored*, and *Died* Poſſeſt of his Living in 1670. His *immediate Succeſſor* upon the *Sequeſtration*, was one *Shewin*, who made 300 *l. per Annum* of the Living; and had the Mortification to let go that *Fat Morſel* from betwixt his *Teeth* in 1660. Tho' the *Abridgment* recounts him, as one of the *Ejected* and *Perſecuted* Saints.

P. 278.

BROCKET, EDMOND, . *Gravely cum Shefficld*, R.

Mr. *Brockes* was admitted to it, if I miſtake not, in 1613.

Chaun. Ant. p. 169.

BROWN, JONATHAN, L. L. D. *Hartingfordbury*, R.

See *Hereford-Cathedral*.

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HUNTINGTONSHIRE.

BAKER, ——, . *Wistow*, R. worth 160 *l. per Annum.*

He was *Imprisoned* at *Huntington-Jayl*, where he was *Abused* and *Barbarously treated*. His *Goods* were also *Plundered*, and *Exposed to Publick Sale*; but his Neighbours were so *Generous*, that none of them would *Buy them*.

BROOKE, JAMES, . *Ripton-Regis*, R.

He was so *Horrassed* and *Abused*, that he was forced to Quit his Living in the Beginning of the *Rebellion*; being Assaulted in his Person, having his Horses *Hamstring'd*, and suffering other Insults and Indignities from the *Party*.

KENT.

* *I cannot be positive, but have been some reason to think, that this was the Living which he left.*

BARBETTE, EDWARD, . * *Chistlette*, V.

He was not only *Sequestred*, but also involved so much in *Other Sufferings*, by the *Rebellion*, that he was *utterly Ruin'd*: For at his Death he left his *Wife* so deeply in Debt, that she was forc'd *to sell her own Lands to pay it*; and was at last reduc'd to such a *miserable*, *poor*, and *deplorable Condition*, that she was necessitated to beg the Publick Charity of the Corporation beforemention'd, and was supported by that means.

BARGRAVE, ISAAC, D. D. *Chartham*, R.

See *Canterbury-Cathedral.*

† *Or* Barrett.

† BAUREL, ——, . *Maidstone*, V.

He was sent for by the *House of Commons* as a *Delinquent*, for Words which he had utter'd in a Sermon; and *Sequestred* about *April*, 1643. At which time one *Samuel Smith* was Forced into the Place.

Maidstone *is a* Perpetual Curacy *under the Arch-bishop, but endowed with* Small Tithes.

BAYLY, THOMAS, . *Brasted*, R. } And *Chaplainship of Christ-Church* in *Oxford*. . . . . }

He 'was born in *Rutland*, bred up in the *University of Cambridge*, and taken from thence by Dr. *Augustine Lindsell*, *Prebendary of Durham*, and entertain'd by him as his *Amanuensis*. When Dr. *Lindsell* was made Bishop of *Peterborough*, he took him with him thither, and from thence to *Hereford*, to which See he was Translated about 1633. Whilst he was with him, he *Transcribed* the *Greek Fathers*, which that Bishop had prepar'd for the Press; but the Bishop dying before that *Great Work* was compleatly *Finished*, left the *Manuscripts* with his Chaplain *Bayly*, enjoyning him to deliver them to the then Arch-bishop (Dr. *Laud*) to be disposed of, as he in his Wisdom should think fit. Dr. *Bayly*, according to the Will of his *Deceased Patron*, carry'd them to *Lambeth*, and Presented them to the Arch-bishop: The Arch-bishop knowing the Man and his *Worth*, received him, as he did all *Learned* and *Industrious* Men, very *kindly* and *affectionately*; and, as a Token of his *Esteem*, bestow'd upon him the Parsonage of *Brasted* in *Kent*, worth about 200 *l. per Annum*; and requir'd him to take all imaginable Care about the *Editions* of the *Greek Fathers*; which he readily and chearfully undertook: But he being *Sequestred*, and the Arch-bishop under Troubles, could not go on with that *Useful Work*. However, he made shift to Publish *Theophilact*, and Dedicated it to his Patron the Arch-bishop. The Doctor, after he was *Sequestred*, came up to *London*, and taught a *Private School* in *Clerkenwell*, for a Subsistence; but being found out there by some of his Malicious *Enemies* of *Kent*, he was thrown into a Jayl for some small Debts which he had contracted, and was unable to Pay, by reason of the *Sequestration*. But they being at last discharg'd by some of his *Friends*, and he set at Liberty, he went down to *Oxford*; where he was made one of the *Chaplains* of *Christ-Church*, and Enjoy'd it till he, with the rest of the *Loyal Students* of that Place, was Turn'd out by the *Lawless* and *Arbitrary Visitors*. After this, Dr. *Jeremy Taylor*, who valu'd him much for his *Parts*, *Learning*, and profound Skill in the *Greek Tongue*, took him with him into *Ireland*, where they lived together till the *Happy Restoration* in the Year 1660; and then they came into *England*. Dr. *Bayly* was made first Dean of *Down*, and afterwards in the Year 1664, by King *Charles* II. Bishop of *Killala* and *Sligo*, as a Reward for his Sufferings, and Signal Loyalty to him and his Royal Father. When he was going over to *Ireland* to take Possession of his Bishoprick, he put his Goods and Books on board a Small Vessel, which was unfortunately cast away in a Storm, and all his Goods and Books, and what he valu'd beyond them all, the MSS. before-mention'd, were irrecoverably lost. I must not omit to add concerning this *Great Man*, that Arch bishop *Laud*, considering his Skill in the *Greek Tongue*, pitched upon him as the fittest Person in *England*, to be sent into the *Levant* to collect *Greek Manuscripts*; but that Arch-bishop falling into his Troubles, &c. that Design prov'd Abortive. When he became D.D. (for that he was before his Death; but not at the time of his Sequestration, as I conjecture; because the *Century* doth not mention that Title) or when he dy'd, I know not; nor any thing more of him, unless that Mr. *White*, the *Centurist*, to his perpetual Shame, hath thrust this most Excellent Person (as he hath many others of the best Characters) into his *Century of Scandalous and Malignant Priests* (p. 39.) where he is accused of having Taught his People That *Extempore Prayer* was Pharisaical at the best; and that *no Prayer* ought to be longer, than the *Lord's Prayer*: As on preached before his Majesty at Chuft-Church in Oxford, *after his* Sequestration, *first published of late in the* Biblioth. Eccles. Anglic. *where he recommends the* Reviving *and* Executing *of the* Ecclesiastical Censures *against the* Dissenters: *On which Subject, speaking more freely than his Friend Dr.* Hammond *thought advisable, at least at that time, as he came from the* Pulpit, *the Dr took him aside into the* Cloyſters, *and gave him a gentle* Reprimand. *Whereupon Dr.* Bayly *told him to this Effect: That whilſt he was* Chaplain *to Dr.* Lindsell *Bishop of* Peterborough, *that Prelate hearing in his Visitation, that* Brown, *the Biographer of the* Brownists, *lived at Northampton, a* Market Town *in his Diocese, cited him to appear before him; but he neglecting, or refusing to Appear, the Bishop, upon mature Deliberation, Excommunicated him. This to* Brown *the Old Gentleman, that he submitted himself to the Bishop, defired to be Absolved, and being Absolved accordingly, and re-admitted into the Church, never after left it.* Whereunto *Dr.* Hammond *was satisfied, and thank'd him for the* Learned Discourse. *See also p.* 130, *of the* Biblioth. *now mentioned: of the booklet, whom this is a Digreſſion, I muſt own it to be ſuch; but ſince it will not be termed an unneceſſary one, becauſe this Story is ſo very ſurprizing, and yet ſcarce known to moſt People.*

I have no Account of what he Published, except Theophylact *before-mentioned, and a Sermon before his*

also

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also of having vindicated the *Book of Sports*, and Preached up the Necessity (which was doubtless the *Decency and Convenience*) of People's making their *Obeisions at the Altar on their Knees*. To this is added, his *suspending the Celebration of the Sacrament*, whilst the Church-Wardens are collecting the Alms, and his using to set them upon his Book, bless them, and offer them up when they were brought to him. After this followeth his having spoken in favour of *Abbies*, saying, that *The Curse of God was on them that kept Abby-Lands, and therefore they did not prosper; but refusing to read the Burial-Service, at the Burial of some Children, because they died before Baptism*; his having let up the *Jesuits Badge* in his *Church*, and the Picture of a *Flying Dove* over the Font. To all these are subjoined several Instances of his *Obedience* to the *Rules* and *Orders* of the *Church*; as likewise some Things that he had Preached of *Absolution*, and *Auricular Confession*; which as there represented (or rather beyond all question, misrepresented) favour somewhat of Popery: Amongst these in particular, are his crossing fick Persons on the Fore-head. But then the Interpretation of the whole follows in the last Clause, thus; *And hath expressed great Malignity against the Parliament.*

BOUGHEN, EDWARD, A. M. *Woodchurch*, R.

Wood, Ath. *Vol.* II. p. 115. *Annoq. L. 2. p.* 277.

He was Born in *Buckinghamshire*, Elected *Student* of *Christ-Church* from *Westminster-School*, in the Year 1605; afterwards became *Chaplain* to Dr. *Howson* Bishop of *Oxford*, and in 1636 was Admitted to this Living. He was sent for into Custody by the *House of Commons* as a *Delinquent* in the beginning of the Rebellion, and at last was Dispossess'd of his Living, on a Nonsensical Petition of some few of his Parishioners. After his Sequestration he retired to *Oxford*, where he was created D. D. about the Year 1646, being before no more than A. M. as I conjecture. Upon the Surrender of that Place to the *Parliament*, he went to *Chartham* in *Kent*. He was Restored with his Majesty in 1660, was a very learned Man, and hath several Things of his writing *Extant*, which shew his great Affection to the Constitution of the Church of *England*. See *Chichester-Cathedral* and *Quære*. Altho' I should think *Wood* could not have been uninformed of his *Prebend*, had he been the same Person with him at that Cathedral.

The Particulars of which are to Wood.

BRET, NICH. A. M. *Headcorne*, V.

He was dragged out of the Church by the Mob, Imprisoned in *Maidstone*, and forced to quit his Living: After which they had no setled Minister, for some considerable Time at least.

BROWN, JOHN, . *Staplehurst*, R. worth 200 *l. per Ann.*

One John Brown was Fellow of Caius-College in Cambridge, and Proctor in 1616

He was Sequestred in 1642, died in 1645; and was a very Learned Man.

BURNEY, RICHARD, . *Old Rumney in the Marsh*, R.

One William Ruff-ll was Admitted to this Living in 1617.

He was also Imprisoned, and utterly Ruined: His Wife was at last maintained by the Charity of the Corporation for *Ministers Widows*.

BURVILLE, JAMES, . *Norbourne*, V.

LANCASHIRE.

BRIDBOAK, RALPH, A. M. *Standish*, R. And The *Free-School* at *Manchester*. . . .

He had only an *Equitable Title* to the Living; having indeed a Pretentation to it from the *Rightful Patron*, but he was kept out of it by the *Tyers*. As for the School, unless I very much mistake, he utterly lost that; and was also *Plunder'd of all his Goods*. But tho' he suffer'd thus in the Beginning of the *Rebellion*, yet his Troubles were, after the Year 1651, very much *Alleviated*, and in a manner *Recompensed*, by his *Having* and *Enjoying* some considerable *Livings*. And therefore I forbear to Prosecute the Account of him any further, than just to say, That he was Born in *Lancashire*, and after the Restoration became *Chaplain* to his *Majesty*, *Canon* of *Windsor*, *Dean* of *Salisbury*, at length Bishop of *Chichester*, and died in 1678.

Bonis Omnibus but Mulctatus. Epitaph.

See his Letter to Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 680.

He gave 60 l. to St. Paul's Cathedral.

New Surv. of London, p. 461.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

BARLOW, ——, D. D. * *Barton in Fabis*, .

**In this County of Lincoln not. See a Note at Mr. Barnaby Barlow in the Church of York.*

I conjecture he *died* during the *Usurpation*, because his Successor one *Goodwin*, after the *Restoration* conformed and kept the Place.

BENDY, ——, . *Norborow*, R.

He was a very worthy Person, and lived to be Restored.

BENSKIN, RICHARD, . *Warlip*, R.

He was also *Murther'd*.

BERRIDGE, ANTH. . *Barrow*, V.

BERKLEY, MAURICE, . *Seagrave*, R.

BLOUNT, EDWARD, A. M. St. *Margaret's*, V. in the Borough of *Leicester*, And *Walton* on the *Woulds*, R. . . .

He was also Plundered of Eight or Nine Horses.

BRETTON, CLEMENT, D. D. *Church-Lawton*, R.

He had been some time *Fellow* of *Sidney-College* in *Cambridge*, out-lived the Usurpation, and in 1660, was collated to the *Arch-deaconry* of the *East-Riding* in *Yorkshire*. I find that Dignity vacated Two Years after; but whether by the *Death* or *Resignation* of Dr. *Bretton*, I know not. *Quære.*

Wood, Ath. *Vol.* I. p. 551.

* BURDEN, REGINALD, . *Leir*, R.

**See what is said as a Gentleman of both those Names in Buckinghamshire.*

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LINCOLNSHIRE.

BARCROFT, HUGH, . *Hikeham*, . worth 100 *l. per Ann.* *Broughton*, . worth 100 *l. per Ann.* And * *Whiberton*, R. . . . . .

* Or Wilberton.

He was Diſpoſſeſs'd of the Two former Livings by the E. of *M. September* 20, 1644, for doing his utmoſt in diſcouraging the *Rebellion*, and ſerving his *Majeſty*. Some of the Particulars of his Charge, are his bidding the People Kneel at the *Litany*, and ſtand up at the *Belief*; *Extolling the Liturgy, getting Hands to uphold the Biſhops*, and having by him many *Mercurius Auliculs*. He is alſo, in general, ſaid to be Scandalous in his Life: But that which ſeems to be ſuggeſted, as the Ground of that Accuſation, is his refuſing the *Company of Godly Miniſters*, neglecting the Lecture at *Boſton*, and ſuffering the Pariſhioners and his Family to go to the Ale-Houſe on *Sundays*. The Order for appointing his Succeſſor (one *Thomas Lawe*) at *Whiberton*, bears Date *April* 21, 1647; which being Three Years after his Sequeſtration from the Two former Livings, ſeems to lay ſufficient Grounds for a Conjecture, that he got that Living after he had been turned out of the Two others. Whether it was ſo or not, 'tis certain the E. of *M.* turned him out of that *Rectory* alſo.

See a Note at Abberton *in* Suffex, *under the Letter* A.

BAWTREE, HAMMOND, . *Friskney*, V.

His Temporal Eſtate alſo was put under Sequeſtration, for which he was forced to compound at 148 *l.* 12 *s.* 3*d.* *Anth. Graves* was preferred to this Living in 1654.

† Or Braborn.

———, ———, . *Boothby*, R.

I take this to be a different Living from *Boothby-Pannell*, which Dr. *Sanderſon* loſt for ſome time. *Quere.*

* *But Quere if this be not annexed to the Vicaridge of* Mounmouth

BULLEN, EDWARD, . *Stutterton*, V.

One *Samuel Whiting* ſucceeded in this Living in 1654.

MIDDLESEX.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

† Or Brabazon.

† BRABANT, ROBERT, . *Monmouth*, V. And * *Pentery*, ...

* *But Quare if this be not annexed to the Vicar of* Mounmouth.

He was Diſpoſſeſs'd by the *Commiſſioners for Propagating the Goſpel*, for *Malignancy* and *Delinquency*. One *Robert Charnock* was preferred to this Living in 1654.

———, ———, . *Bettus*, . See a Note at *Aberguwley* in *Caermarthenſhire.*

———, ———, . *Biſſton*, .

See the ſame Note. This I take to be an *Impropriation* belonging to ſome *Cathedral*: Whether it be ſerved by a *Vicar*, or only by a *Curate*; as alſo whether the *Impropriate Tythes* only were *Sequeſtred* from the *Cathedral*, or elſe the *Vicar* or *Curate*, was alſo turned out, *Quere.* Sure I am the Place was under Sequeſtration.

———, ———, . St. *Brides*, .

See the ſame Note alſo. There are, as I take it, Two Livings of this Name in this County. See *William Morgan* under the Letter M.

NORFOLK.

BARNARD, CHRIST. . *Dicklebrough*, R. *

* Worth 140 or as ſome ſay, 100 *l.* per Ann.

He was Diſpoſſeſs'd in 1643, by the E. of *M.* who tendered him the Covenant, together with an Offer of keeping his Place, if he would take it; both which he generouſly refuſed, and by neceſſary Conſequence brought upon himſelf the common Calamities and Fate, which then attended Loyalty and Fidelity to his Majeſty. For his Houſe was Plunder'd and rifled of a great deal of Plate, Linnen, and other Goods: He was alſo ſeiz'd, and dragg'd away towards *Norwich-Caſtle*; but he had by his excellent Life and Doctrine ſo much recommended himſelf to his Pariſhioners, that as they thought a greater Judgment could not befal them than to loſe him; ſo by Conſent they followed the Party which had him in Cuſtody, and reſcued him. They alſo gave this further Teſtimony of their Affection to him, that when the Villains had deſigned to Plunder his Houſe a ſecond Time; unknown to him they voluntarily went, and by force ſecur'd the remainder of his Goods in their own Houſes; and even the very Women and Children aſſiſted in this perilous Undertaking, to the manifeſt Hazard of their Safety, and perhaps of their Lives, if it had been diſcover'd. He had at the Time of his Sufferings, a Wife and at leaſt Nine young Children, which helped to compleat his Miſery, and ſufficiently aggravate the Barbarities which were exerciſed upon him. 'Tis remarkable that he had always a firm Perſuaſion of his Majeſty's Reſtoration, which he afterwards lived to ſee, and was himſelf one of the firſt Miniſters reſtored in this County; after which he enjoyed his *Rectory* Twenty Years: And having been admitted about the Year 1620, and not dying till 1680 (in the Eighty Fourth Year of his Age) he muſt in all have been *Rector* of it near Sixty Years.

Another Information which I have ſeen.

BARWICK, WILLIAM, . *Hempnall*, V.

He was Sequeſtred *April* 28, 1644, by the E. of *M.* for obſerving the Orders of the Church, declaring againſt the *Parliament* and *Rebellion*, oppoſing the Lecture of Godly *Miniſters* in the Town, and ſwearing by his Faith and Troth.

Quere if he loſt not a ſo 5 l. per Ann. Temporal Eſtate.

BISSING, THO. . *Ighborough*, . *Quere* if he loſt not a Temporal Eſtate alſo of Fifty Pounds a Year.

BLO-

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BLOFIELD, ROBERT, *Thorpe*, R. And *Westwich*, * . . . . . }

He was also horribly Reviled, Abused, Imprisoned, Plunder'd, and had his Temporal Estate likewise put under Sequestration. He had at that Time a Wife and Seven Children, the Eldest of which did not much exceed Eight Years of Age. His Losses in all were computed at 2000 *l.* He survived the Usurpation, and was re-instated in both his Livings; one of which indeed he had gotten Possession of some time before 1660 (but not without very much Trouble) and by some means or other made a shift to keep it, without taking the Covenant, or any other of their Oaths. He was a Gentleman of very good Quality, and a grave Divine.

* Or Westwick, R. at Lynn.

One Robert Blofield, who was Rector of Reed in this County, had been some time Fellow of Caius College in Cambridge; wrote an Account of the English Bishops from 1660, to 1672, MS. and had a numerous Son, who served lately in Parliament for Norwich. He was doubtless the same Person with this Sufferer.

BLOFIELD, THOMAS, . *Axlenton*, .

He had a Wife and Five Children.

BOTOLPH, THOMAS, . *Larlingford*, R. And *Hackenham*, ... }

His Troubles were the less, because his Family consisted but of a Wife and one Child; tho' I have some Grounds to make it a *Quære*, whether he did not also lose a Temporal Estate of Twenty Two Pounds *per Ann.* and 100 *l.* in Stock.

BRETTEN, JO. . *East-Dereham*, V. He had a Wife and Eight Children.

BROOKE, MATTHEW, * D. D. *Tatmouth*, V.

* Quære if he became not D. D. after his Sequestration.

A Gentleman who hath seen some of the Letters sent up against him to the Parliament, tells me, that *their Devil* is one of the most moderate Expressions in them. He was accused before the *Committee* at *London*, for having Preached Blasphemy; because he had said, *That the Virgin Mary was the Mother of God*; and had not a Divine whisper'd one of the *Committee-Men* in the Ear, these *Learned Judges*, with as little Sense as the Accusers, would have Voted him a Blasphemer for it? Nor would it have been strange had they proceeded to do so, since, according to the Justice of these Times, the Judges themselves were underhand the Accusers, and very frequently gave *Instructions what to say in Petitions against the Clergy*; and some times themselves drew up both the *Petitions* and the *Articles*; as *Miles Corbet*, the Chairman of the *Committee*, had done in this Case of Mr. *Brooke*. So that 'tis probable the Charge of Blasphemy upon these Words, was of the Chairman's own framing, and therefore had not quite passed into a Vote, had he not in that critical juncture of Time been better inform'd. By this and other Methods Mr. *Brooke* was much Harassed and Abused, and was at length forced to fly for his Life.

Perfec. Unjec. p. 32.

Perfec. Und. p. 22.

I take Mr. Brooke mentioned p. 22, to be the Person mentioned p. 32, he is in each Places called Mr. Brookes, which occasions the Quære before in the Margin, whether he did not become D. D. after his Sequestration.

* BROWN, ——, . *Fowlesham*, . I presume they successively possess'd and lost this Living, which was no uncommon Case; and if the former of them was dead, or had made a valid Resignation before the other was admitted to it (or at least before he was *Sequestred* from it) then they both belong to this List; otherwise the latter is rather to be look'd on as one who was *Harass'd* and *Abused* only, than as one who was *Sequestred*, and consequently belongs to the *Appendix*.

* Quære if the same with either of them below, and so might live Two Livings. One Rich. Worth succeeded to in 1654.

BROWN, ——, D. D. † *Weston Longville*, R.

† One John Sheffield succeeded in it in 1654.

BROWN, NATH. : *Hunworth*, R. One *John Pyle* succeeded here in 1654.

BURTON, ——, . *Fowlesham cum Themilthorp*, .

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

‡ BANADALL, ——, . *Farringdon*, R. near *Narborough*, worth 200 *l.*

‡ If I read the Name right.

He had been *Chaplain* to the old Earl of *Essex*; was a *Grave Divine*, an *Excellent Preacher*, and of a good Life. At the Time of the *Sequestration* he had no less than Ten Children, and his Miseries were the more encreased, because having the *Perpetuity* of this rich Living, he had bred his Eldest Son to the University, in order to succeed him in it, and support the Family; but those Ravagers, without any Bowels of Mercy, thrust into it a young Fellow, one G—— a notorious Drunkard.

BAYLEY, THOMAS, . *Coldingham*, R. worth 140 *l. per Ann.*

He was a Man of a good Life, and Sequestred only for reading the *Common-Prayer*. His Troubles fell the harder upon him, because he had built much upon the *Parsonage-House*. His Successor was one *H*—— a Beardless Boy, who would not pay him the Fifths without putting him to the Trouble of a Suit at Law.

A Gentleman of this Sirname, at a Living of a Name very like this, will be mention'd in Hampshire: I leave the Information *concerning the Latter out of the Admission-Book of those Times; but I doubt* Southampton *was there mistaken for* Northampton, *especially considering that I find no such Man or Living in the* printed List *of the* Clergy Sequestred *in* Hampshire. Quære.

BENT, NICHOLAS, . *Braybrook*, R.

He was *Sequestred* by the *House of Commons*, about 1644; who then thrust *Jonas Dty* into his Living.

BENTHAM, JOS. A. M. *Broughton*, R. worth 140 *l. per Ann.*

He was Sequestred *July* 13, 1643, for no other Crimes than *Loyalty* and *Conformity*; being a *Man of such an unblameable Life and Conversation*, that even *those Times* could not charge him with any Thing of *Immorality*. On the contrary the *Committee*, to their great Shame, were forced to tell him, *That by his Example he did more harm*

to God's Cause than Twenty other Men; and therefore he should fare the worse for it. Altho' he was an Infirm Man, he was forced to ly abroad in Haycocks, to avoid the much worse Accommodation of a Dungeon, in which several of his good Neighbours then lay. His Wife and Five Children were also turned out of Doors, with this peculiar Circumstance of Barbarity, That the was not permitted to take so much as one Peck of Corn out of her own Barn to make Bread for her Children; nor could she ever recover any Fifths, tho' the several Times Petitioned the *Commissioners* for them. Mr. *Bentham* after his Sequestration liv'd at *Nether-Winchen* in *Buckinghamshire*, where he had a little School, and by some means or other was suffered to serve a small Cure. *September* 29, 1660, he was Restor'd to his Living, and died possess'd of it about the Year 1670, leaving to the Poor of that Parish 40 *l. per Ann.* for ever, to be distributed on the happy Day of his *Majesty's Restoration*. He was a learned Man, and a constant and painful Preacher. He hath Published a Treatise of the *Blessed Trinity*; another Entitled *The Society of Saints*; a Third Entitled *The Christian Conflict*; as also a little Piece directed to his Neighbours concerning their hard Usage of him, out of which probably much more of his Sufferings might be had, but I have not yet been able to obtain the sight of it. 'Tis possibly he may have also Published some other Things. I judge he was Educated in the University of *Cambridge*, because I do not find him, tho' an Author, mentioned in *Wood*.

His Successor was one *Mr* Bateley, who seized the Corn in the Ground, notwithstanding Mr. Bentham had by himself, or others of his procuring, Sowed the Place, and paid the Tithes to that Harvest. Whereas Bateley did not Preach one Sermon there, till about October following.

Or Bunny.

BUNNING, ——, . *Grafton Regis*, R. worth 100 *l.* a Year.

He was *Chaplain* to the Lady *Crane*, and, unless I very much mistake, both * presented to this Living by the rightful Patron, and had also the actual Possession of it, on the Death of the Old Mr. *Austin*, the former *Incumbent*; but was by the *Classis* of *Northampton* hindred from the Enjoyment of it, and one *Payne* thrust into the Place, who had been a Horse-keeper to Mr. *James Vicar* of *Fifield*, after whose Death he obtain'd a Licence to read Prayers under old Mr. *Markes* the *Rector* of *Gaiton*: This being taken notice of, I need not say that he was a very *illiterate Fellow, of no desert or competent Abilities*; however an Instance or two of this kind may not be amiss. He was some time 'Curate at *Brackley*, and 'Preached there on *Rev.* 6. That the Souls under 'the Altar cried with a loud Voice, *How long, O 'Lord!* from whence he told the People that it 'was apparent that those Souls were in great Torment, because they cried out *oh!* which shew'd 'the extremity of their Sufferings. At another 'Time he told his Auditors in a Sermon, that 'he had read of a Beast call'd *Draco*, which sometimes liv'd in the Water, some times on Land, 'and this Beast was of hot of Constitution, that 'many Times seeing a Ship sail, he would fly 'unto it to cool himself with the Wind that fill'd 'the Sail; and from thence he said came the 'Names of such Soldiers as are called *Dragoons*. He had (to continue the Words of the learned Mr. *Stephens*, out of whose Papers I have this Account) 'Three or Four Daughters, Chaunting and Singing *Syrens*, who are very infamous 'in the Country. Mr. *Bunning's* disappointment in the Living, was not the only Thing which he suffer'd from the Rebels, for he happen'd to be in *Grafton-House* in *Northamptonshire*, when it was defended by Sir *John Digby* against *Major-General Skipton*; and not to mention the Barbarities exercised upon the Servants, and more especially the common Soldiers after the Surrender of that small Garrison, 'Mr. *Bunning* was strip'd 'and drove to *Alderton*, a Neighbour Town; he 'was there by his Friends of the Royal Party 'Cloathed, from thence soon drove back to *Grafton* and strip'd again; so that he refused Cloths 'when offered to him, having been twice strip'd 'already. From *Grafton* he was forced in the 'manner aforesaid to *London*, and Imprisoned; 'for want of Shoes and Stockings you might 'have *put your Fingers into the Wounds of his Feet*. Mr. *Bunning* was a *Learned young Man, and a very good Preacher, of good Life and Deserts in other respects*. I cannot omit to tell the Reader upon this Occasion, that the Widow of the Loyal and very Learned Mr. *Weild*, *Rector of Ashton*, happen'd to be in *Grafton-House* at the same unfortunate Time, and was dragg'd by the Hair of the Head into the *Old park*, where they threaten'd to shoot her Dead, with these opprobrious Words in their Mouths, *You love Parsons, you Whore, you love Parsons*; with which Usage she was so much terrified, that she became Distracted, and continued so for some Time. The Officer indeed, as it must be owned, shewed her some Civilities when she was known unto him.

* *If not he must be turned over to the Appendix.*

I am sensible a very great Man indeed hath lately hinted at something not altogether unlike this; but I hope he had better Authority for it than that of the Learned and Grave Mr. Payne.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

BASIRE, ISAAC; D. D. *Howick*, R. See *Durham*.

I am not certain whether this Rectory be not annexed to the Arch-deaconry of Northumberland, which Dr. Basire then had, but sure it is that he left it.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

BARRINGTON, HUMPH. . *Keyworth*, R.

See *Trinity-College* in *Cambridge*.

BIGLAND, EDWARD, B. D. *Great and Little Leak*, R.

Takes them to be United Livings.

He was likewise Plunder'd of all his Personal Estate to a great Value, and had a Temporal Estate of 100 *l. per Ann.* some Years under *Sequestration*. He was also seized and carried Prisoner towards *Nottingham*; at which Time *being forced to lie in a Waggon in the Fields, he got a Palsie, of which he died.* He was succeeded * by one *Jones* ——— *Moor*, who conformed after the *Restoration*, and kept the *Living*.

* Vit. Aug. 2, 1660, in the 51st Year of his Age. Theor. Ant. of Notting. p. 18.

OXFORDSHIRE.

BECKINGHAM, JOHN, . *Enston* and *Highthorp*, V.

BESSLEY, HENRY, A. M. *Swerford*, R.

He was Born in the City of *Oxford*, was first either Clerk or Portionist of *Merton College*; and thence removed to *St. Alban's-Hall* in that University; where he was afterwards *Terræ Filius*; and at length being appointed Tutor to the young Earl of *Down*, he was for the great Care he took of his Pupil, presented to this Living.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 456. Where also he should be grave.

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Living. He out-liv'd the *Uſurpation*, and was not only Re-poſſeſs'd of his *Rectory*, but alſo as a Reward of his *Sufferings*, actually created D.D. and died in 1675. He was accounted in his *younger Years* a Witty Man, and a Good Poet; and in his *Elder*, a good Preacher, and ſober Divine.

BELCHIERE, ——, . *Barton*, .
He was ſucceeded by one *Bowen*, who uſed him very ill: For he not only Seiz'd the Corn in the Field, which was Mr. *Belchiere's* beyond all queſtion, but refuſed alſo to pay him the *Fifths*. Notwithſtanding which, he hath ſince been Canoniz'd in the *Bartholomew Legend*. Mr. *Belchiere* was alſo driven out of the Pariſh, and not permitted to keep a School for his Subſiſtence.

BROWN, THOMAS, . *Odington*, R.
See *Windſor*.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

SALOP.

BAILY, ANDREW, A. M. *Shifnall*, V.
Sacriſt's Place, And * *Official's Place* } of *Wolverhampton*. {

* Which I take to be diſtinct from the Sacriſt's Place. Quere

By his Adhering ſtedfaſtly to the *Intereſt* of the *Church*, Refuſing the *Covenant*, and Preventing others from *taking it*; he had render'd himſelf ſo obnoxious to the *Prevailing Party*, that they not only Turn'd him out of his Living, but *Sequeſtred* his *Temporal Eſtate* (tho' he had then a Wife and 16 Children) Plunder'd him, and Burnt his Books, to the Value of 300 *l.* and carry'd away at one time in *Plate* and *Goods*, to the Value of 300 *l.* more. They alſo *Turn'd ſome of the Children out of Bed, ſtung the Feathers about the Houſe, and made Bags of the Tickings to carry away what Goods they could put in them*: And a Party of Horſe being ſent from *Stafford* to *Apprehend* Mr. *Baily*, not finding him, they *Threatned to put lighted Matches betwixt the Fingers of one of his Children, who was not Ten Years old*, in order to extort from him a Confeſſion where his Father was. But tho' Providence preſerv'd him at that time, he after fell into their Hands, and was Twice impriſoned; and to compleat their Barbarities, his Numerous, and almoſt ſtarving Family, could not obtain one Penny of the Fifths; tho' poſſibly they were deny'd them on account of his *Temporal Eſtate*; which however I believe afterwards was no *Impediment*; for I find he was forc'd to *Sell it* (or at leaſt *Part of it*) to ſupport *himſelf*.

BAKER, JOHN, . *Cleobery-Mortimer*, V.

BENSON, GEORGE, A. M. *Chetwin* (or *Cheſton*,) R.
See *Chicheſter-Cathedral*.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

BARR, ——, . *Heathfield*, R.

BANGER, ——, . *Yarlington*, R.
He had at that time a Wife and Family. His *Succeſſor* was one *Dovington*, a reputed *Papiſt*; who (as himſelf afterwards confeſs'd to the Gentleman who inform'd me of this) was bred at St. *Omers*, and deſign'd for *Prieſtſick*. Mr. *Banger* ſurvived the *Uſurpation*, and therefore in all Probability, returned to his Living.

BASKET, ROBERT, B. D. *Ditcheat*, R.
He was of an *Ancient Family* in *Dorſetſhire*; and was not only *Sequeſtred* from his Rectory, but from his Temporal Eſtate alſo. He was likewiſe *Plundered*, and his Wife and Family were ſupported by Charity. He liv'd to be Reſtor'd, and became *Prebendary* of *Hereford*. He was a Perſon of an Excellent Life and Great Learning.

BAYLEY, JOHN, . *Barkley*, R.
He was admitted to this *Living* about 1631; and Sequeſtred about the Year 1645. He alſo underwent a long Impriſonment, ſurvived the *Uſurpation*, returned to his *Living*, and Died *Dec.* 13, 1666. His Succeſſor upon the Sequeſtration, was one *Pope*, who made Havock of the *Glebe*, particularly in the Trees; whereas Mr. *Bayley*, though he had built as ſtrong a Parſonage-Houſe as any in the Country, uſed little of the *Glebe-Timber* for it: And near the time of his Death, notwithſtanding he was like to leave but a Slender Proviſion for his Children, declin'd putting in any of their Lives upon a *Tenement* belonging to the Parſonage, with this generous Saying, *'Tis the only thing I have, and that I will leave to the Church.* He was a *Perſon of a very good Life*, and a True Son of the Church.

BLANCHFLOWER, THOMAS, . *Staplegrove*, R.

He was Turned out in 1653.

BURDEN, ——, . * *Brewton*, .
He was alſo *Impriſoned* three Months in the Biſhop's Palace at *Banwell*, for Reading *Common-Prayer*; and with him, *Edward Drew*, his poor Clerk, for Singing *Malignant Pſalms*; as the Reaſon of it was expreſly aſſigned to the Perſons who gave me this Information. Mr. *Burden*, after his Sequeſtration, was maintained by the Charity of ſeveral Gentlemen. He died before the *Reſtoration*, and was a Perſon of *Exceeding great Learning and Piety*.

* I have from reaſon to make it a Quere whether this be a Prieſthold, or Impropriation: If not, Mr. Burden muſt be ſtruck out of this Liſt, and be ranked in the Appendix.

BURTON, ——, . ——, . ſomewhere near *Bath* in this *County*.

BUTLER, AMBRY, . *Morlegh*, V.

BYAM, ——, . *Clotworthy*, R.
He was Brother to Dr. *Henry Byam*, one of the *Suffering Prebendaries* of *Exeter*; and not only Sequeſtred, but Seized by a Party of Soldiers, carried Priſoner to *Wells*, and inhumanly Abuſed upon the Road. The Occaſion of his *Impriſonment* was his having Wrote a Letter to the Governour of *Dunſtar-Caſtle* whilſt it was Beſieg'd by the *Parliament Forces*, exhorting him to hold it

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it out to the utmoſt for his Majeſty. This Letter which had been unhappily *Preſerved*, came at unhappily to the Hands of the *Rebels* after the Taking of that Caſtle; and brought theſe *Sufferings* upon the Writer of it. I have been aſſured that Mr. *Byam* left an Account of his *Troubles* under his own Hand, which is yet Preſerv'd; but I know not where to apply for it.

BYAM, HENRY, D. D. *Eaſt-Luckham*, R.
And
Selworthy, R. . . . . }

See *Exeter-Cathedral.*

SOUTHAMPTON.

BARLOWNS, ——, . *Woolton*, .
He was alſo Impriſoned.

* Quere further of his Sequeſtration, tho' I think, I can be pretty poſitive of it: And if ſo, there muſt have been Two Sufferers in this Living. See Mr. Squire in this County.

* BAXTER, SAMUEL, . *Dibdon*, R.

† See what is ſaid in the Margin of Thomas Bayly in Northamptonſhire.

† BAYLY, ——, . *Colchingham*, .

BEASLY, ——, . *Long-Stoak*, .
He was alſo Impriſoned.

BLONDWORTH, ——, . *Weſtmean*, .

BOUND, ——, . *Milton*, .

BURBY, EDWARD, D.D. *Wanſton*, .
See *Wincheſter-Cathedral.*

STAFFORDSHIRE.

* If he was as I take him to have been, the ſame Perſon with the Dean of Durham, whom ſee.

BALCANQUAL, (* WALTER) D. D. *Tutenal*, R.

BATT, ——, . *Bentley*, . For
Refuſing the *Covenant.*

BAYLY, DANIEL, . St. *Mary's* in *Stafford*, R.

He was Sequeſtred for not taking the *Covenant*, and lived to be *Reſtored.*

* There is one of both theſe Names mentioned in Norfolk; but the Counties being ſo diſtant, that will ſcarce found ſo much as a Surmiſe that they might be the ſame Perſon.

* BLOFIELD, THOMAS, . *Elmerton*, .

He was Turned out in the Beginning of the Rebellion, and Subſiſted afterwards by Charity until the Reſtoration, when he Re-poſſeſſed his Living.

BROWN, ——, . *Ilam*, V. See a Note at the *Arch-deaconry* of *Stafford* in the *Cathedral* of *Lichfield.* However, *quare* further.

SUFFOLK.

BALL, ——. . *Wilbie*, R.

* Or Barter.

* BARTER, THOMAS, B. D. *Troſton*, R.

I have no direct and expreſs Information of his *Sequeſtration*, or that this was his *Living*; but his Widow is rank'd among thoſe Widows of the *Sequeſtred Clergy* who were relieved by the *Corporation for Miniſters Widows.* And in her Petition, her Husband is ſaid to have been *Rector* of this Living, and in general, to have been a *Great Sufferer.* All which laid together, will, I preſume, make every one believe with me, that he was both *Sequeſtred*, and that this was his Living.

BARTON, EDWARD, . *Grundſburgh*, .

Sequeſtred *Aug.* 7, 1644, for *Non-Reſidence*, for having an † Infirm Body, a low Voice, Reading his Sermons, and that *Imperfectly*; and what's worſe, they *leſted but half an Hour*; as alſo for Neglecting his Cure one *Sunday*: And this is the whole of his Accuſations.

* The firſt time I ever heard of this Crime.

BEADLE, JOHN, : *Tremley St. Martin's*, .

See 2 Perſons of theſe Names mention'd by Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 843. See alſo New. Rep. Eccleſ. Vol. I. p. 301, 920. and quere.

Sequeſtred *July* 18, 1644, for obſerving *Wren's Ceremonies*, Refuſing to *Aſſociate*, *Take the Covenant*, or *Proteſtation*; ſaying he would ſooner be torn in Pieces; denying to aſſiſt in the Rebellion, and for Abſence.

BEADLE, THEODORE, . *Aſh-Bocking*, V.

He was Sequeſtred *July* 18, 1644., for inveighing againſt the Rebellion and the Parliament; for ſaying *Strafford* died unjuſtly, and that the Parliament forced the King to it; for Exhorting his People againſt * *Popery*, and not mentioning *Epiſcopacy*; for not encouraging his People (to *Rebellion* indeed, but as they Word it) to *Reſiſt the Rebellion of the Cavaliers againſt the King and Parliament*, ſuch was the *Hypocriſie* of the Times! for Obſerving the *Orders of the Church*, and for being Diſguiſed in Drink.

* 'Tis plain then, that All the Clergy were not Papiſts.

BENSKIN, ——, . *Kettiſhall*, R.

BLEMEL, ——, . *Bury*, .

BLOXHAM, NICHOLAS, . *Waldingfield Magna*, R.

He is another of thoſe ſingled out by *White* for his *Century* (*p.* 23.) as a common Swearer and Drunkard, very negligent of his Cure, ſuſpected of Incontinency, and, which was, no doubt the greateſt of all his Crimes, a Contemner of the *Parliament-Faſts.*

Boc-

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BOCKENHAM, ANTH. . *Thelnotham*, R.

See *Pembroke-Hall* in *Cambridge*.

BOND, ——, . *Debenham*, V.

Sequeſtred about 1644, for obſerving the Orders and Rules of the Church; * Reading part of a *Goſpel* at the *Creſs* in a *Perambulation*; ſaying, that to avoid *Superſtition*, they would run into *Prophaneneſs*; ſhewing his utmoſt Abhorrence of the Rebels; maliciouſly reading the *Litany* to offend weak *Conſciences*; ſaying, the *King* was forced from the *Parliament*; and that the Blood which was ſhed would be heavy; for † not encouraging his People to go into the Service; hindering the *Aſſociation*; and for other Inſtances of *Malignancy*.

* Which is a Cuſtom in ſeveral Pariſhes.

† The Reader will obſerve how often Sins of Omiſſion are produced againſt the Clergy.

BRADSTREET, SYMON, . *Hoſlet*, R.

One of the *Articles* againſt him was, that he had *ſold his Calves* for *Kiſſes*; and if ſo, it muſt be own'd he was the more *Criminal*, becauſe the Naughty Man had not only a *Wife* of his own (how handſome I cannot ſay) but alſo ſeveral *ſmall Children*, who could live but ſorrily, by Love, however their Father might. But as bad as he was, I doubt they did no much mend the matter by *Turning him out*; becauſe they put into his room an *Iriſh Bone-Setter*.

BRETTON, LAURENCE, B. D. *Hitcham*, R.

He was Born at *Hadleigh* about Five Miles diſtant from this Living, and Educated at *Queen's-College* in *Cambridge*. Beſides this Living, which was then computed at 200 *l. per annum*, He had alſo a conſiderable *Temporal Eſtate*; which together with his Great Worth and Learning, had procured him to be put into the Commiſſion for the Peace, and alſo recommended him to the Clergy of this Diocels for one of their *Proctors* in the *Convocation* attending that Parliament, which immediately preceded the *Rebellious one*. There could no other Cauſe be aſſigned for his *Sequeſtration*, beſides the Richnels of his Living, and his great Loyalty and Affection to the Eſtabliſh'd Church; which had render'd him ſo odious to the *Party*, that in the Beginning of the Rebellion, they often beſet his Houſe with Armed Soldiers; but he was ſo belov'd by his Pariſhioners, that having always timely Notice of it, he eſcap'd their *Mercileſs Hands*. At length finding that he could not with any Safety tarry longer at Home, he was forced to Fly. Both his Living and his Temporal Eſtate were ſeiz'd, and put under *Sequeſtration*; the Former of them about *October* 1643, by the Houſe of Commons. However, he had about 7 or 8000 *l.* in Money, which he had happily plac'd in ſuch Hands as would not diſcover it to the *Committees*; and on that he lived very comfortably at the Place of his Nativity, and miniſtring out of it alſo to the Neceſſities of many of the Poor Beggar'd and *Starving Clergy*. Here he continu'd leading a moſt ſtudious and Pious Life, and privately reading the *Prayers of the Church* every Day; as alſo adminiſtring the *Bleſſed Sacrament* on the Three great Feſtivals of the Year, to ſuch *Loyaliſts* as reſorted to him: Nor would he ever ſubmit, either to ask his Living himſelf, or ſo much as ſuffer any of his Friends to do it; tho' ſome were of Opinion, and told him as much, that he might have obtain'd it, if he would have ſued for it; but he utterly diſdain'd to crave any Favour at the Hands of the Rebels: 'Nor, ſaid he, will I put another 'upon doing what with a ſafe Conſcience I can-'not do my ſelf. His Sequeſtration is the more to be lamented, becauſe juſt upon the time of it he was going to purchaſe an Eſtate of 20 *l. per annum* contiguous to the *Glebe*; which he would have annexed to it for ever, only obliging his Succeſſors to pay 10 *l.* a Year out of it to the *Poor* of the *Pariſh*. Nor did he Survive the *Uſurpation* to compleat that *Work of Piety*: for he Dy'd in 1659. He had been ſo *Eminent in the Univerſity* for his *Learning and Preaching*, that he was pitch'd on by them to Preach before K. *James* at *Newmarket*; which he did ſo much to the Good-liking of his Majeſty, that in the Cloſe of his *Sermon* apologizing for the Length of it, that Prince call'd to him and told him, *You need no Excuſe, Nimble Chops, I muſt have you here again*. He was alſo a Perſon of a moſt Sweet, Pleaſant, and Hoſpitable Temper; which together with his *Learning* and *Piety*, had brought him into great Repute with the *Gentry* and *Clergy*, and made him *Extreamly beloved by his Pariſhioners*.

I muſt not omit to let the Reader know, that he had before the Breaking out of the *Rebellion*, furniſhed the Communion-Table of his Church with two *Large Flaggons*, a *Large Cup*, and a very handſome *Baſon* for the *Offerings*, all of *Silver*: Which I mention, as an Inſtance, not only of his *Piety*, but of his *great Modeſty* likewiſe: For he would neither permit his *Name* nor his *Arms*, nor any thing but the Word *Hitcham*, to be engraven upon them; which was happily the Occaſion of ſaving them in the time of the *Rebellion*: For being ſeized by the Plunderers as Mr. *Bretton*'s Houſhold-Plate, it was carried before the *Committee*; who finding no other Inſcription than that mentioned upon it, were ſatisfied that it belonged to the *Pariſh*, and in a *fit of Tenderneſs* not *Common* in thoſe Times, ſent it back again.

In a word, had he *Survived* the *Uſurpation*, it *was thought he would have ſhod the Faireſt of any Man for the Biſhoprick of Norwich*. His immediate *Succeſſor* on the *Sequeſtration*, was one * *Miles Burket*, who was very ſevere upon the *Pariſhioners* in his *Tithes*; (*though he would not pay* Mr. Bretton *one Farthing of* Tithes) never adminiſtred *either* of the *Sacraments* during almoſt 18 *Years* ſtay among them; And notwithſtanding he had in his *Prayers*, the *Sunday* after the *Horrid Murther* of the *Bleſſed Martyr*, *aſked Almighty God if he had not ſmelt a ſweet Savour of Blood*, yet he was preparing himſelf to *Pray* for his *Majeſty* K. *Charles the* 2d. on the approach of his *Reſtoration*; and did not at laſt *quit* the *Living*, until he was Ejected by a Suit at Law. After all which, he is one of the *Saints* in the *Bartholomew Legend*.

* In the Abridgment, p. 564. he is called Will. by a Miſ-reading, as *Bowtrey*, of *Will.* for *Bill.*

BREWSTER, ED W. . *Lowſhall*, R. Or Hamſhall.

He was Diſpoſſeſs'd about *Oct.* 1643, by the *Houſe of Commons*; who alſo ſubſtituted one *Tho. Thomas* in his Living. He was pitch upon by *White* to make up one of his *Century*; where he is charged with Obſerving the Orders of the Church, Neglecting the Parliament-Faſts and Thankſgivings, Speaking againſt the Earl of *Eſſex*, and being a Tipler and Alehouſe-Haunter; of the laſt of which Crimes he is there ſaid to have been Convicted, and Fined at the *Aſſizes*. After his Sequeſtration, he kept a little School at *Heſſet* in this County. P. 14.

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BRIDGES, ——, . *Newton*, R.

BROWN, JOHN, . *Monkton*, V. Sequeſtred *March* 17, 1644, for obſerving the Orders of the Church, not praying for a Bleſſing on the Parliament, the Aſſembly, the Forces, *&c.* for refuſing to Aſſociate and Aſſiſt in the Rebellion, ſaying, *Shall I find Arms againſt my King?* Wiſhing alſo we had Peace one way or t'other; and when aſked which was in the right the King or the Parliament, he gave it againſt the Parliament. I miſtake if he did not loſe alſo 100 *l.* Perſonal Eſtate.

How are thoſe now Sainted, who came with Peace! in their Mouths, tho' it was a Crime unpardonable then, as it ſeems.?

BRUMHALL, JAMES, . *Poulſtead*, R.

He lived to be Reſtored.

BRUNDISSE, ——, . *Swefland*. .

BUCK, JAMES, B. D. *Stradbrook*, V. *White* chooſes this Gentleman alſo to help fill up his Number, and accuſes him of having Preached up the *Pope's Supremacy, Tranſubſtantiation, Auricular Confeſſion, Univerſal Grace*, and that Children dying Baptized are undoubtedly Saved, but Damned if they die Unbaptiz'd; as alſo of having denied the Cup to ſome, to whom he had before delivered the Bread, and of bowing towards the Altar, *&c.* But then the Sting of the whole followeth in the laſt Clauſe, which is his having *Expreſt great Malignity againſt the Parliament*. About the beginning of the Rebellion, when he had been Vicar here upwards of Twenty Years, he was ſeized and carried Priſoner to *Ipſwich* Jayl; in which Durance he was for a time allowed part of the Profits of his Vicaridge; 'but in a while he had 'News brought him, that he was no longer to 'expect any thing from *Stradbrook*; whereupon 'he acquainted the Maſter of the Priſon, that 'he muſt live upon the Allowance of the Country, for he had nothing wherewith to ſubſiſt: 'This the Jailer told him could never be, for 'the utmoſt Allowance was but a Penny *per Diem* 'for Bread, and Water to drink. As this was 'the Condition God's Providence had reduced 'him to, he reſolved to ſubmit to it, and did 'for Two Months together live on Bread and 'Water. The Conſequence of which was very 'remarkable: For whereas before he was Forty 'Years Old he was ſo extreamly afflicted with 'the *Gout*, that the Phyſicians did not believe he 'could live Two Years longer; his Conſtitution 'was by this Change of Diet and Abſtemiouſneſs 'ſo altered, that he never had the Gout after, 'but enjoyed great Degrees of Health, notwithſtanding his being a very hard Student even till 'after Eighty Years of Age. Thus did GOD's 'Providence bring GOOD out of EVIL; 'however I dare ſay I ſhall not be blamed for 'ſetting him down as a Sufferer; eſpecially if it be conſidered, that his Family was alſo thruſt into a *Cott, where his Wife and Children ſuffered great Hardſhips, were reduced to Want, and forced to drink Water with Crabbs ſtamped in it to reliſh it; no one in the mean time daring to relieve them.* After the Reſtoration he became D. D. but returned not to *Stradbrook*, being * preferred in *London*, where he died Preacher at the *Temple* in 1683. So that there are many now alive who muſt have very well remembered him; and to thoſe I appeal, whether he deſerved a Place in *White's Century* of *Scandalous* and *Malignant Prieſts*, as a *Papiſt*; eſpecially conſidering he had ſuch Opportunity and Incouragement to declare himſelf that way in the Two laſt Years of his Life.

P. 41.

One of his Succeſſors was John Stanley, *who was proſecuted to it in* 1654.

This was ſome time before he was actually Sequeſtred, *which was at length done by the* Committee *at* Cambridge *about* 1643, *or* 1644.

* *To the Recdory of St. James Garlick-Hith.*

News. Rep. Eccleſ. Vol. I. p. 367. And to that of St. Peter's Cornhill, ſaith the New Survey of London, p. 466. But no ſuch Man occurs in Mr. Newcourt's Liſt of the Incumbents *in the laſt mentioned Church. The former of theſe Authors commends him for his* great Learning, *and the latter calls him a* Pious and Learned Man. *He gave 40 l. to St. Paul's Cathedral, New Surv. p. 463.*

BURGESS, , . *Eye*, V.

SURREY.

BERNARD, SAMUEL, D. D. *Croydon*, V.

He was turned out in *February* 1643, by the *Committee of Plundered Miniſters, for Errors in Doctrine, Superſtition in Practice, and Malignancy.*

SUSSEX.

BAILY, ——, D. D. *Barcomb*, R. worth * 120 *l.* a Year.

* *Or, as I believe, much more.*

His Succeſſor was one *J. W.* who 'tis ſaid paid his Fifths.

BARBER, ——, . *Ramſey*, .

He was a great Sufferer alſo in other kinds; which is all that I know of him.

BARTON, ——, . *Weſtmeſton cum Chiltinton*, R.

He was ſequeſtred by one William Osbourn.

I find one *Thomas Barton* of *Magdalen-Hall* in *Oxford*, created D. D. in 1663; who in the Chancellors Letters for that Purpoſe, is ſaid to have been *Chaplain* throughout the War to *Prince Rupert*, and to be at that Time A. M. I ſuppoſe he was the ſame Perſon with this Sufferer, who in ſome Informations which I have received, is called Dr. *Barton*.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 813.

BISH, ——, . *Pycomb*, R.

His Crime was the reading of his *Majeſty's Declaration*.

WARWICKSHIRE.

BAKER, THOMAS, A. M. *Baxterly*, R.

He had been admitted to this Living *July* 3, 1641, but the Year of his Sequeſtration I know not. His Wife and Children were turned out of Doors by an Officer of the *Parliament Army*, who drew out his Piſtol, and produced that as his Commiſſion for it, when the poor Woman had the Courage to aſk him by what Authority he did it: Among the other Outrages which he then committed, one was his *Setting a Cradle with a young Child of Mr.* Baker's *in it on the Dunghill*. After this, Mrs. *Baker* with her Family, which was numerous, ſuffered much Hardſhip. Mr. *Baker* himſelf was Entertained and Relieved, partly by the Charity of *Thomas Corbin* of this County, Eſq; and partly by that of Sir *Francis Burdett* of *Derbyſhire*; until at length he got a School at *Saffron-Walden* in *Eſſex*, out of which alſo he was turned. He out-liv'd the Uſurpation, and was at laſt preſented to the *Rectory* of *Grindon*, by Mr. *Chetwind* of that Place. He was a Man

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Man of Learning, and an approved Preacher, and much beloved in his Parish.

BOLD, HENRY, . *Willoughby*, V.
There was one of both these Names of *Christ-Church* in *Oxford*, who was some time *Chaplain* to the Lord *Arlington*; by whose Interest he became *Fellow* of *Eaton-College*, and at length *Chaunter* of the Church of *Exeter*, and died in *France* in the Year 1677: Whether he was the same Person with this Sufferer or not, *Quære.*

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 834. One Francis Hibert was created in Willoughby in 1614.

———, ———, . *Birmingham*, .
He was Restored in 1660.

Abridg. p. 102.

WESTMORLAND.

BUCHANNAN, GEORGE, A. M. *Kirkby-Lonsdale*, V.

He was of an Ancient Family in the West of *Scotland*, and by Marriage related to Bishop *Whitford*, whom he succeeded in the rich Living of *Moffet* in *Anandale*, and with whom he was afterwards Banished that Kingdom for refusing the Covenant. He had at that time a Wife and Six Children, with whom he came into *England*, and applying himself to Arch-bishop *Laud*, that great Patron of Learning and Piety, bestowed upon him a good Living in or near the County of *Essex*; which he exchanged for this *Vicaridge*, as being nearer to his own Country, where his *Scotch Pronunciation* would be less offensive, and better understood. He had not been long there, before the Rebellion broke out in *England*, under which he suffered to a very great Degree; being most grievously persecuted by Two of his Parishioners, who were *Captains* in the *Parliament-Army*, and got him not only Sequestred, but also *several times taken and hurried to* Lancaster-*Jail*; *once out of the Church, another time out of his Bed from his Wife (then big with Child) in a rude and barbarous manner*; *the last of which times he suffered near Three Years Imprisonment.* After which being set at Liberty, he fled into *Yorkshire*, where he was Patronized by Sir —— *Wentworth*, who gave him the little *Vicaridge* of *Rosston*, worth not much more than 20 *l. per Ann.* The inconsiderableness of which Income however proved his Protection; tho' he much encreased it, by *Reading the Service, and Administring the other Offices of the Church of* England *to such Loyalists as resorted to him.* There he continued until the Restoration; at which Time he Re possess'd himself of his own *Vicaridge*, yet kept it but a little while; for being soon after made *Prebendary* of *Carlile*, he took another Living near that City, and Resigned *Kirkby-Lonsdale*. He died about the Year 1665, Universally lamented by the whole City of *Carlile*, great Numbers of whom attended his Corps, and made the most truly mournful Funeral, that had ever been remembred there. I have been told that he was offered a Bishoprick, which he refused. He was a Person of such an Excellent and Regular Life, and such great Integrity, that the worst of his Enemies, in either Kingdom, could not object any one Crime to him but his Loyalty. And he was likewise possess'd with the genuine Fruit of this Integrity, a true Spirit of Christian Boldness. I cannot forbear to add, that after he was turned out of *Moffet*, the great Tythes of that Living (which is the best in all *Scotland*, and then worth, as I have heard, 500 *l. per Ann.* Sterling) were immediately Alienated into the Hands of a certain great Lord, and are not restored to this Day. 'Tis observable that one of the Two Captains, who had been the chief Instruments in his Sufferings, grew very Rich, purchased a Field (and built a very fine House) with the Price of Iniquity, in those Times; but before his Death he became miserably Poor, lay some Time, and I think died in a Prison, and was daily relieved from the Table of one of Mr. *Buchannan's* Sons. A Grandson of this worthy Old Gentleman, from whom I have this Relation, told me, that he saw one of this Captain's Sons begging (I think at *Edinborough*) and he happen'd in particular to ask his Charity, which was not denied him.

WILTSHIRE.

BAYLEY, FRAN. . *Woodborough*, R. worth 140 *l. per Ann.*

I think he lived to be Restored in 1660. One of both these Names, and most probably the same Person, became *Prebendary* of *Lyme* and *Hasstock* in the Church of *Salisbury*, *Aug.* 21, 1663, on the Death of *William Creed*; and voided it himself by Death, if I mistake not, before *May* 14, 1667; being succeeded by *John Nicholas.*

BING, ROBERT, L. L. D. *Alcanings*, R. Then worth 450 *l. per Ann.*

He was violently thrust out of this Living by one *Jeff. Simkins*, whilst he was building a large House there, on which he had expended 1500 *l.* His Temporal Estate also was put under Sequestration, for which I find him Compounding at 59 *l.* He died under the Usurpation.

BISHOP, ALLEN, . *Alston-Keynes*, V.

BLAND, ——, . *Laverstock*, .

*BOWEN, ROBERT, . *Great-Wishford*, R. 200 *l. per Ann.*

* Or Bower.

——, ——, . † *Little-Bedwin*, V.

† See the Note at Aberton in Sussex under the Letter A.

——, ——, . * *Buttermere*, R.

* See the same Note.

BUSHNELL, WALTER, . *Box*, V.
He was a Native of this County, and Educated in *Magdalen-Hall* in *Oxford*. He lived to be Restored, and died in the Year 1667. As for his Numberless Oppressions, I have already at large accounted for them in the first Part out of his own Narrative, Printed in 1660, which was, as I think, the only thing that he Published.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 771.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

BENSON, GEORGE, D. D. *Lindridge*, R.

Sequestred by the *Committee* of *Worcester*. He was succeeded by one G—— See *Hertford-Cathedral*

BOWTON,

BOWTON, ——, . *Wolverley*, V.
Quære whether the ſame before mentioned at *Worceſter-Cathedral.*

BRACE, EDWIN, . *Doverdale*, R.

BURLEY, ——, . *Croſton*, R.

BURROUGHS, ——, . *Hooton-Roberts*, R.

YORKSHIRE.

* *He was the Aſſiſtant-Miniſter here, which I take to be a* Setled *Office, and Equivalent to a* Freehold. *If not, he muſt be* Struck out *here, and placed in the Appendix among the Curates, &c.*

BARNEY, ——, . * *Sheffield*, V.
He was Turned out, and otherwiſe ill uſed.

BEAUMONT, . *South-Kirby*, .
He was inſtrumental in ſurprizing the *Caſtle* of *Pontefract* for his Majeſty; the whole Deſign of which was laid at his Houſe, which was within Five Miles of that *Caſtle*. He alſo correſponded afterwards with Major *Morris* the *Governour*; but being diſcover'd by an intercepted *Letter*, he was *ſeized*, *Impriſoned*, and had *Extream Heavy Irons* laid upon him. And becauſe he would not diſcover thoſe who were concern'd with him, *he was tried by a Council of War, and Executed within the compaſs of two Hours.* And to compleat this *Outragious Barbarity*, one of his Neareſt Relations *was forced to have a hand in the Execution*. He left behind him a Wife and Four ſmall Children, with little or nothing to maintain them.

He had alſo done his Majeſty ſeveral Services in the Army.

Lloyd, Mem. p. 563.

BELL, ——, . *Thurnſcoe*, .

BELTON, ——, . *Maxbrough*, .

——, ——, . ——, V. in *Beverley.*

——, ——, . * ——, V. in *Beverley.*

* *If I do not miſ-apprehend a Letter which I have received from this* County, *there are* Two Churches *in the Town of* Beverly; *the* Vicars *of both which were* Sequeſtred: *But I cannot yet obtain their Names, much leſs the Particulars of their* Sufferings.

BLAKESTAN, ——, . *Northallerton*, .

His Living was uſurp'd by Mr. —— *Man*, who came into the Church as Mr. *Blakeſtan* was reading one of the *Leſſons*, and producing an Inſtrument, by which he claimed the Living under the then *Uſurpation*; firſt turned Mr. *Blakeſtan* out of the Desk, and then getting himſelf up into the Pulpit, made there a very long Prayer, and a longer Sermon; as is atteſted by a Perſon of great Worth and Learning, who was then in the Church; who alſo remembers, that Mr. *Blakeſtan* had been much perſecuted there before he was Turned out, often forc'd to Retire from his Houſe, and Abſcond, and to leave his Wife and Children in Want.

See Tho. Blakeſton *in the* Ch. *of* York, *and* Mr. Blakiſton *at* Jeſus-Coll. *and another at* Peter-Houſe *in* Cambridge, *and quære.*

BRADLEY, THOMAS, D. D. *Caſtleford* †, .
And
Ackford, ...

† Caſtleford, R. *I ſuppoſe.*

See the *Cathedral of York.*

* *Different, I conceive, from that* Sheffield *juſt now mentioned; unleſs there were two* Sufferers *in it.*

BROWN, ——, . * *Sheffield*, .

WALES.

ANGLESEY.

BRECON.

CARDIGAN.

BOUNER, ——, . *Aberyſtwyth*, .

He was not *Formally Sequeſtred*; but the *Pariſhioners* took upon them to detain all his *Tythes* from the Year 1648, to 1660.

CAERMARTHEN.

CAERNARVAN.

DENBEIGH.

FLINT.

BRIDGEMAN, HENRY, A. M. *Bangor*, R. then worth betwixt 2 and 300 *l. per Annum.*

He was ſucceeded here by one *Robert Fegg.* Abridgm. p. 484. See Dr. *Bridgeman* before mentioned, in *Cheſhire.*

GLAMORGAN.

BASSET, THOMAS, . *Lantriſſent*, V. together with the *Churches* of *Lantwit-Vaird*, *Iſtradyvodog*, *Lanwnno*, and *Aberdare*, worth 300*l.* a Year,
And
Lecquith, *Laudaugh*, and *Cogan*, R. . . . . .

All theſe made up one Vicaridge and one Rectory only, that I muſt here inform the Reader once for all, that as he will frequently meet *with ſeveral Places in the* Welch Counties, *of the* Name *of the* ſame Perſon; *ſo I am ſeldom able to* Diſtinguiſh *the Rectories and* Vicaridges *from the* Chapelries *and* Daughter-Churches; *and by Conſequence cannot let him know, whether it was* One *only, or* More *Livings, of which ſuch a Perſon was* Deprived.

BASSET,

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See Mr. Arnold Boxter just above.

BASSET, WILLIAM, . *Newton-Nottage*, R. worth 100 *l. per annum.*

Before 1649. I guess that it was about the Year 1644; and that he died soon after.

BEVANS, WILLIAM, . *Laugher*, R. worth 100 *l. per annum.*

He was by the *Commissioners for Propagation* Turned out for *Delinquency*, and succeeded by one *John Robert*, a *Miller*, an *impudent*, as well as *ignorant Fellow*; who was put into the Parish by *Colonel Jones*. Mr. *Bevans Died* immediately *after*, if not *before* the Restoration.

One Allop, an Enthusiast, afterwards took Possession of this Living; telling the People, That he was sent from the Lord unto them, to pitch his Tent among them: *As he did*, undisturbed, *until the* Restoration.

BUTLER, JOHN, . *Penath* and *Lavernock*, V.

Sequestred for *Insufficiency* and *Delinquency* by the *Commissioners for Propagation.*

BUTLER, ——, . St. *Bride's*, V.

Before 1649. *Quære* if the *same* with Mr. *John Butler* before mentioned.

BUTLER, ARNOLD, . *Newton-Nottage*, R.

He was the *Second Person* Sequestred from, or rather Deprived of, this Living; which was in 1650. For he had been *Presented* to it by the *Undoubted Patron*, on the Death, if I mistake not, of Mr. *William Basset*; but one *Elliot* usurped the Place, and kept Possession of it till the *Restoration.*

MERIONETH.

MONTGOMERY.

BAYLY, WILLIAM, . *Penstrowed*, R.

In 1650.

PEMBROKE.

He was a Pluralist, but whether he left the rest (as is probable enough) I cannot directly say.

BROOKS, RICHARD, . *Nowlton*, R.

Turned out by the *Commissioners for Propagation.*

BROWN, THOMAS, . *Levefton*, . By the same, for the like Crime.

BURGES, EDWARD, . *Pendergest*, R.

Either he was but a *Reading Minister*, or else only a *Reader* here. I guess the *Former*; but if it was the *Latter*, he must be Discounted, and Ranked among the *Curates.*

RADNOR.

BICKNEL, ROBERT, . *Llandegly*, V.

Before 1649.

——, ——, . * *Bletbvach*, . *See the Note at Abergevenny in Caermarthenshire, under the Letter A.*

BROWN, ——, . *Llangunllo*, .

BABBINGTON, ——, . ——, . He was Sequestred some where for his *Loyalty*, and his Family at last reduced to such Miseries, that they were constrained to *beg the Charity* of the *Corporation for Ministers Widows.* There was one of *this Name* of *Christ-Church*, who was Created D. D. (or at least Nominated for that Purpose by his Majesty) at *Oxford* in 1642. Whether he was the *same* with *this Person*, whole *Family* was supported by the *Corporation beforementioned*, I cannot tell. If he was not, 'tis probable (for Reasons which you will see at Mr. *Bowerman*, who will be mentioned by and by) he also was Sequestred, and so ought to have a *distinct Place* in this List.

It is a different person from Mr. Babbington in Nottinghamshire.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 713.

BARDSEY, JAMES, . ——, . He was Created B. D. *Oct.* 17, 1643; and stands on the same Foot with Dr. *Bowerman.*

Ibid. p. 728.

BAYLY, ROBERT, D. D. ——, . His *Temporal Estate* also was put under Sequestration; for which he compounded at 275 *l.*

Quære if he was the same Person with him in Suffex.

My only Authority *for this* Sequestration *is, That I find the Name of this* Reverend Doctor *in the* Catalogue of Lords, *&c. who* compounded for their Estates, *and this with, I presume, to decend* Authority sufficient, *when it shall be considered, how improbable it is, that any one should be permitted to keep his Spirituals, who had his Temporals* put under Sequestration. *Nor could this* Compolition *of the* Clergy *be for their* Preferments, *since they had this* peculiar Hardship *put upon them, as never to be admitted to* Composition for their Spiritualities. *To indeed possible* (and barely so) *that* some *of those* Clergy-men *that* compounded for their Effates, *might not have any* Livings *or* Preferments *at all: but that must needs be a* Case so rarely happening, *that I believe it cannot make* the Exception to the Whole *of those which I shall place in this* List *on those Grounds. However, if any such shall hereafter appear, I will* most gladly discount them. *But then there is another* Difficulty *in this matter: When there is any Place* subjoyned *to the* Name *of the* Compounding Clergy-man *(as there is none for Dr. Bayly's) that I have taken for granted, was the* Name *of his* Living; *which, however, it must be owned, may be the* Name only *of the* Parish *where his* Effate *lay, or where he might be* accidentally Reliient *at the* Time of his Composition: *But I believe this likewise very rarely happens: For to strengthen both this and the* former Conjecture, *I must acquaint the* Reader, *that having when I first set about this* Undertaking, *drawn out a* List *of the* Clergy-men *mentioned in* that Catalogue, *I have since by* other Informations, *discovered from* many Instances, *that this* Conjecture, *as well concerning the* Names of the Livings which they loft, *as concerning the* Sequestration it felf, *was very right. However, I should most gladly be corrected in this* latter Case also, *if any* Mistakes *are crept in. I now only have to observe, that on this* same Authority *all such are* placed in this List, *from whom I shall hereafter make a* Reference *in this* Note.

BLANE, ALAN, A. M. ——, . He was Son to *Thomas Blane*, Rector of *Acton* in *Cumberland*. He was some time *Taberder* of *Queen's-College* in *Oxford*, and had afterwards a *Benefice* conferred on him (in what County I cannot learn) which he loft in the time of the *Rebellion*; after which he retired to *Standisto* in *Glocestershire*, where for some time he served a small Cure. At length retiring to *London*, he died there; but in what Year I do not find. He published a Piece in Defence of the *Observation of Christmas*, and one or two Tracts more.

Or Blarney.

See one of both their Names in the Appendix

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 128.

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BOLTON, ——, . ——, .
He was a very great Sufferer, being Imprisoned, Plunder'd, &c. I find his Widow afterwards supported by the Publick Charity of the *Corporation for Miniſters Widows.*

Q. Whether he was the ſame with Mr. Edward Bolton of Bramfield in Hertfordſhire, or with him at Jeſus-College, Oxon.

BONNIMAN. ——, . ——, .
I find his Widow Relieved by the Corporation ſo often mentioned, among the *other* Widows of *the Sequeſtred Clergy.* If he was the ſame with that Mr *Bonniman* already mention'd in *Eſſex*, it confirms that Sequeſtration; but *Quere* concerning both.

Lond. Mem. f. 115. BOTELER, ——, D. D. ——, .
Somewhere in the *North.*

BOWERMAN, THOMAS, D. D.
——, .

Wood, Ath Vol II. p 716. * which is the only Ground we meet with I found the Conjecture of his Sequeſtration And becauſe I ſhall have occaſion to mention ſeveral hereafter on the ſame Authority, referring them to this Note, I will in this Place for all once Reaſons for it. Wood, (Ath Vol. II p 692.) Prefaces the Creations of the year 1642, in this manner: After the Battle at Edgehill the King retired to Oxon, and ſetting in Chriſt-Church, it was his Pleaſure, that there ſhould be a Creation in all Faculties, of ſuch as had either done him Service in the ſaid Battle, or had retired to him at Oxon for Shelter, to avoid the Barbarities of the Presbyterians, then very frequent throughout the Nation. Before the Creation of the following Year, to only ſaith, ſeveral of his Majeſty's Faithful Subjects, p 717. But before the Incorporations of 1644. he ſaith, divers worthy Perſons who had been formerly of Cambridge, or lately Ejected thence, retiring now to Oxon for ſafety, were Incorporated, &c. p 724. And likewiſe before the Incorporations of 1645. he again ſaith, Several Perſons who were forced to leave the Univerſity of Cambridge for their Loyalty, and others (who had formerly been of that Univerſity) their reſpective Cures and Dignities, retired to Oxon, to avoid the Cruelties and Barbarities of the Presbyterians, and were this Year either Incorporated or Created, p. 728, 730. Before the Creations of this Year he ſaith, they conſiſted partly of Military Officers, and partly of Cantabrigians that had taken Sanctuary at Oxon, p. 732. Of the Creations of 1646, he ſaith, they were made up in part of ſuch as had ſuffered for their Loyalty, p. 736. From all which 'tis plain, that few or none were either Incorporated or Created in any of thoſe Years, but what had ſuffered in ſome kind or other. Among thoſe I have mentioned only with ſuch as appear to have been in Orders, and have put none into this Liſt, but ſuch as were either Bachelours or Doctors in Divinity, and by conſequence had in all probability ſome Preferments, which they were forced to quit at leaſt, if they had not been formally Sequeſtred from them. And accordingly by other Notices, I find many of thoſe then Incorporated and Created, had been driven from their reſpective Dignities and Livings. Indeed ſome of them may not yet have been in this part of the Liſt, which contains the Parochial Clergy; but may poſſibly have been of the Prebendaries, &c. whoſe Names, in ſome of the Cathedrals, I have not been able to obtain: And others of them may perhaps be thoſe, who found ſhift up ſome of the Blanks in the Univerſities, eſpecially Cambridge; or it may be ſome of the Blank Livings in this part of the Liſt: But to be ſure there are very few of this Kind. Or if they were more, I do not know any poſſible means of Diſcovering them. Thoſe I take to be moſt Core I can to compare them with all the other parts of this Liſt, and eſpecially with that of Cambridge; ſo that I believe none of them will create any Duplicates. But after all 'tis poſſible there may be ſome few of thoſe mentioned, who either were not poſſeſſed of any Preferments at that Time, or did not loſe it: And if there are any ſuch, I ſhould moſt thankfully receive the Account of it, and moſt readily ſtrike them out. I muſt here alſo obſerve, that there were ſome Hundreds more Incorporated and Created than Wood has ever expreſs Notice of, his Buſineſs being chiefly with Writers, or Men of more than common and ordinary Figure. And it is probable that ſeveral of thoſe who were Incorporated A. M. only, had been Sequeſtred alſo, but not being able to diſtinguiſh who among them were in Orders, and who not, I have wholly left them out of this Liſt.

BRANDERY, ——, .
——, .
Somewhere, as I gueſs, about *Suffolk*, in or before 1644.

BRAUNTON, ——, . ——, .
Somewhere as I conjecture likewiſe in the ſame County, about the ſame Time.

C

BEDFORDSHIRE.

CROWLEY, THEODORE, . *Maſterſhip* and *Rectory* of the *Hoſpital* of St. *John* in *Bedford.*

John Burton ſucceeded in this *Preferment* in 1655.

——, ——, . *Chalgrave*, V.

BERKSHIRE.

CARLETON, GUY, A. M. *Buckleſbury*, V. worth 100 *l. per Ann.*
And
——, R. ſomewhere in the *North*, worth 300 *l. per Ann.*

Wood, Ath Vol II. p. 691. He was of a good and ancient Family in *Cumberland*, and Educated at *Queen's-College* in *Oxford*; where he became ſucceſſively *Poor Child*, *Taberder*, *Fellow*, and *Rector*. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion he faithfully adhered to his Majeſty's Intereſt, and did him conſiderable Service. He was firſt driven from his rich Living in the *North*; afterwards coming into *Berkſhire*, he was Patronized by Mr. *Gravers* of *Hartley-Court*, who preſented him to the Living of *Buckleſbury*, in the right of his Guard, Sir *Henry Winchcombe*; from whence alſo he was driven by the *Tryers*: After which he was likewiſe ſeized and Imprioned in *Lambeth-Houſe*, whither his Wife ſecretly conveyed him a Cord, by the help of which he let himſelf down through a Window towards the *Thames*; but the Cord not reaching to the Ground, he was forced to drop from it, and in the fall diſlocated one of his Bones; but a Boat being provided for him, he was ſoon carried off, and lay concealed during the Cure; to pay for which his poor Wife was forced to ſell her very Bed. After his Recovery he fled beyond the Seas to his Majeſty; in the mean time one of his Daughters was maintained by Mrs. *Gravers*; and his Wife, with Two other Daughters, were ſupported in *London*, partly by ſome Charities, and partly by their own Labour. Mr. *Carleton* returned with his Majeſty from beyond the Seas, became one of his *Chaplains*, D. D. *Dean* of *Carliſle*, *Prebendary* of *Durham*, and in 1671, was advanced to the Biſhoprick of *Briſtol*; and in 1678, Tranſlated from thence to *Cliceheſter*. He died in the Year 1685. In the 12th Prob.

COUSINS, WILLIAM, . *Shinfield*, V.

He was to be Reſtored. His Widow was after the Reſtoration, Reliev'd by the *Corporation for Miniſters Widows*: In her Petition for that Charity (Signed among others by the learned Dr. *South*) ſhe ſets forth, That her Husband was utterly undone, and her ſelf left in an *extreamly poor, deſolate, and deplorable Condition.*

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BUCKS.

CLUTTERBUCK, THOMAS, *Great-Brickhill*, R.

He had no other Title to this Living, then such as those Times could allow him; being presented to it on the Death of Mr. *Francis Courtest* (the former Incumbent) by the Rightful and undoubted Patron, Mr. *John Duncombe*, in the Year 1653; at which Time he was put into the actual Poſſeſſion of it by his Patron. But Mr. *Matthew Mead*, the late well known Teacher of a Diſſenting Congregation at *Stepney*, having it ſeems entertained ſome Hopes of being himſelf preſented to the Living by Mr. *Duncombe*, was reſolved, when he found himſelf diſappointed of that Title, to get Poſſeſſion ſome other way; and accordingly pretends a *Lapſe*, and obtained the *Great Seal* for it. But upon Mr. *Duncombe's* Petition to the Commiſſioners who were then appointed to keep the Seal, he had liberty given him to ſeek his Remedy at Law: And accordingly his Clerk Mr. *Clutterbuck* obtains a Verdict at *Aylesbury Aſſizes*, and had Poſſeſſion delivered upon the Judgment. After which Mr. *Mead* removes the Cauſe into *Haberdaſhers-Hall*, endeavouring there to defeat Mr. *Duncombe* of his *Right* of *Patronage*, upon the account of *Malignancy*. But the Commiſſion of the Judges there expiring before this Caſe was finally determined, Mr. *Mead* is forced upon another Method, which was that of getting a Preſentation from the Protector. In the mean time Mr. *Duncombe* having in vain ſollicited the Commiſſioners for the *Approbation of Publick Preachers* to approve his Clerk, and inſtead of it thoſe Commiſſioners purpoſely delaying the Matter, that Mr. *Mead* might have Time to begin a new Suit, Mr. *Clutterbuck* being wearied out with theſe *Vexatious and Chargeable Conteſts, was forced to Reſign his whole Right and Title to the Rectory, and returned* Mr. Duncombe *his Preſentation*; and by conſequence in effect, tho' not in Form, was Sequeſtred from the Living.

See Mr. Hackett in this County. See alſo Mag. Gall. in Hertford, and Queene.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

CHANDLER, ———, B. D. *Okington*, V.

He was Diſpoſſeſs'd of this Living by the E. of *M. July* 16, 1644; for his Loyalty and Affection to the Eſtabliſhed Church. See *Queen's-College* in *Cambridge*.

COLLINS, SAMUEL, D. D. *Fenny-Ditton*, R. worth 120 *l. per Ann.*

See *King's-College* in *Cambridge*: And whereas I have there ſaid, *That he was Diſpoſſeſſed of his Preferments, particularly of his Provoſtſhip* in the Year 1645, that muſt be underſtood of the Year 1644: For I find the Original Inſtrument of his Ejectment from the Provoſtſhip and Divinity-Profeſſorſhip (which by the favour of the learned Mr. *Baker* of St. *John's*, I have ſince ſeen under the Earl of *Manchester's* own Hand and Seal) Dated the Ninth Day of *January* 1644. That Inſtrument does not ſpecifie the Crimes for which it ejects him, but only ſays, it is in general, for ſeveral of thoſe Miſdemeanours therein before-mentioned, as juſt Grounds for Ejecting ſuch as ſhould be found guilty of them, and thoſe were ſcandalous Lives, ill-Affection to the Parliament, Diſobedience to its Ordinances, fomenting the War, *&c.*

CROSLAND, ———, . *Botesham*, V.

He was Sequeſtred *March* 26, 1644, by the E. of *M.* for paying Obedience to the Rules and Injunctions of the Church, neglect of Cure, Inſufficiency; and it will not be wonder'd at, that part of his Charge was *Malignancy*, ſince he had, it ſeems, uttered in the Pulpit this moſt ſhameful Falſhood, that the Party *had taken up Arms againſt the King*.

CHESHIRE.

CARR, PATRICK, . *Audlem*, V.

He was a *Man of good Learning and Exemplary Life*: And as I am informed, *was forced to wander about for a Livelyhood till the Reſtoration*; ſo that I preſume he was then Re-poſſeſs'd of his Living.

CORNWALL.

COLLINS, JOHN, A. M. *Illuggan*, R. Valued at 150 *l. per Ann.*

He was alſo Impriſoned: Afterwards he ſupported himſelf by the Practice of Phyſick, until the Reſtoration, when he returned to his Living, and died poſſeſs'd of it in 1685, in the 77th Year of his Age.

COREY, RICHARD, A. M. *Gwynnap*, V.

He had been of *Exeter-College* in *Oxford*, lived to be Reſtored, and died in 1680.

About 1632 he got the Vicaridge of St. Wen, which, with much Difficulty, he made a ſhift to keep until the Reſtoration.

COWLING, PETER, : *Lefkard*, .

In 1646: He Survived, and was Reſtored.

CREYGHTON, ROBERT, D.D. *Deanery of St. Burian's.*

See *Wells*-Cathedral. See alſo Mr. *Adams* at *Totneſs* in *Devon*, and Dr. *Weekes* in this County.

CUMBERLAND.

COX, WILLIAM, : *Embleſton*, V.

He was preſented to this Living by the Society of *Merton College*, and was kept out of it by the Iniquity of the Times, as he was alſo of ſome other Places, for no other Reaſon than his Loyalty. He was once pulled out of his Pulpit in the midſt of his Sermon.

Either in this County or Northamberland. Query.

DERBY-

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DERBYSHIRE.

DEVONSHIRE.

CAREW, JOHN, A. M. *Haberton.* V.

He had at the time of his Sequeſtration a Wife and Nine or Ten Children; for the Support of which he could not get any Fifths from *George Mortimore* the Intruder. He lived to be Reſtor'd, and in 1663, Reſigned his Living, but for what Reaſons, or what became of him afterwards, I cannot ſay.

In 1655, *one* Nath. Mather *ſucceeded in it.*

CHAPLAIN, ——, . *Aſhbury*, R.

He got Poſſeſſion of this *Rectory* towards the End of the Rebellion, but in what manner I have not been able to learn; and therefore leave it as a further *Quære* with the Reader, whether he ought to be admitted into this Liſt. This is certain, that he was ſoon after driven from it again, and that too for his Loyalty. He was ſucceeded by one *Daniel Morton* an *Independent*, who had no other Education than that of a private School.

CHAPMAN, STEPH. A. M. *Eaſt-Budleigh*, V.

He was ſo much Harraſſed, that he was forced to quit the Living. What became of him afterwards I know not.

CHASE, GAMALIEL, B. D. *Yarcombe*, V.

See him in the following County.

CHURCHILL, CHARLES, A. M. *Fennington*, R. worth 140 *l. per Annum.*

He had been of *Exeter-College* in *Oxford*, and became Rector of this Living in 1642; of which he was again *Diſpoſſeſs'd* about the Year 1654, by the *Commiſſioners for Ejecting Scandalous Ignorant, &c. Miniſters*: but they were very hard put to it to find out any Crimes ſufficient for his *Sequeſtration*, as will appear by what followeth. An old Woman of a neighbouring Pariſh, was produced as an Evidence of his having been *diſtempered with Liquor*; and the Reaſon ſhe alledged for it was, becauſe *his Face was red*; whereas the poor Gentleman being troubl'd with a Scorbutick Humour, had never other than a Red Face. And when this Proof was juſtly look't upon as *Trifling* and *Impertinent*, one of the *Commiſſioners*, who had a greater Kindneſs for him than ordinary, demanded notwithſtanding to have it put down; becauſe, he ſaid, *all would help.* What paſs'd more at his Examination, I know not: But being diſmiſs'd, and going out of the Room, ſome of his *Pariſhioners* (who were very loth to part with him, and therefore ſollicitous about the Event) met him, and asked him how Matters went: To which he anſwered, That Major *Saunders drove ſo furiouſly, there was no holding the Plough after him.* By the Uſe of which homely Proverb, having reflected upon the Major's Riſe from the *Plough*, he was ſoon called in again, and New Evidence produc'd of his being *diſtemper'd with Liquor*; the Proof of which now was, that he *laughed heartily*, and (ſaid the Witneſs) *If he was not drunk, I am ſure he was very merry.* But this likewiſe being deem'd too little, even in their own ſence, to convict him; One of the *Commiſſioners* ſtood up, and very gravely gave in his Oath, that Mr. *Churchill ſuffered his Children to play at Cards for Pins.* Whether this was not the moſt *Trifling Evidence* of all, let the *Reader* judge. But, as one of the *Commiſſioners* had before obſerved, *all helping*, it made up a ſort of *Accumulative Scandal*; and accordingly Sentence paſs'd upon him, for a *Scandalous, Ignorant, and Inſufficient Miniſter.* Nor was he afterwards permitted to *Preach any where, Teach School, or live as Chaplain* in this County: Inſomuch that he was forced to retire to *Somerſetſhire*, with his Wife and Four Children; who were compelled either to Beg or Starve.

Moſt of this Relation *comes from a* Son *of Mr.* Churchill's, *now or lately living in this* County.

Tho' I have alſo been informd, that when they found all theſe Accuſations *themſelves* Trifling, *one of the* Commiſſioners *upon Oath gave in the more material Accuſation, of his being, to his unrighteous Judge, a notorious Cavalier.*

In that Condition they ſhifted till the *Reſtoration*, when he was Re-poſſeſs'd of his Living, which he enjoy'd many Years after. His immediate *Succeſſor* was one *Sam. Hieron*, who deliver'd up the Place again to him in 1660; altho' he be recorded in the *Abridgment*, as Ejected from this Living in 1662. Mr. *Churchill* was a *Learned, Pious, and Loyal Perſon, and an admirable Preacher.*

P. 306.

CLIFFORD, MATTH. B. D. *Newton-Ferris*, R.

He had no other than an *Equitable Title* to this Living; being preſented to it by the *Rightful Patron*, but kept out of it by the Iniquity of the Times. On the *Reſtoration* he got Poſſeſſion of it; and to make himſelf the more ſecure, I find he took out the *Seals* for it *per Lapſum*. He was deſcended from a Family which was Originally of the County of *Cumberland*, had been one of the *Senior Fellows* of *Exeter-College* in *Oxford*, enjoy'd this Living 25 Years after the *Reſtoration*, and was a *Pious* and *Learned Man.*

See Edward Elliot *in this County: for I take Mr.* Clifford *to be a Second Sufferer in this Living.*

COLLINS, THOMAS, A. M. *Samford-Peverel*, R. And *Culliton*, V. . . . . }

See Exeter-Cathedral.

COOPER, JOHN, . *Lameraton*, V.

He had been admitted to it about the Year 1629, and was Sequeſtred about 1642: He was alſo Impriſon'd for ſome time in *Plymouth*. When he was ſet at liberty, not knowing whither to betake himſelf, Providence directed him back again to *Lameraton*; where notwithſtanding he might have Starv'd, as I have been inform'd, for any thing his *other Pariſhioners* would do for him, had not the Generous and Worthy Mr. *Tremain* (tho' himſelf at that very time a *great Sufferer* for his *Loyalty*) Supported and Maintained him. I have been told, that he Died before the Year 1649; but I judge it a Miſtake, and think he lived to be *Reſtored*, but died in a little time after: For, to omit other Reaſons, I find *Edmond Candy* admitted to the *Vicaridge* in 1660, *per mort. Nat. J. Cooper ult. Incumb.* tho' his Succeſſor on the Sequeſtration had been one *Ham*, who afterwards *Conformed*, and would undoubtedly have kept the Living, had Mr. *Cooper* died before the *Reſtoration.*

COLTON,

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COTTON, EDWARD, A. M. *Shodbrook*, R. worth 200 *l. per Annum*, And *Bridisfow*, R. . . . . }

See *Exeter-Cathedral.*

COTTON, WILL. A. M. *Silverton*, R. worth near 500 *l. per An.* And *Whimple*, R. worth near 300 *l. per Annum*. . . . . }

See *Exeter-Cathedral.*

Or Sitcomb. CRABBE, ——, . *Sydcomb*, R.
He was not *Formally Sequestred*, but in Effect only; being so much Harrass'd and Disturbed, that he made little or nothing of this Living.

DORSETSHIRE.

CHASE, GAMALIEL, B. D. *Wambrook*, R. . . . . And *Tarcombe*, V. in *Devon*. . . }

He had been Fellow of *Corpus Christi College* in *Oxford*, where he was *Tutor* to the most Learned and Incomparable Dr. *Pocock*. He was Dispossess'd of both these Livings for no other Crime than *Malignancy*; nor could the Malice even of *those Times*, pretend any other against him. His House was also *thoroughly Plundered*, partly by the Garrison of *Lime*, partly by his own Neighbours. All his Goods within and without doors were carry'd away; his Mows of Corn, his Cattle, and, what went neareſt to him, his Books (even to his very Notes and Manuscripts) which he valu'd at 500 *l.* were all taken from him. He had at that time a Wife and Seven Children; which indeed I cannot say were immediately *Turned out of Doors*; for they were thrust into the *Brewhouse*, where they liv'd for some time. During which, as I conceive, it was that they had a *Barbarity* exercised towards them which before that time was, I believe, unheard of: For Mrs. *Chase* having *taken some Hay, which her Husband had made on the Glebe, for Fodder for one Horse and one Cow* (which were it seems, as yet left them) *she was accused for Felony at the Sessions at the Castle of* Exeter; but by the *Interest* of some *Friends* got clear of that *Trouble*. After which they wander'd where they could get Sustenance; enduring, as one of his Grandchildren hath affirmed me, *even the Extremity of Hardship, having often times no House to Shelter them, nor ordinary Necessaries for the Supply of Nature*; insomuch that (as I have further heard) they sometimes thro' meer Hunger, were forc'd to Eat *Cabbage-Stumps*; and had at last their *Chief Sustenance* from Charity. His *Temporal Estate* also, worth 100 *l. per Annum*, was put under Sequestration; but he was at length admitted to a Composition for it at 112 *l.* He was likewise several times Seiz'd and Imprison'd. Once he had hid himself in a Heap of *Wool*, where the Soldiers soon discover'd him, by thrusting in their Swords; one of which wounded him in the Thigh. At another time, he met a Party of them who had Plunder'd from him two very good Horses; and entreating them to let him have *one of them* again; instead of it, they *laid hands on him*, mounted him upon one of his own Horses, behind the Fellow who rode it, and carry'd him *Prisoner* to *Lyme*; from whence he was hurry'd to *Exeter*, and from thence to the *Marshalsea* near *London*. After his *Sequestration*, he was not allow'd to read *Common-Prayer*, or to Expound a Chapter, *even in his own Family*, tho' *none but his Wife and Daughter were present*. And a neighbouring *Justice of Peace* requir'd him to pay 3 *l.* for *Three Sundays Absence* from Church. In a Word, his Family at this Day do in great measure feel the *many Cruelties, Hardships, Damages, and Losses* which he sustain'd, and which would take up many Pages to *Enumerate*. Nor was it one of the *least* of them, that tho' he spent much Money, yet could he never Recover his *Fifths*. He liv'd to *Re-possess* his Livings at the *Restoration*, and Enjoy'd them almoſt 20 Years after, as not dying till about the Year 1680. He was a Man of *great Piety*, and of *deep* and *sound Learning*; insomuch that he was *justly entituled* to the Character of a *Great Man*. He was succeeded at *Wambrook* on the *Sequestration*, by one *Randal*, an idle sottish Fellow, who liv'd to Deliver it up to him again in 1660. As for the *Vicaridge* of *Tarcombe*, after it had lain Void some time, one *Bare* came to it, who 'tis said, had scarce *Learning* enough to Read in the *Pulpit*, a *Penny Sermon* which he had carry'd up thither. He was also an idle sottish Fellow. Another of his *Successors* was one *Mosi*, who Or Morse. continued here about seven Years, and died. There goes a Tradition of him, that he had been an *Apprentice* with an *Apothecary* in *Taunton*; but running away from his Master into *Ireland*, he became *Illuminated*, and returned a *Preacher*, but a very *sorry* and *impertinent* one. He usually in his Pulpit told the People all the News that was going; which, however, is not so much to be wonder'd at, since a great many of them commonly told it to *God Almighty himself*. A Third who came to *Tarcombe*, was one *Galpin*, an *Independent*, who was the Person that gave up this Living to Mr. *Chase* on the *Restoration*. There was also one *Sharpe* here upon this Living, during some part of the Usurpation; but how to rank him *in order of Time*, I know not.

CLARK, EDMOND, A. M. *Buchorn-Weston*, R.

I have no other ground for this *Sequestration*, than that I find him Imprison'd (and therefore I believe Sequestred) in *London*. *Quere.*

CLARK, ROGER, A. M. *Asmore*, R. Or Ashmore
See *Salisbury-Cathedral.*

CLARK, THOMAS, . *Hoſtlebury-Brian*, R.

He was admitted to this Living about the Year 1618, and Dispossess'd for no other Crime than his *Loyalty*: For he was a Person of such an unblemish'd Reputation, that no serious Matter of Scandal could be fixed on him, even in those worſt of Times. He was also no less than *Thrice Plundered*, and had a *Temporal Estate* of betwixt 3 and 400 *l. per Annum*, which was likewise put under Sequestration; and this afterwards was possibly pleaded as a Bar against his Right to the Fifths, which I find he could never *Recover*. By these means he was reduced to such Necessities, that he could scarce get Bread for his Family. But his greateſt Loss of all, was, that of a *Hopeful Son*, who was in Orders, and a Person of great Courage and Loyalty; and who was shot to Death upon the Road, in the Year 1644. Between Hoſtlebury and Weymouth.

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Mr. *Clark* dy'd during ſome part of the *Uſurpation*; which gave occaſion to Mr. *James Rawſon* the *Intruder*, to lay claim to the Living on the King's Return: But his Majeſty's *Commiſſioners* would not by any means allow him to keep it; becauſe he had ſaid in a Sermon, that the *Queen Mother was a Whore, and all her Children Baſtards*; and had publickly pray'd that God would *Root out the Royal Family Root and Branch*. Both which appear from the *Original Inſtrument* of the Commiſſioners, which diſpoſſeſs'd him, and which is remaining to this Day.

CROUCH, JAMES, . . *Himon-Martel*, R. worth 100 *l. per Ann.*

His Wife and Three Children were reduc'd to *Great Extremity*; inſomuch that they were forc'd to ſell all their Goods, and afterwards the Mother work'd hard to Subſiſt her ſelf and her Children till they were grown up, and able to aſſiſt in getting their own Maintenance. Mr. *Crouch* was alſo Twice in Priſon; once in the County-Jayl, and once at *Weymouth*; from which latter Place he made his Eſcape, and Fled to the King's Army. He liv'd to ſee the *Happy Year* 1660, being Supported by the Charity of the Generous Mr. *Freake* of *North-Wiltſhire*, and was with ſome Trouble Reſtor'd to his Living the Year following. So that as he was thought to be the *Firſt Sufferer*, he was alſo the *Laſt* reſtor'd in this County.

DURHAM.

CARR, THOMAS, D. D. *Aickliffe*, V. He had alſo the Rectory of *Hugget* in *Yorkſhire*. Whether he loſt that likewiſe, *quære*. See *Durham-Cathedral*.

CHAPMAN, ROBERT, A. M. *Boldon*, R. worth 150*l. per Ann.*

CLARK, GABRIEL, D.D. *Erſington*, R. And *Gretham-Hoſpital*. . . . . } .

See *Durham-Cathedral*.

COOPER, MATTHEW, A. M. *Dalton*, V.

See the *Cathedral* of *Durham*, and *quære*.

COSIN, JOHN, D. D. *Bramepeth*, R. worth 300*l. per Ann.*

See *Peterborough-Cathedral*.

ESSEX.

CHERRY, EDWARD, . *Much-Holland*, R.

He is the Sixth Perſon mention'd in *White's Century*, where he is Rank'd among the *Scandalous and Malignant Prieſts*, for Obſerving and Vindicating the Rubricks and Canons of the Church, and Defending, as I apprehend, the *Book of Sports*; as likewiſe for Aſſerting in his Sermons, that *Baptiſm waſheth away Original Sin*; and that *all Men may be ſaved if they will*. Nor was it poſſible that ſuch a Perſon as this could be other than a *common Drunkard*: But the whole is interpreted by what followeth; for he had Libell'd the Earls of *Eſſex*, *Warwick* and *Holland*, and affirm'd that *he never knew any good the Parliament did, unleſs it was to Rob the Country, and pick their Purſes*. He had alſo beaken himſelf to his Majeſty's Army, which they call'd *Deſerting of his Cure*. But however Scandalous Mr. *White* thought him, two ancient Gentlemen who Perſonally knew him, aſſured me, they never heard any *Charge of Immorality* againſt him! Which ſeems abundantly confirm'd by what one of them further added, that he was pitcht upon to *Preach before the Biſhop* at the *Firſt Viſitation* after the Reſtoration: At which time, as he made a *Learned Diſcourſe* on the Occaſion, ſo the Biſhop paid him great Reſpect, as did many of the Country Gentlemen then preſent. And the whole of *White's* Charge againſt him ſeems ſufficiently accounted for, by the Character which they added of him; That he was a *brisk bold Man, not afraid to aſſert his Profeſſion and Loyalty, nor aſhamed of his ſuffering for it*. He was put under Sequeſtration about the Year 1643, by the *Houſe of Commons*, who at the ſame time ſubſtituted one *Anth. Lapthorne* in his room. During the Remainder of the *Rebellion* and *Uſurpation*, Mr. *Cherry* was ſupported by Charity; and when he return'd to his Living in 1660, found his Parſonage-Barn burnt down, and the other Buildings quite run to Decay: So that he could not for ſome Years at leaſt reap the Benefit of his Living after he was Reſtor'd to it. That Succeſſor of his, through whoſe Careleſneſs the Barns were burnt down, was one *Dowell*, who was confidently reported to have been a *Weaver*; as is well remember'd by this remarkable Story: When they were Reforming the Church, and among other things for that purpoſe, pulling down the Font, one of the Fellows that were preſent, had Boldneſs enough to tell Mr. *Dowell*, that it would make a Rare thing for him to wind Quills in.

CHERRY, ——, . *Oſeth*, . He is a different Perſon, as far as I can learn, from that Mr. *Cherry* before mention'd.

CHILDERY, JOHN, D. D. *Sheinfield*, R.

The Houſe put in one *Henry Goodyear* to ſucceed him here. See the Liſt of *London*.

CLAY, TIMOTHY, . ——, . About 1644, for a Scandalous Life.

CLUTTERBUCK, ——, . *Woodham-Ferris*, R.

He out-liv'd the *Uſurpation*; and was not only Reſtor'd, but got alſo the Rectory of *Danbury* in this County.

COLLINS SAMUEL, D. D. *Braintree*, R.

He had been admitted to this Living *Feb.* 15, 1610. See *King's-College* in *Cambridge*.

CORNELIUS, JOHN, B. D. *Peldon*, R. And *Clavering*, V. . . . . } *Are one of both theſe Names in the Church of Lichfield, and quære*

He was alſo Plundered of all his Goods within doors

doors and without, to the Value of Four hundred Pounds. It could not indeed be expected that they ſhould ſpare his *Library*, but they might very well have let alone (as they did not) *his Wife's Cobbled-linnen*, ſeeing *ſhe was great with Child, and in danger, by the Fright ſhe took at their coming, to have Occaſion to make uſe them before her due Time.* Upon this, Mr. *Cornelius* ſends his Servant to the *Mayor* of *Colcheſter*, making Complaint; and accuſing the *Plunderers by Name*; The Mayor *knew that ſomebody deſerved Commitment, but had the ill Luck to be miſtaken in the Perſon; for inſtead of the Plunderers, he Commits* Mr. *Cornelius's Man to the* Jayl, *where he is Lodg'd for a Malignant, until his Maſter (plundered of his Man too, came* and Bailed him. After which Mr. *Cornelius* applies himſelf to *another Juſtice*, gets the *Plunderers* Apprehended, but could not prevent their being admitted to *Bail*, notwithſtanding they were taken up for *Felony*. When the *Seſſions* came, the *Grand-Jury* not only *found the Bill*, but the Fellows themſelves in open Court *confeſſed the Fault*; Notwithſtanding which the *Petty-Jury found the Indictment againſt the King*: At which the *Court* enraged, turned them back again; but they ſoon returned with the ſame *Offenders*, and brought it in *Ignoramus*; and in defence of ſuch ſhameleſs *Perjury*, told the Court, *they did not think Plundering (a New name for an old Treaſon) to be Felony by Law*; but being ſoon beaten out of that, and Ten of them *Convinced*, the *other Two* Honeſtly owned their *Reaſons* for the *Verdict*, to this effect; *that they were Malignants Gobbs, and that the Parliament had given power to Plunder ſuch*: But when they were deſired to produce that *Order*, they came at laſt to this Reſult, *that the Men Arraigned at the Bar were honeſt Men, that they had an Intent to do them Favour, and they would do it.* Upon which the *Bench* bind over the *Jurors*, and order Mr. *Cornelius* to *Indict* the *Criminals* at the next *Seſſions* on another foot, which was again done, and the *Bill found* again by the *Grand Jury*; but it came to nothing; for the *Sheriff* could get none upon the *Petty Jury* but *Separatiſts, who attended there that day to be of the Jury, and profeſſed openly, that they ſtayed there to ſave the Priſoners. Happy Men theſe! that may commit Murthers, Robberies, and Theft: and yet ſcan no Condemnation, either at the Tribunal of God or Man*; for it was a *common Doctrine* at that time, *that God ſees no ſin in his Children*. Mr. *Cornelius* ſurvived the *Reſtoration*, and was *re-inſtated* in *both* his Livings; but in * in 1667 quitted the *former* of them, and *died* poſſeſs'd of the *Latter* in 1674. His *Succeſſor* at *Peldon*, on the *Sequeſtration*, was one *Ongue*, the *Lady Eden's Coachman*.

Mem. Reſt. p. 28.

* Perhaps in 1662: For March 12, that Year (being then D.D.) he was Preferred to the Rectory of Meldon in Hertfordſhire. Nonc. Rep. Eccleſ. Vol. I. p. 848. Chauncy Antiq. p. 519

CRAKENTHORP, GEO. . *Bradwell*, next *Coggeſhall*, R.

He was Charged with being a *Common Tippler*, and *often Drunk*.

CROSS, JOHN, . ——, . About the ſame time, for Scandal in Life and Doctrine.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

COKE, JOHN, . *Whitborne*, R. } And *Roſs*, R. worth 250 *l. per Ann.* . . . }

The Charge againſt him was a *Scandalous Life*, and being an *Incendiary* againſt the *Parliament*. He was Diſpoſſeſſed of the former Living by the *Committee* of *Hereford*, *September* 24, 1646; and ſucceeded in the latter by the famous Mr. *Tombs*. See *Hereford*-Cathedral.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

CLERK, JOHN, . * *North-Mimes*, V. He was alſo for his Loyalty Baniſhed into one of the *Caribbee*-Iſlands. Some of his Family came at laſt to be Relieved; by the Charity of the Corporation juſt now mentioned.

* This I truly take to be the Living which he Left

CRAVEN, ISAAC; B. D. *Ware*, V. He was a very great Sufferer, and ſeveral Times Impriſoned. His Family were reduced ſo low, that his Widow at length received the Charity of the *Corporation for Miniſters Widows*. He was a Perſon of *great Piety, Learning and Loyalty*, as I have ſeen Atteſted under the Hands of ſome of our greateſt Divines, who perſonally knew him.

He had been admitted to this Vic. in 1614. Nonc. Rep. Eccleſ. Vol. I. p. 904.

HUNTINGTONSHIRE.

——, ——, . *Catworth Magna*, R.

He died under the Uſurpation. The Intruder was one *Anderſon*; who kept the Living after the *Reſtoration*, and died Poſſeſs'd of it about the Year 1703. 'Tis very obſervable, that tho' he had the Portions of Four Wives, and an Eſtate of 20 *l. per Ann.* yet he always lived ſo miſerably Poor, that his Goods were ſeveral Times ſeized for Debt, and among them his Books; which were ſo very ordinary, that they were ſold for waſte Paper. Nor was his Poverty owing to the largneſs of his Family; for I cannot learn that he had more than Three Children; one of which he bound Apprentice to a *Tanner*; nor could he afford him Money enough to ſet up that Trade, ſo that at length he went into the Guards. His other Two Children lived moſtly on Alms.

KENT.

CASAUBON, MERIC. D. D. *Ickham*, R.

See *Canterbury*-Cathedral.

* CHASE, ——, . *Stone*, R. For *Delinquency*. See *Middleſex*, and *Quare*. One *William Pierce* had *Stone* in 1654; and in 1657, unleſs I miſtake, one *John Price* came to it.

* Or Chaſſe.

CONWAY,

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CONWAY, THOMAS, . ——, .
Some of his Family afterwards begg'd the Charity of the *Corporation for Miniſters Widows*, and were Relieved among the Sequeſtred Families. In the Petition for that purpoſe, he is ſaid to have been late of *Wickling* in *Kent*; whether he got that Living after the Death of Mr *Culpepper* (who died under the Uſurpation) and ſo made a ſecond Sufferer in it, or whether it was any other Living which he loſt, I know not. This is ſure, that he was utterly undone. And theſe are all the Grounds that I have, as well for Ranking him in this County, as in this Liſt.

Whom ſee before.

COPELY, JOHN, . *Pluckney*, R.
Sequeſtred by the Houſe, about *September* 1643; at which Time they order'd *Sam. Immat* to ſucceed him.

COUCH, JOHN, . *Horſmanden*, R.
Good old Dr. *Aubery* had been Sequeſtred and forced from this Living about the beginning of the Troubles; at which Time one *Elleſton* ſucceeded in it; but the Doctor dying about Five or Six Years after, the Patroneſs preſented this Mr. *Couch*, who made a ſhift ſome way or other to get Poſſeſſion of it, and kept it till about the Year * 1653; at which time he was alſo Sequeſtred from it, and ſo makes a Second Sufferer here. What his other Accuſations were I know not; but I have ſeen one of the Informations againſt him, which conſiſts wholly of his having ſhown his Diſlike of Preaching in the Afternoon; but it was made by one, who could not ſo much as write his Name. Mr. *Couch* had at the time of his Sequeſtration, a Wife and Six or Seven Children, but he had the Allowance of 20 *l. per Ann.* (which I preſume was his Fifths) badly enough paid, for their Maintenance. He outlived the Uſurpation, and demanded his Living again of the Intruder, one *Edward Rawſon*, a *New-England*-Man, and a violent *Preſbyterian*: This *Rawſon*, as he had immediately ſucceeded Mr. *Couch*, ſo he was reſolved to have continued in the Living if he could, and therefore gave him a great deal of Trouble to Diſpoſſeſs him. After which the Malice of the Party ran ſo high, that they got one *Oſburn* to indict Mr. *Couch* of *Symony*; of which he acquitted himſelf ſo well, that he recover'd conſiderable Damages of his Proſecutor, moſt of which however he generouſly remitted to him; having the Charity not only to forgive him, but alſo to be fully reconciled to him; at which the Party were not a little grieved. I have now before me one of the moſt bitter and invoterate Letters, that ever I read in my Life, from a broken Shop-Keeper, then a *Diſſenting Preacher in London*) wrote to one of *Horſmanden*-Pariſh, with a deſign to render him Implacable againſt Mr. *Couch* his Miniſter, and the whole Church of *England*. The Letter is filled with the *vileſt Reproaches* and *Railing* that can be imagined, and deeply laments the making up of that Buſineſs. Mr. *Couch* was a very *Sober, Learned and Judicious Man*; and during his Sequeſtration wrote a little Treatiſe againſt the *Anabapriſts*, which it ſeems to this Day abound in that Country.

Whom ſee before.

* I find Rawſon Preſented to it in 1655

CREYGHTON, JOHN, D. D. *or* Crichton. *Greenwich*, V.

He was Brother to Dr. *Creyghton* of *Wells*, afterwards Biſhop there; and very well beloved by the Gentry of this County: For which Reaſon he was choſen to be the firſt Sequeſtred in it. After which he fled in Diſguiſe to his Brother at *Wells*, who got him the little Place of *Clupton* on *Mendip-hills*; where ſome Soldiers with drawn Swords came to demand the *Malignant Miniſter*, *but no Pariſhioners would diſcover him. An honeſt Smith hard by, had his Cheeks all cut down and miſerably Hack'd, for ſaying, that if he did know where the loweſt Doctor was, he would not diſcover him.*

One John Creighton is reckoned among thoſe who turned Roman Catholicks, in the Time of the Rebellion. *See the* Legend. Lign. *and* Quatre.

CRISPE, HENRY, . *Newchurch*, R.

For his Loyalty: He was likewiſe Plunder'd of all his Goods, and threaten'd to be Hang'd. He left his Wife in ſo mean a Condition, that ſhe was forced to ſupport her ſelf by hard Labour, and came at laſt to beg Relief of the *Corporation for Miniſters Widows*.

LANCASHIRE.

CLARE, ——, D. D. *Walton*, R. worth, according to common Eſtimation, 400 *l. per Annum*.

He was *Sequeſtred* in 1644, was at that time (or had been) Chaplain to his Majeſty, and was a very Learned and Worthy Perſon. He died, as I preſume, before the *Reſtoration*.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

CAVE, JOHN, . *Pickwell*, R. He was the Father of the moſt Learn'd and Incomparable Dr. *Cave* of *Windſor*, and Third Son of *John Cave*, Eſq; He was Born in this Pariſh, and Educated at *Lincoln-College* in *Oxford*; where he was Chamber-fellow with the famous Dr. *Sanderſon* for eight Years. After he was ſetled here in his *Native Pariſh*, he attended his *Miniſterial Cure* with great Diligence, and liv'd in great Eſteem and Reſpect with all his Neighbours, till the Breaking out of the *Great Rebellion* in the Year 1642. The firſt Attack that was made upon him, was when the *Parliament* ſent a *Regiment* to be Quarter'd about that Place, where Six Troopers with their Horſes were Quarter'd upon him; who continu'd off and on for a Year or two. They firſt attempted him by way of *Diſpute*, concerning the Liturgy and Conſtitution of the *Church of England*, which paſs'd in Writing, by way of *Objection* and *Anſwer*: But finding they were like to do little Good that way, they betook themſelves to *rougher Methods*. They ravag'd his *Houſe*, and Abus'd his Children and Servants, demanded *Unreaſonable Proviſions* to be made for them; and would ſometimes take up a good Diſh of Meat from the Table, and *Throw it upon the Ground*, becauſe not *Cook'd*, or *Dreſs'd* up to their *Humour* and *Palate*; they *debauched* ſome of the *Servants*; and when Complaint was made of it to ſome of the Neighbouring Juſtices, and to ſome of their Superiour Officers, no *Remedy* could be had. Not content with this, when

Was not this Dragooning in the moſt literal ſenſe?

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'when *three* or *four* of their *Horſes* were ſtolen 'one Night out of the Stable, they Accus'd him 'of the *Theft*, carry'd him to their *Head-Quarters*, 'and *Tried him at a Council of War for his Life*; 'and were *ready to paſs Sentence upon him*, when 'Colonel *Ireton* coming ſuddenly in, and Exa'mining into the matter, ſuſpected there was 'ſome *Villany* in it; as indeed it afterwards ap'pear'd, that they were ſtolen, by ſome of their 'own Party. Whereupon he put a Stop to their '*Proceedings*, and diſmiſs'd him. When this 'would not do, they fell a tampering with the 'Pariſhioners, to try if they could *Prefer* and 'bring Articles againſt him; but at preſent they 'could find *none* for *their Purpoſe*; and becauſe 'he ſtill perſiſted in a firm Loyalty to the King, 'and unſhaken Zeal for the Church of *England*, 'praying for the Biſhops after they had been *Vo'ted down* by the Parliament, they one time came 'into the Church, and *diſcharged a Piſtol at him 'then in the Pulpit*: And at *another time plucked 'him out of the Pulpit*, and *pulled his Gown over 'his Ears*. After ſeveral Attempts to get Falſe Witneſſes, they at laſt corrupted *Three* or *Four*, 'a *Taylor*, a *Miller*, a *Weaver*, and one more: 'Whereupon Articles were drawn up, ſubſcrib'd, 'and ſworn to before the *Committee* of *Leiceſter*; 'tho' ſome of them afterwards upon their Death-Beds ſent for him, and profeſs'd they could not die, 'till they had Declar'd, that they had been Sub'orn'd to Teſtify and Swear againſt him. Some 'Years Matters hung in this Way; he being 'banded from *Committee* to *Committee*, tho' the 'Clearneſs of his Caſe was ſuch, that they could 'bring it to no Concluſion. By this time one of 'the *Committee* of *Leiceſter* had combin'd with 'one *Wells* an *Independent* Preacher, who having 'a Son brought up a *Silk-Weaver* in *New-Eng'land*, ſent for him over to be marry'd to the '*Committee-Man's* Daughter, and the Rectory of '*Pickwell* was pitch upon for the *Portion* for his 'Daughter. And now Matters were puſh'd on 'with more Vigour: But finding that little good 'would be done at *Country-Committees*, the Cauſe 'was remov'd to *London*, and brought before the '*Committee of the Houſe of Commons*; where Mr. '*Cave* was adviſ'd to retain *Bradſhaw* for his '*Counſel*; who at firſt told him that his Caſe was '*Clear* and *Good*: But being tamper'd with the 'Night before the *Trial*, by the *Oppoſite Party*, 'he told him the next Morning, he much fear'd 'how his Caſe would go; and Two of his *near 'Kinſmen*, both *Members* of the *Houſe*, Sir *Wil'liam Armyn*, and Sir *Arthur Haſlerigg* (the *only* 'Two he was related to of *that Party*) firmly 'promis'd him to be at the *Committee*, and to 'ſupport his Cauſe; but both of them thought fit 'to be *Abſent*. Accordingly the Cauſe went a'gainſt him; and an Order was directed to the '*Committee* in the Country to *Diſpoſſeſs* him; 'who ſent a File of *Muſqueteers*, and *Turned Fa'ther, Mother, and Six Children out of Doors at 'once, not ſuffering the Neighbours to take them in, 'nor to have one Bit of Bread, nor Draught of 'Drink out of their own Houſe*. And now, hav'ing made clean Work of it, a Parcel of *Itine'rant Preachers* were ſent to *Pickwell*, to mock 'God with a *Day of Thankſgiving*, that the Peo'ple were deliver'd from ſuch an Ignorant, Un'learn'd, and Unſkilful Teacher. He and his 'Family notwithſtanding were entertained by the '*Neighbours* for the preſent, though they were 'not ſuffer'd long to continue there, nor He to '*Teach School* there or *elſewhere*. Whereupon he 'took up his Dwelling near *Stamford*; where 'not being ſuffer'd to abide long, he remov'd up 'to *London*; when being broken with *Age* and '*Sufferings*, and worn out with long and tedious '*Winter Journeys*, from *Committee* to *Committee*, 'he departed this Life about the Beginning of '*Novemb.* 1657. I ſhall only add, that I am o'blig'd to his moſt Excellent Son Dr. *William Cave*, for this Account; and beg leave here to pay him my moſt humble Thanks for the great Favour of it.

CHAMBERLAIN, FRANCIS, . *Rotherby*, R.

CLEAVELAND, THOMAS, A. M. *Stoke*, R. And *Hinckley*, V. . . . . .

He was a very great *Sufferer*, was Father to the Famous *John Cleaveland* the Poet, and had at the time of his *Sequeſtration* Nine Children (ſeveral of which, beſides the Poet, were *Sufferers* alſo;) but how many of them were then provided for, I know not. He was *Diſpoſſeſs'd* by the *Committee* of *Leiceſter*, Died in *Oct.* 1652, and was a very worthy Perſon, and of a moſt Exemplary Life.

COTTON, SAMUEL, . *North-Kilworth*, R.

CRADOCK, MOUNTJOY, . *Hallaughton*, R.

He ſuffered much in other kinds, beſides that of *Sequeſtration*; his *Relief* after the *Reſtoration* not having wherewithal to pay his Debts, much leſs to ſuſtain her ſelf, was Reliev'd by the *Charity* of the *Corporation for Miniſters Widows*.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

CAMMOCK, WILLIAM, . St. *Nicholas* in *Stamford*, .

For Neglect of Cure, and Frequenting Alehouſes; but then the Sting in the Tail is *Malignancy*.

CHAPPELL, ——, . ——, . *See the Note at Dr. Bayly, at the End of the Counties under the Letter B.*

His *Temporal Eſtate* alſo was put under *Sequeſtration*; for which he compounded at an Hundred Pounds.

CLERK, WILLIAM, . *North-Scarle*, R.

He was alſo *Impriſoned*, and ſo great a *Sufferer*, that he was quite Impoveriſh'd by his *Troubles*.

COOK, ——, . St. *George's* in *Stamford*, .

Sequeſtred by the Earl of *Manchester* about 1644, for Preaching up *Obedience* to his Majeſty, from *Rom.* 13; for *Flying from the Rebels*, and Refuſing to Aſſiſt in the *Rebellion*.

COUP, JOHN, . *Corringham*, V. Sequeſtred for Reading *Common-Prayer*. He was a Perſon of a Fair Character.

——, ——, . *North-Coates*, R.

See the Note at *Atherton* in *Suſſex*, under the Letter *A*.

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CRANWELL, ADAM, . *Rippingale*, R.

MIDDLESEX.

CHASE, ——, . *Enfield*, V. I find him sent for as a *Delinquent*, and his *Temporal Estate* put under *Sequestration*. Which, as it is the only, so I presume, it is a sufficient Ground to conjecture, that he was *Sequestred* from his *Living* also. However, *quære* further; especially considering no Vicar of this Name occurs in Mr. *Newcourt's Repertor.* See also one of this Name in *Kent*, and *quære*.

Vol. I. p. 602.

CHESHIRE, RICHARD, D. D. *Hyston*, V.

Newc. Rep. Eccles. Vol. I. p. 646. See him in the *List* of *London*.

CLEWET, RICHARD, D. D. *Fulham*, V.

Ibid. p. 609. See *St. Paul's*.

One Rowland Stedman was preferred to this Living in 1614.

COOK, THOMAS, . *Hanwell*, R. The *Sequestred Rector* of this Living is, unless I very much mistake, in the Books of the *Commissioners for the Approbation of Publick Preachers*, call'd *Thomas*; but no such Person occurs in Mr. *Newcourt's* List of the Rectors of this Church. One *Jonas Cook* is there mentioned, and that too in the just Period of Time, which might render him a *Sufferer*: So that I am inclined to believe * he was the Person who was *Sequestred*. But if after all, the Name of the *Sequestred Person* was *Thomas*, it may be he had only the Title of the Times; which might be the reason why Mr. *Newcourt* did not find his Name. See one *Thomas Cook* mention'd by Mr. *Newcourt*, Rep. Eccles. *p.* 53.

Rep. Eccles. *Vol. I. p. 626.*

* *And if so, see the Church of* Wells, *and quære.*

This Jonas Cook mention'd by Mr. Newcourt, had also the Living *of* Burfled Parva *in Essex. Ibid.*

COOPER, ROBERT, L. L. B. *Yealing*, V.

Newc. Rep. Eccles. Vol. I. p. 764. He had been Admitted to this Living *Oct.* 13, 1638. He seems to have been Ejected (for I have no direct Information of his *Sequestration*, and therefore *quære*) and to have Died during his *Sufferings*.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

CALLINGTON, NATH. . *Caldicotte*, V.

Sequestred some time before 1649. After the *Restoration* he had the Living of *Boughton* in *Kent*.

For his and the next Living, see the Note as Abergwyley in Caermarthenshire, under the Letter A.

——, ——, . * *Caerwent*, R.

——, ——, . *Chepstoll*, .

* *Ord.* CLARK, WILLIAM, . *Dixton*, * R. He was Dispossell by the *same Commissioners*, for *Malignancy* and *Drunkenness*.

CLEGGE, JOHN, . *Langinby*, R. He was Turned out by the *Commissioners for Propagation*. His Crimes are thus Express'd; for *Quitting his Habitation in the time of the Wars, when ever the Parliament-Forces came near*; for betaking himself *to the late Tyrant's Service against the State*, and *sending to the Bishops in prosecution of Godly People, being an Officer under them*. To which is also added, his not being able to Preach in *Welch*. There was a Gentleman of both these Names commended to the University of *Oxford* by the Chancellour, to be Created D. D. in the Year 1663, for his good Affections to the King and Church. He was not then Personally present; and so whether he afterwards appear'd, or was Diplomated, I know not. If he was the same Person with this *Sufferer*, as to me seems probable, then 'tis plain he not only Survived the Year 1660, but was also a Person of Note and Consideration.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 811.

——, ——, . *Clytha Penros*, and *Tregare*, .

——, ——, . * *Coed-Coreny*, .

* *For this and the former Livings, see the Note as* Abergwyley *in* Caermarthenshire, *under the Letter A.*

NORFOLK.

CAMPBELL, THOMAS, . *Swafield*, R.

An Ancient Clergyman who Personally knew him, and that too under his *Sufferings*, hath informed me, that after he was *Sequestred*, and Driven from this *Living* by the Earl of *Manchester*, about 1643, he retired to the Neighbouring Village of *Bradfield*, and there lived in a Poor *Cott*; where this Clergyman not long after made him a Visit, in a Season of very cold Frost and deep Snow. He found him in his Study reading of *Gerhard's Harmony*. He had with him at that time a Wife and Four Children, without Fire or Firing. This Clergyman being weary and dry with his Walk, took the Freedom to ask him for a Draught of Beer: Upon which Mr. *Campbell* took him to the Window, and pointing to a little Rill which ran by the House, told him he might go there and drink as much as he pleased; for that himself had had no other Liquor to drink for some Months past. After which his Friend ask'd him for something to Eat; to which Mr. *Campbell* reply'd, that he had neither * *Bread*, nor *Butter*, nor *Cheese*, nor *Fish*, nor *Flesh* in his House; and that he had wanted *all these*, and *Firing* also, for many Weeks: But leading him to an old Churn, and opening it, he shew'd him two or three *Puddings*, which, he said, were made of Barley (and indeed their Colour and the Coarseness of their Looks abundantly confirm'd it;) upon which (as hard and cold as Frost could make them) and Water, Mr. *Campbell* assur'd his Friend he had liv'd for some time. And when his Friend seem'd to doubt how himself should bear up under such Circumstances, if God should think fit to cast him into them, Mr. *Campbell*, with a surprizing Chearfulness, told him, that if God once call'd him to *Suffering*, he would enable him, as he had himself, with Courage and Contentedness to undergo it: And the whole of his Discourse was with such an Heroical *Christian Bravery*, and with such an Elated Sprightliness, as if he had just then been advanc'd to some

* *The Abridgment* P. 321, *mentions one Mr.* Chadwick *of* Winsford *in* Somersetshire, *who had little but Rye-Bread, &c. under which* late Temptation *he conformed. Mr.* Campbell *had no* Bread at all, *and confesses, of Little, God* nothing *but this* Barley-Pudding, *and not provided in his* integrity

Great

Great Honour or Happineſs. Nor were theſe the worſt of his *Circumſtances*: For he muſt at laſt have ſtarv'd outright, had not this Gentleman with the Aſſiſtance of ſome Friends, ſupported him until the *Reſtoration*; the happy Effects of which he liv'd but a little while to Enjoy, as dying about a Year or two after. He had been a Soldier under *Guſtavus Adolphus*, and was a *Stout*, as well as a *Prudent, and Honeſt Man, a very good Scholar in moſt Parts of Learning, very Hoſpitable whilſt he held his Living, a perfect honeſt Man in all his Dealings*; very patient and chearful under the double Misery of his *Sequeſtration*, and the *Strangury*: All which made his Memory grateful in his Parish, as it continues to this very Day.

CARTER, STEPHEN, . *Horſford*, V.

He had a Wife and Three Children. I think alſo that he had a *Leaſehold Eſtate* of 5 *l. per annum*, which was *Sequeſtred*.

CATHERALL, EDWARD, . *Larbruck*, V.

He had a Wife and Four Children.

CATLIN. ———, . *Brinton*, R.

CLAPHAMSON, ROB. . *Boughton*, V.
And
Hamworth *, ...

* It may be Honworth, V

He was very Ancient at the time of his *Sequeſtration*.

CLAXTON, HAMMON, . *Holt*, R.
worth 100 *l. per annum*,
And
Rotesby, . worth 200 *l. per ann.*

In 1646, one John Bond was Preſented to Holt.

I find one of this Name ſent for into Cuſtody by the *Houſe of Commons*; but I cannot ſay he is the ſame Perſon. There are ſome Grounds for making it a *Quære*, whether he did not alſo loſe a *Temporal Eſtate* of 60 *l. per annum*.

COLEBY, ———, D. D. *Lauſton*, R.
worth 100 *l. per annum*,
And
Eldon, R. worth 150 *l. per annum*.

He had a Wife and Five Children; and, if I miſtake not, his *Temporal Eſtate* alſo of 200 *l.* a Year, was put under *Sequeſtration*.

* If I miſtake not, this was his Living.

COOPER, THOMAS, . * *Edgefield*, R.

He was alſo *School-maſter* at *Holt* in this County; was try'd at *Norwich* (deſignedly) on a *Chriſtmas-day*, about the Year 1650, as I take it, and Executed before his School-Door, for being concern'd in a *Riſing* in favour of his Majeſty; although the whole *Evidence* againſt him amounted to no more than *bare Preſumption*; and that too extorted from one of his *Fellow-Priſoners* whoſe Name was *William Hobart*) by a Promiſe of his Pardon; inſtead of which, the Day following they got one *Armſtrong* to witneſs againſt *Hobart* himſelf, and Executed him alſo.

CRANSHAY, THOMAS, . *Hardwick*, R.

Turn'd out *Apr.* 28, 1644, by the Earl of *Manchester*, for obſerving the Orders of the Church. Diſwading his Pariſhioners from aſſiſting in the *Rebellion*, and ſaying the *Parliament are Lay-men, and have no Power to order Religion or Church-Government*. He had at that time a Wife and Ten Children, the youngeſt of which was not above Three years old. He was alſo very poor, and by Conſequence when Sequeſtred, was with this Numerous Family turned a Begging.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

CANON, PETER, . *Ruſhton St. Peters*, R.

He was an excellent Scholar, a good Preacher, and of a good Life; and was turned out for reading Common-Prayer.

CANON, THOMAS, B.D. *Brampton*, R. worth near 300 *l. per Ann.* Quære if not D. D.

He was a Native of the County of *Surrey*, and Educated at *Jeſus-College* in *Cambridge*; where he became *Fellow*, and went through ſeveral of the Offices of that Houſe. He had been admitted to this Living in the Year 1643, from which he was again driven by the Soldiers: After which he betook himſelf to his Majeſty's Army under the Earl of *Northampton*, and was a Chaplain in it. In 1660, he was reſtored to his Living, afterwards became *Prebendary* of *Carliſle*, Viz. in 1632. and either *Reſidentiary*, or at leaſt *Prebendary*, of *York* alſo. His firſt Succeſſor in this Living was one T———, who was Preſented and Inſtituted by the ſame Power and Patrons, who had drove away Mr. *Canon*: He was the Son of a Poor Sadler in *Northampton*, was commonly known by the Name of *Drunken Dick*, and uſed to be Camp-Chaplain to the Garriſon, in their Plundering Excurſions. He had been Puniſhed, with ſome of his Company-keepers (which were *Taſters*, *&c.*) by the Juſtices for Drunkenneſs, and was ſo notorious for that (as well as ſuſpected for another) Crime, that the Pariſh, on a Complaint, got him removed; and had in his room one *I*———, a Beardleſs Boy (who had been one Year at *Cambridge*) and uncapable of the Living by Statute. His Father was a poor Ale-houſe-Keeper in *Northampton*, and had been many Years in Priſon. Theſe were the worthy Succeſſors of Mr. *Canon*; who was a *Learned Divine*, an *Excellent Preacher*, and of a *good Life and Converſation*; inſomuch that his Pariſh had not the leaſt Complaint againſt him, but deſired to have him continued among them.

He hath a Copy of Verſes Extant on ſome of the Cambridge Poems.

COLSTER, ———, . ———, .
A Gentleman of this Name was, if I miſtake not, Sequeſtred ſomewhere in this County. However *Quære* further.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

CLAPERTON, JOHN, . *Woodborne*, V. Value 120 *l. per Ann.*

CLERK,

I judge this is a fixed and settled Lecture, and Equivalent to a Benefice. If not, I am willing to Discount him, and Place him in the Appendix with the Curates.

CLERK, JOHN, . *Curate* and *Lecturer* of St. *Andrews* (I presume in *New-Caſtle*) worth 80 *l. per Ann.*

He was alſo Plunder'd.

CLERK, JOHN, . *Carham*, .

This is a ſmall Place worth about 30 *l. per Ann.* It may be Mr. *Clerk* before mentioned, got it after he was turned out of the *Lecture*, but was not permitted to tarry long in it. If ſo, being the ſame Perſon, this muſt be added to the *Lecture* above; and therefore *Quære*.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

CARRINGTON, ——, . *Ruddington*, V.

One *Joſ. Truman* ſucceeded in this Living in 1654.

OXFORDSHIRE.

CLOPTON, ROUS, . *Bampton*. V. The Third Portion.

COLE, THOMAS, . *Heyford*, R.

He was Son to Dr. *Cole* ſome time Preſident of *Corpus-Chriſts* College in *Oxford*, and Dean of *Lincoln*. He had been *Fellow* of that College, and was by the College preſented to this Living. He was Ouſted, as I have been aſſured, by Perjury. His Pariſhioners at this Day give him the Character of an *Honeſt, Sober, Blameleſs Good Man as lived*. After his Sequeſtration he retir'd to *Kirtlington*, where he ſpent the remainder of his Days, which did not reach to the Year 1660. I have been informed, that he hath a Son now living in the *Iſle of Wight*, who hath a very fair Eſtate of many Hundred Pounds *per Ann.* One of his Daughters was married to Biſhop *Grove*; and the Bleſſing of God, as I have heard, was remarkably conſpicuous upon the reſt of his Family. His firſt Succeſſor was an Army-Preacher, ' who went by the Name of Captain *Butler*. He lived altogether at *Dadington*, Three ' Miles diſtant; by which means the Parſonage-' Houſe became Ruinous. They ſay the Reaſon ' of his living there, was becauſe he kept ſome ' Vile Strumpets about that Town. He came ' over generally on *Sundays*, and appeared with ' his Coat and Sword: When he was to perform ' the Office of a Preacher, he diſcourſed about ' binding *Kings in Chains, ſuch Honour have all ' his Saints*. But he was ſo Lewd and Vitious, ' and guilty of ſo much Debauchery, that it is ' ſaid he deſtroy'd his Wife (who was a comely ' Perſon) by giving her the *French Diſeaſe*, by ' which means likewiſe he loſt his own Life. Afterwards one Mr. *John Dodd* had this Living, who was firſt in direct Oppoſition to the Statutes of the College being indeed a Native of the County of *Eſſex*; put into a Fellowſhip of C.C.C. by the *Viſitors*, and afterwards by the College, thus now Model'd, preſented to this Living. He had the misfortune not to be beloved by his Neighbours, being accounted a Contentious Perſon. He was alſo cenſured as ſevere to his Wife; and never adminiſtred the Sacrament to his Pariſhioners during his whole Stay among them; alledging that they were not fit for it: So that it ſeems all the Preachers of this ſort, have not ſo many Scales to their Miniſtry, as they commonly talk of.

COLE, ——, . *Steple-Aſton*, R.

He was Son of Mr. *Cole* now mentioned, and ſucceeded, as I preſume, on the Death of Dr. *Radcliffe*; ſo that he makes a Second Sufferer in this Living. He was turned out for being in the Two *Newberry* Fights.

Whom ſee afterwards.

COXETER, NICHOLAS, . *Dunſtew*, V.

One of his Succeſſors was *Edward Goodwyn*, and in 1655, one *Tho. Quinſy* was preſented to the Living.

COXON, HENRY, . *Sandford*, V.

I have no direct Information of this Gentleman's Sequeſtration, nor that this was his Living; but I gueſs both the one and the other, from his being mention'd as (ſometime at leaſt) of this *Place*, and the greatneſs of his Sufferings, inſerted at in the Petition of ſome of his Family to the *Corporation for Miniſters Widows*; by whom they were Relieved among the other Families of the Sequeſtred Clergy.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

SALOP.

CLOBBOURN, THOMAS, A.M. *Moreton-Corbet*, R.

He was forced to quit it. His Wife, then big with Child, was ſoon after laid, in a poor Cottage half a Mile diſtant; ſo that no doubt they had been alſo turned out of Doors. His firſt Succeſſor was one *Gower*, an idle, ſottiſh Fellow, whom the Pariſh ſoon after Articled againſt, and got him turned out.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

CAMPLIN, ——, . *Kingſtan-Seymor*, R.

He was never indeed actually Poſſeſs'd of the Living (and ſo is not to be look'd on as in an equal Rank with the reſt of the Clergy in this Liſt) but being preſented by the lawful Patron, he had an undoubted Right to it, and was utterly Deprived by the Iniquity of the Times. For going to *London*, to preſent himſelf before the Tryers, in order to get Admiſion to this Living, he was put off for ſome Weeks, and being at length wearyed of thoſe Delays, got a Friend to wait on *Hugh Peters* in his behalf, who very honeſtly asked the Gentleman this Queſtion, *Hath thy Friend any Money?* which Mr. *Camplin* took for a full, tho' not a ſatisfactory Anſwer, and preſently quitted his purſuit of the Living. He had been alſo Curate of *Kilton*, or *Cutre*, in this County; from which he was not only driven, but had alſo his Temporal Eſtate put under Sequeſtration.

CLEMENT, ROBERT, A.M. *Dinnington*, R. worth 100 *l. per Ann.*

His Goods were alſo ſeized; and he was not premitted to purchaſe them again. He was afterwards

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terwards supported chiefly by the Lord *Paulet* of *Hinton-St. George*. He out-lived the Usurpation. His Loyalty is the more observable, for that his Brother was one of the *Regicides*, and was that *Clement*, who among others, had Justice done him on the King's Return.

Or Coath. COOTH, JOHN, A. M. *Shepton-Mallet*, R.
And
Corton, R. Both worth 200 *l. per Ann.* . . . . . .

See the Cathedral of *Wells*.

GOX, ——, . *Chafcombe*,
He furvived, and was Reſtored.

Or Creyghton. CRICHTON, ROBERT, D.D. —— .
Somewhere in this County. See the ſame Cathedral.

CUTHBERT, GEORGE, A. M. *Stocklinch-Ottersey*, R.

See the Cathedral of *Wells*.

CUTHBERT, WILLIAM, .
Brympton, R.

He was Admitted to this Living *April* 10, 1639, Vacant *per Mort. Nich. Templeman*; at the Preſentation of his *Majeſty*, in the Minority of *John Sydenham*, Eſq; (afterwards Sir *John Sydenham*, Baronet) and died before the Reſtoration.

SOUTHAMPTON.

CLERK, ——, . *Andover*, V.
He had alſo been ſummon'd before the Houſe for not admitting a Lecturer, and was likewiſe Impriſoned.

* See him in Surrey. * CLAPHAM, PAUL, . *Martin-Worthy*, R.

COTTEN, ——, . St. *Thomas*, .
He was alſo Plunder'd. See *Winchester-Cathedral*: If he was the ſame with him there mentioned, his Chriſtian Name was *Edward*.

COX, ——, D. D. *Warnford*, R.
Quere at *Exeter* and *Chichester*-Cathedrals, if he was the ſame Perſon who is there mentioned.

CROFFIELD, ——, .
Godshill, .

CROSS, ——, . *Heckfield*, V.

CUFFE, ——, . *Fordingbridge*, V.
and the *Chappelry* of *Ibſey*.

One *Richard Croffing* had this Living.

I find one J. Cuffe Elected from Eaton to King's-College in 1614; and this Living being in the Gift of that College; I preſume he was the ſame Perſon with this Sufferer.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

COOK, FRANCIS, . *Toxal*, R.
He ſurvived his Troubles, and *Decem.* 6, 1666, was admitted to the *Arch-deaconry* of *Stafford*.

SUFFOLK.

CANHOPE, ——, . *Bridyard*, . This Place is no other than a ſmall Cu-
He was alſo Plunderd. racy: But if it be a ſtated one, and equivalent with a Free-hold, Mr. Canhope to ſtand in their Liſt, if otherwiſe, he muſt be put in the Appendix.

CARTER, GEORGE, . *Whatfield* and *Elmſett*, R.

CATTESFORD, ROBERT, D. D.
Hadley and *Monks-Ely*, R.

See St. *Paul's* Cathedral.

CHAPMAN, SETH, . *Haſketon*, R.

Sequeſtred about 1644, for Popery, reading the Abſolution, and ſeveral inſtances of Malignancy.

CLARKE, ALEXANDER, .
Bredfield, V. . . . . .
Melton, R. . . . . .
And
Iken, R. . . . . .

I take him to be the ſame who left all theſe Livings; and, as matters of which this probable he ſurrendred and laſt ſucceſſively: Of which kind I take Melton in particular to have been (for White mentions only Bredfield) and I ſuppoſe he obtained that Living after the Ejection of Mr. Pratt (whom ſee alſo in this County) and therefore I muſt leave it as a Quære, whether he had any other Title to it, than that of the Times, and add, that if Mr. Pratt was not dead, Mr. Clarke is to be looked on as Harraſſed only, and not Sequeſtred, with reſpect to that Living. One Alex. Clerke had ſometime the Vicaridge of Samet in Hertfordſhire. *Nemo.* Rep. Eccleſ. Vol. I. *p.* 283. One Richard Mayhew was Admitted to this Living in 1637.

CLAY, MATTHEW, . *Chelſworth*, * V.

*R. as I have been otherwiſe informed. Cent. p. 16.

He is another of *White's Scandalous and Malignants Prieſts*. His Charge is Non-Reſidence, Neglect and Deſertion of his Cure, keeping a Scandalous Drunken Curate, who had been ſet in the Stocks for Miſdemeanours; being himſelf alſo a Drunkard and common Swearer; and having permitted the *Vicaridge-Houſe* to be turn'd into a diſorderly *Ale-Houſe*: But then he had alſo neglected the *Faſts*, and expreſs'd great *Malignancy* againſt the Parliament, which I doubt was the only proof of all the other Articles. He lived to be Reſtored.

CLAYDON, ——, . *Great Thurlow*, V.

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COLEMAN, NICHOLAS, : *Preſton St. Mary's*, .

He was Turn'd out *July* 23, 1644, for refuſing the *Covenant*, and Diſſwading his Neighbours alſo from taking it; for being given to keep Company; being overcome with Drink; ſwearing by his Faith and Troth; and being Popiſhly affected. The Proof of which laſt Article was his Holding the Lawfulneſs, *&c.* of uſing the *Croſs* in *Baptiſm*, and Bowing at the Name of *Jeſus*; but what was worſe than all, he had ſaid, that the Parliament denied the King his Rights.

* *But he became ſo in* 1646, *which was after the* Sequeſtration.

CROFTS, JOHN, * D. D. *Barnham*, ‡ R.R. worth 150 *l. per annum*, And *Weſtow*, R. . . . . }

‡ *Viz. St.* Gregory's *and St.* Martin's, *which are ſeyned.*

† Teddington in Bedfordſhire, *ſaith* Wood, *Ath. Vol.* II. *p.* 739.

He was Son to Sir *Henry Crofts* of † *Saxham-Hall* in *Suffolk*, and Younger Brother to *William* Lord *Crofts*; was firſt a *Commoner* of *Lincoln-College* in *Oxford*, from thence Elected to a *Fellowſhip* in *All-Souls*; was Preſented to *thoſe Livings* by his Father, and Diſpoſſeſt of the Former of them by the Earl of *Manchester July* 8, 1644, for Inveighing earneſtly in his Sermons and Diſcourſes againſt the *Parliament* and the *Rebellion*: Beſides which not the leaſt ſhadow of a Crime is objected againſt him. When he loſt his other Living, I do not find; but whenever it was, 'tis certain he retir'd to his Majeſty at *Oxford*, where he was Created D. D. *June* 23, 1646. After this he was wholly ſubſiſted by the Charity of his Friends, being never able more than Once to Recover any *Fifths* from the *Intruder*: But outliving the *Uſurpation*, he was by the Endeavours of his Brother the Lord *Crofts*, promoted to the *Deanery of Norwich* in *Aug.* 1660; where finding the *Cathedral-Church* and the *Dean's Houſe* much impaired, he ſpent a great Part of his *Revenue* in *Repairing* them; and moreover procured very conſiderable Sums from ſeveral of the *Gentry* towards the *Repairs* of the Former. He died poſſeſt of this *Deanery July* 27, 1670.

He was alſo Chaplain in Ordinary *to his Majeſty.*

He was a Man of a *ſober Life and Converſation, no ways blemiſhed with any vicious Practices, a True and Loyal Subject to the King, and highly Conformable to the Doctrine and Diſcipline of the Church of* England; as alſo a Perſon of a moſt Noble and Generous *Temper*. His *Succeſſor* at *Barnham* was one *Legate*, who had Perſonated *Ignoramus* in *Cambridge*, when that Play was Acted there before his Majeſty King *James* I. and continued ever after a *Perfect Comedian* in the Pulpit; ſeveral Stories of which kind I could let the *Reader* know, were it worth the while. Tho' he had never paid Dr. *Crofts* the *Fifths* any more than once, yet the Dr. Generouſly proffer'd him 50 *l.* a Year after he was Re-poſſeſt of his Living in 1660, on condition he would continue there and Serve the *Cure*. But having been inſtrumental in *Bringing* K. *Charles* I. to the *Block*, he was forced to Fly beyond the Seas, and ſettled in *Maryland*; the Governour of which Place told Dr. *Crofts* (who met him one Day by Chance, and enquired after Mr. *Legate*) that he had taken him into Cuſtody the very Morning he came away, for Heading a *Faction*, and, as it ſeems, *Endangering a Tumult* there. Dr. *Crofts*'s Succeſſor at the other Living was one *Edward Voice*.

CROSBY, ——, . *Laxfield*, V.

SURREY.

CLAPHAM, PAUL, . *Farnham*, V. And *Martin-Worthy*, R. in *Hampſhire*. .

He hath moſt deſervedly a Place in *White's Century*, if what is there charged upon him be true; which is *Adultery*, and ſeveral Inſtances of *Baſtardy*. But whether this would have brought him under the Diſpleaſure of the *Party*, had he not call'd the Parliament *Rebels* and *Traytors*, and fled to the King's Army, I much queſtion. P. 46.

COMBER, THOMAS, D. D. *Warpeſden*, R.

See the *Church* of *Carliſle*.

CUTS, JOHN, . *Barnes*, R. He was Turned out by the *Houſe* about *June* 1643, and one T—— *R*——, by the ſame Authority, then Thruſt upon the Pariſh. He ſuffer'd in his *Temporals* alſo, for which I find him under *Compoſition* at the Sum of 40 *l.*

SUSSEX.

COX, ——, D. D. ——, : Somewhere in this *County*. See the *Cathedrals* of *Chicheſter* and *Exeter*. See *Hampſhire* alſo, and *quære*.

WARWICKSHIRE.

WESTMORLAND.

CURWEN, WILLIAM, A. M. *Cloſeburn-Ravenſworth*, V.

He had no *Fifths* paid him.

WILTSHIRE.

CHAFFIN, THOMAS, D. D. *Fivent*, R. And *Meere*, V. . . . . : .

See *Salisbury-Cathedral*.

CHARNBURY, ——, . *Caſtlecomb*, R.

He lived to be *Reſtored*.

CLARK, ——, . *Maningford-Abbots*, R.

He was Diſpoſſeſs'd by the *Commiſſioners for Ejecting Sundry Ignorant and Inſufficient Miniſters, &c.* about 1654, as I conjecture. Before his *Ejectment* he had Re-built great part of the *Manſion-Houſe*,

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House, and cover'd it with Tiles; and in consideration of his Charges, he mov'd the *Committee* that he might continue in the House, though the *Pulpit* and *Revenue* were taken from him: But this could not be granted; only they allowed him to Name his *Successor*, provided he was such an one as they approv'd of. And accordingly one *North* was the Man, who upon the *Restoration* would have pass'd this *Appointment* of Mr. *Clark*'s into a *Resignation*, and gave him the Trouble of a Suit at Law to Dispossess him. Mr. *Clark* was a Man of that Humility, Piety, Charity, and Universal Goodness, that his Name is not yet mention'd in those Parts without a particular Regard. He became at length one of the *Prebendaries* of *Salisbury*, but refused all further *Preferment*.

Or Commissioners.

It seems plain from my Informations, that he obtained this Prebend after the Restoration, but (as I believe, it is a Mistake: For I judge him to have been the same Person with Tho. Clerk, the Suffering Prebendary of Ulfcombe in that Church (written for) and who had it in 1634, was Restored, and died not till 1683. For I find no Clerk by my Abstract, admitted to any Prebend in this Church after the Restoration: But not being absolutely certain, quere.

Or Clerckey.

CLEVERLY, ——, . *Beauchamp-Stoke*, .

He lived to be Restored, and dy'd at length Rector of *Sutton-Veney*. He was a good Scholar, a great Grecian and Theologist; but if I rightly apprehend, something too warm in his Temper.

COLLIER, HENRY, A. M. *Steeple-Langford*, R. worth betwixt 3 and 400 *l.* a Year.

He was a very *early Sufferer*; being turned out some Years before the *General Dissolution* began in this *County*. He was also forced to Abscond, and Fly for his Life; of which he was several times in Danger. ' At the time of his *Ejectment*, ' and till his Return, he had Eleven Children, who ' with his Wife, were Turned out in a very *deep* ' *Snow*, and forc'd to stand, not a little while, in ' the open Street, before any Neighbours would, ' or dar'd admit them into their Houses. But ' even th n they had but cold Comfort: for they ' were forced to lie Six Nights in a Barn, before ' they could procure any thing like a Bed to lie ' on. This their Misery was not a little aggravated by its being a time (which also held a great ' while) when Wheat was at 10, 11, 12, nay, ' 13 *s.* a Bushel; and even Barley at 7 or 8 *s.* So ' that you may imagine they were happy if they ' could get Barley-Bread. But this is certain, ' that they lived almoft the whole time as poorly, ' and in as mean Cottages as any in the Parish, ' or, I believe, any where else. Her Children ' went daily to *Grovely-Wood*, about a Mile and ' a half off, for dry Wood, which they brought ' back in Bundles upon their Shoulders. This ' lasted till they were dispersed, either to Service, ' or to the lowest Condition in the Army, or to ' hard Labour in *Jamaica*; except those who ' were bound to *mean Trades* in *London*: Of all ' which my Father was the only one who met ' with Friends (being the Youngest of Eleven) ' who placed him to *Winchester-School*, &c. Mr. *Collier* out-lived all his Miseries, and *Sept.* 18, 1660, was Restor'd to his Parsonage, having then been about 15 Years deprived of it; during which time the bare Income of his Living was at least 500 *l.* The Person who robb'd him of it, was one *Giles*, who is to this Day a Proverb in the Parish for his Litigiousness. He used to Preach, as is said, with a Pistol about him, which most commonly hung at his Neck.

Mr. Collier's Grandson, who writes me this, now enjoyeth this Rich Living, and long may he live to do so.

——, ——, . *Cradwell*, R. Whoever the Gentleman was that lost this Living, 'tis certain that one of his *Successors* (if at least he had more than one) was *William Rathband*, who was admitted to it in 1657.

CREED, ——, D. D. *Boyton*, R. *Quere* if he was the same Person with Dr. *Will. Creed*, afterwards his Majesty's Professor of Divinity in *Oxford*, whom see in *Wood*. Soon after the Restoration one *Tho. Lambert* had this Living.

See Dr. Hobbs in this County.

Ath. Vol. II. p. 218.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

CHARLET, FRANCIS, A. M. *Salwarp*, R.

See him at the Cathedral of *Worcester*, and a large *Marginal Note* there.

COOPER, ——, . *Hampton-Lovet*, R.

If I do not mis-understand some very short and imperfect Notices which I have receiv'd, this *Gentleman* was *Sequestred* from this Living, and Died before the *Restoration*. And if so, he had for one of his *Successors* (if he had more than One) that Mr. *Freestone* who is mention'd in the *Abridgment*.

But quere further.

P. 142.

COOPER, ——, . *Fridaysthorp*, .

See Mr. *Mantell* in this County.

YORKSHIRE.

CARTER, THOMAS, D. D. *Settrington*, R. then worth 220 *l. per Ann.*

He was also *Plundered* in a Rude and Barbarous manner; himself, his Wife, and Three Children, were violently Turn'd out of Doors by the Soldiers. During his *Sequestration* he was partly supported by his Honourable Patron the Earl of *Bridgwater*, and partly, as I conceive, by his *Fifths*: For 'tis said that his Successor one *M*—— (a Kinsman of the President *Bradshaw*'s) allowed him 30 *l. per Ann.* He lived to Repossess his Living, and was a very *Worthy Minister*.

WALES.

ANGLESEY.

BRECON.

CICELL, THOMAS, . *Lambeder* and *Patrishoo*, .

Ejected by the *Commissioners for Propagation*, &c.

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for being an Enemy to the *Parliament*, and a *common Drunkard*. After his *Ejectment* the Cure lay Vacant for 6 or 7 Years; until at length one *Elias Harry*, a Weaver, took upon him to Preach in the ſaid Pariſhes, and joyntly ſhared the Profits with the Commiſſioners.

One Thomas Cecil was Fellow of St. John's College in Cambridge, and Proctor in 1607.

CARDIGAN.

CAERMARTHEN.

CAERNARVAN.

——, ——, . *Caernarvan*, .

DENBEIGH.

FLINT.

GLAMORGAN.

——, ——, . *Cayer*, . See the Note at *Abergwyley* in *Caermarthenſhire*, under the Letter *A*.

CHIVERS, OLIVER, . * *Merthir-Dovant*, R.

** See Mr. T. Lloyd in this County.*

Before 1649.

COVY, ——, . *Kellygare*, R. worth 120*l. per Annum.*

The *Revenues* of his Living were *Seized* in the Beginning of the *Rebellion*; but he was permitted to have about a Tenth Part of it for his Subſiſtence. He died about the Year 1645. After which the *Pariſhioners* choſe one *David Davis*, an *Anabaptiſt*, for their *Teacher*; who *was to take the Cure as a Free Gift of the People, and not to intermeddle with the Tithes.* On which Conditions he accepted of it, and moreover Preach'd down *Tithes* for three Years together; but the *Benevolence* of the *Pariſhioners* falling ſhort of what the *Tithes* would have amounted to, Mr. *Davis* began to be Mutinous; and turning his Tale, Preached up the *Divine Right of Tithes*; which gave great Offence to the *Godly* of that Pariſh, and occaſioned a *Tumult*; whereupon they gave him 160*l.* and diſmiſſed him to Propagate the Faith in ſome other Place. After that the Pariſh had no *Settled Miniſter* till the *Reſtauration*. They alſo ſold the Bells of the Church, while they had the Power of it in their hands.

CUTTS, JOHN, . *Sully*, R. Sequeſtred before 1649. See one of *both theſe Names* in *Surrey*, who being *Sequeſtred* in 1643, might poſſibly Fly to *Wales*, get this Living there, and be *again Sequeſtred*: But *quære*.

See Mr. Fowler in this County.

MERIONETH.

——, ——, . *Corwine* . And continued Void Six Years without any *Incumbent*.

MONTGOMERY.

PEMBROKE.

CALLOW, TOB. . *Lowchurch*, . See Mr. *Hugh* in this County.

COLLYER, EDWARD, . *Lampiter*, R.

Sequeſtred by the Propagaters, for Drunkenneſs.

COULTON, JAMES, . St. *Winnell's*, V.

By the ſame, for Malignancy.

——, ——, . *Camfreſſe*, R.

See the Note of *Abergwyley* above-mentioned. The Incumbent here, whoever he was, had I find, ſome other Livings; but whether he loſt them alſo, or if he did, whether he may be otherwiſe mentioned in this Liſt, I know not.

RADNOR.

——, ——, . *Cumtoyddwr*, . See the aforeſaid Note.

CAMPLESHAM, ——, . ——, . I find a Widow of this Name Relieved among the other Widows of the *Sequeſtred Clergy*, by the Corporation before-mentioned.

GANNER, ——, . ——, . His Widow alſo was reduced to ſuch Neceſſities, that ſhe was forced to ſue for the Charity of the ſame Corporation; who accordingly Relieved her among the other Families of the Loyal Sufferers.

CARY, GEORGE, . ——, . He was afterwards *Dean* of *Exeter*. I have been informed that he was Sequeſtred ſomewhere; but I cannot obtain ſo much as the *Name* of the *County*, much leſs of the *Pariſh*. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion he was Poſſeſs'd of the *Rectory* of *Clovelly* in *Devon*, but I cannot learn that he loſt that Living.

See Quære further; for in the large Account of him in Print. Worth. of Devon, there is nothing mentioned of his Sufferings.

See p 213. of that Author.

CHANDLER, ROBERT, D. D. ——, . He was Chaplain to his Majeſty King *Charles* I. and *loſt all his Spiritual and Temporal Eſtate, to the Value of* 400*l.* per Ann. as appears by the Petition of his Children to the *Corporation for Miniſters Widows*; whoſe Charity they were neceſſitated to ſue for. He ſeems to have been a different Perſon from Mr. *Chandler* mentioned in *Cambridgeſhire*, who was only B. D. unleſs ſurviving the Uſurpation, he became D. D. afterwards, and is for that Reaſon called Dr. in the Petition.

CHEWNEY,

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CHEWNEY, NICH. D. D. ——, .
He was a Man of great Prudence, and a Pious Life. He is said to have been a great means of preserving the Town of *Margaret* from Faction and Division: So that possibly that was his Living. Or if not, perhaps it was somewhere about the County of *Kent*.

COOK, ——, . ——, .
There was a Widow of this Name Relieved by the Coporation before mentioned.

COOK, ——, . ——, .
He was a different Person from him immediately foregoing. His Widow was likewise ranked among the other Widows of the *Sequestred Clergy*, who had Relief from that Corporation. Whether the one or the other of the Two last mentioned was either of the *Cooks* before taken notice of in the Counties, I cannot tell, because this Surname is so *Common*.

Complaint Brit. of Eng. Vol. 3. p. 305.

CORKER, ——, . ——, .
He afterwards practised Physick; and became such an Apostate as well as Rebell, that together with Sir *Richard Willis*, he discovered to *Cromwell* a Plot of the Royalists, upon which several were taken up and Executed: So I wish I could fairly omit the mentioning of him.

CRANFORD, ——, . ——, .
June 11, 1645, he was Imprisoned by the House of Commons, for some Words, if I mistake not, which he had spoken against them; and *July* the 19th following they fined him 500 *l.* and committed him to the *Tower* during Pleasure; which are the only Grounds I have for conjecturing, that he must have been also Sequestred, if at least he was possess'd of any Preferment in the beginning of the Rebellion; which seems highly probable; because he was a Man of such Note, as to be fined in such a Sum, and sent to the *Tower*.

One Will. Crofts, is by the Legend. Lign. ranked

CROFT, WILLIAM, D. D. ——, .
He was also Imprisoned, and suffered very great Hardships among *those who, were perverted to the Church of* Rome. *Quere.*

Mem. p. 449.

CRAWLEY, ——, D. D. ——, .
I have no other *Authority* for this *Sequestration*, than that he is mentioned by *Lloyd*, among others, as a suffering Loyalist, where he is called Dr. *Crawley* of *Agmondsham*: Whether that was his Living, I know not. I have already mentioned one in *Bedfordshire* of a Name very like this.

D

BEDFORDSHIRE.

BERKSHIRE.

BUCKS.

DILLON, ——, D. D. *Shenly*, R.
See *Northamptonshire*.

DUTTON, ——, . *Langley-Marsh*, R. Or Ditton.
For *Delinquency*. One of his Successors was *Richard Willows*, who came to this Living in 1654.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

DOWNALL, HENRY, . *Toft*, R.
See him in *Huntingtonshire*.

CHESHIRE.

CORNWALL.

DEEBLE, ——; . *Calstock*, .

DINGLE, JOHN, . *Cuthbert*, .
See *Wadham-College* in *Oxford*.

DRAKE, ——, A. M. *Bodmin*, V. * Different, as I guess, from the former.

*DRAKE, ——, . St. *Minver*, .

DUNKIN, ROBERT, A. M. St. *Stephens* in *Branwell*, .
He was one of the most Learned of all the *Cornish Clergy*, lived to be Restored, and Preached the first *Assize-Sermon* at *Launceston* after his Majesty's Return. He Published some things against *Milton*.

CUMBERLAND.

DERBYSHIRE.

DEVONSHIRE.

DAVIES, DAVID, . *Painton*, V.
He was also Imprisoned. He died, if I mistake not, under the Usurpation; and was look'd upon as little better, than a Person disturbed in his Reason.

DAUSON, HUTTON, . *Souton*, R.
An ancient Clergy-man, who lived through, and in some measure suffered by, these Times, tells me, he thinks *Mr. Dauson* was Sequestred. *Quere.*

DEEBLE, JOHN, . *Maker*, V.
He was also dragged out of his Pulpit: Possibly he was the same Person, who lost *Calstock* in *Cornwall*. *Quere.*

DODERIDGE, GEORGE, . That the Minister here was Sequestred, I am *Stoke-Canon*, .

sfured, but that Mr. Doderidge *was the Person, is only conjecture, founded on his being the* last regular Incumbent, *before* 1646, *that occurs on the* Bishop's Register.

This Place is a Curacy *in the* Nomination *of the* Dean *and* Chapter *of* Exeter; *it is always looked on as a Place for* Life, *and* Equivalent, *in that* Point, *with any* Rectory *or* Vicaridge. *There are* Three *more of the same* kind *in this* County (*Two of which will be after named in this List*) viz. Ide, Topham, *and* Honiton-Clyst.

DORSETSHIRE.

DAVENANT, EDWARD, A. M. *Gillingham*, V.

See the Church of *Salisbury*.

DICKINSON, ——, . *Sturminſter-Marſhall*, V.

One E. Dickinſon *was Ejected from* Eaton *in* King's *in the Year* 1611, *and this* Living *being in the Gift of* Eaton-College: *I take him to have been the ſame Perſon with this* Sufferer, *but* Quere.

He was a Man of an unblamable Life.

DOUCH, JOHN, A. M. *Stalbridge*, R. worth 300 *l.* a Year.

I take him to be the Perſon mention'd by *Wood*, Ath. *Vol.* II. *p.* 716: And if ſo, he was a Native of this County, and Educated at *Trinity-College* in *Oxford*. In 1649, himſelf, his Wife and Children were *pulled out of their Houſes by a Troop of Horſe*; who alſo Plunder'd them both within Door and without, and ſcarce left them a Bed to lie upon; inſomuch that, had it not been for the Charity of an honeſt Neighbour, he muſt, with his Wife and Five ſmall Children, have lain under a Hedge. He out lived the Uſurpation, and was Re-poſſeſs'd of his Living. His Succeſſor, on the Sequeſtration, was *Sam. Fairclough*, who when Mr. *Douch* uſed to come and *knock at his own Door for a piece of Bread* (i. e. for the Fifths which were allowed him by the Ordinance) *to keep his poor Wife and Children from Starving*, would *take him by the Shoulders, and bid him go Thraſh for his Living*. Whether Mr. *Douch* did thar, or any other ſervile Work, to ſupport himſelf, I know not; but this is certain, that his Family wanted Neceſſaries.

DUGDALE, ——, . *Tarrant-Hinton*, R. worth 160 *l.* a Year.

He died under the Uſurpation.

DYKE, JOSEPH, . *Tincham*, R.

DURHAM.

DAVINSON, ALEXANDER, A. M. *Norham*, V.

DRUMMOND, PATRICK, . *Gretham*, V.

He was alſo Impriſoned: His Wife was afterwards reduced to ſuch Neceſſities, that ſhe was forced to beg the Charity of the *Corporation for Miniſters Widows*.

DUNSON, ELEAZER, D. D. *Haughton*, R. worth 250 *l.* a Year.

See the Cathedral of *Durham*.

ESSEX.

DARNELL, THOMAS, *Thorp*, V.

About 1642. He is one of *White's Scandalous* and *Malignant Prieſts*, who charges him with *notorious Drunkenneſs, Gaming, Swearing*, and *Adultery*: But ſubjoins likewiſe Reading and Encouraging the *Book of Sports*, contemning the Parliament Facts, conforming himſelf to the Decency and Order of the Rules preſcribed by the Church, and *Malignancy*. *Cent. p.* 19.

DAWES, HUMPHRY, . *Mount-Nezing*, V.

Ejected for diſſuading his Pariſhioners, under the Pain of Damnation, from going into the Rebellion; for reading the Book of Sports; and then to be ſure he was a notorious Drunkard. *White's Cent. p.* 38.

DOVE, RABOSH, . ——, R. In 1644.

DRAKE, RICHARD, (then, or after) D. D. *Radwinter*, R.

In 1642. He out-lived the *Uſurpation*, and was after Chancellor of the Church of *Sarum*. He obtained that Dignity *March* 23, 1662; as he had likewiſe the *Prebend* of *North-Alton* in the ſame Church, *September* 9, 1660. *April* 1, 1663, *John Durell* had that *Prebend* on the Reſignation of *Drake*, as I preſume; but he did not vacate the Chancellorſhip till his Death; which happen'd ſome time before *November* 7, 1681, when *Seth Ward* ſucceeded in it. *One* Rich. Drake, *Fellow of* Pembroke-Hall *in* Cambr. *hath a Diſtich in ſome of the* Cambridge Verſes *Publiſhed in* 1638, *and was Tutor in* 1647.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

DOBBINS, WILLIAM, . *Munſley*, R.

December 10, 1646. After his tedious Sufferings under the Uſurpation, he Re-poſſeſs'd his Living in 1660.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

HUNTINGTONSHIRE.

DOWNHALL, HENRY, . St. *Ives*, V. And *Toft*, R. in *Cambridgeſhire*. . . .

He was taken into Cuſtody of a *Serjeant at Arms*, for refuſing to admit a factious Lecturer at St. *Ives*; of which Living he was Diſpoſſeſſed about the Year 1642: Nor doth it appear by the Regiſter of that Pariſh, that there was any other Miniſter ſettled in the Place until about 1650. He was Diſpoſſeſſed of his other Living by the E. of *M.* about 1643, or 1644, for keeping ignorant Curates (who alſo obſerved the Ceremonies) and for being an Enemy to the Parliament.

KENT.

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KENT.

DEERING, HENRY, A. M. *Newington* and *Halstone* V.

Sequestred about 1646. He was also Harrass'd and Imprison'd; but survived the *Rebellion*, and was Restored.

DENN, JOHN, . *Dartford*, V. He is put in *White's Century*, for Drunkenness, Neglect of Cure, and Malignancy. P. 21.

DIXON, ROBERT, . *Tunstall*, R. worth about 100 *l. per Annum.*

'In the Year 1644, he was taken Prisoner as 'he passed through the *Crown-Yard* in *Rochester*, in 'his Return from Preaching a *Funeral-Sermon* at '*Gravesend*, and carry'd to *Knoll-House* near '*Sevenoak* in this County, then made a Prison 'for *Malignants*, as the Loyal Party were call-'ed. From *Knoll* he was remov'd to *Leeds-'Castle* in *Kent*, then another Prison also; where 'he was closely kept Prisoner for about Fourteen 'Months under great Hardships and ill Usage, 'by one *Franklyn* the pretended Governour of the 'said Castle. The Crimes laid to his Charge, 'were his Loyalty to King *Charles* I. and his 'Refusing to take the Oath call'd the *Solemn 'League and Covenant*; which he never took. 'Afterwards he was Sequestred from this Liv-'ing; where a Parliament Party came for him 'at Midnight, swearing they would cut him as 'small as Herbs to the Pot. But a Servant of 'Sir *Edward Hales*, Baronet (who was just before 'in the same Night, taken out of his Bed from 'his Lady, and carry'd away Prisoner) having 'given private Notice of their Approach, Mr. '*Dixon* escap'd into *Oak-Wood*, not far from his 'House, where for about a Week he lay Night 'and Day, for fear of his Life, and was there 'supply'd with small Matters privately sent him, 'until in a Lay-Habit he fled, and so escap'd that 'storm. But his House was Rifled and Plun-'der'd, and by Degrees he and his Family quite 'undone, and was Banish'd the County. Great 'Sums of Money were Exacted of him, while 'he had any thing by *Sequestrators*, *Committee-'Men*, and such like; and he was told by one 'Sir *Charles Sidley*, that not one of his Coat 'should be left to Piss against the Wall, before 'he had done with them. But the same Sir '*Charles* (by what Motive was never known to 'Mr. *Dixon*) did (after that) become so much 'his Friend, as that he brought him off from some 'other Trouble before the *Committee*, as I think 'they were call'd.

'When K. *Charles* II. was Restor'd, Mr. *Dixon*, 'by the Recommendation of the aforesaid Sir '*Edward Hales*, was made Prebendary of *Roche-'ster*, and Minister of that City; and commenc'd 'D.D. at *Cambridge*, having been Educated in 'St. *John's College* there.

'He wrote divers Learned Books, particularly 'a *Folio*, entituled *The Nature of the Two Testa-'ments*, &c. He died in *May* 1688. His *Suffer-'ings* for the King and Church were many more 'than I am able to Recollect, as I receiv'd them 'from the Mouths of * Himself, and my Mother 'who suffer'd with him.

*This Account I had from her Son Mr. JAMES DIXON.

LANCASHIRE.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

DAWSON, RICHARD, . *Congeston*, R.

DIXON, JOHN, A. M. *Glenfield*, R.

——, ——, . *Fenny-Drayton*, R.

He was succeeded by *Nath. Stephens*, and died before the *Restoration*. *Wood*, Ath. Vol. II. p. 472.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

DANIEL, THOMAS, . *Coldbaunworth*, And *Snarford*, R. . . . . } *I think these are two distinct Livings. Quære.*

He was also *Plundered* and *Undone*, and his Family reduc'd to such Miseries, that after the *Restoration* some of them were forc'd to beg Relief from the *Corporation for Ministers Widows*. One Thomas Daniel was sometime Rector of St. Andrew's in the Town of Hertford, and Vicar of Bengeho in that County. Chauncy. Ant. p. 260, 269.

MIDDLESEX.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

DABBIN, ——, . * *Mauchans*, . * *I take this to be the same Living with Machen in this County; if not, there was one of that Name also under* Sequestration, *which must be added to this List.*

Quære if he be the same Person with Mr. *John Dobbings* before-mentioned.

DAVID, LEWIS, . *Skenfreth*, V. Outed by the *same Commissioners* for the same Crimes.

DOBBINGS, JOHN, . *Langastock-Lubonawarl* *, V. *or Cubonawarl.

Sequestred by the *Propagators*, for Insufficiency and reading *Common-Prayer*.

NORFOLK.

DAVENPORT, RICHARD, *Feltwell St. Nicholas*, R.

Dispossest sometime at least before 1650. He lived to be Restored with his Majesty, but died soon after. He was a Charitable, Good Man.

DAVY,

DAVY, JO. . * *Reningham*, V.

* *If I read it right.*

DOBBS, EDWARD, . *Great-Snoring*, R.

He was alſo Forc'd to Fly to his Majeſty's Army. One of his Succeſſors was *David Anderſon*, who was Preſented to this Living in 1655.

DUNCON, EDMOND, . *Swanningtton*, R.

One of both theſe Names who was LL.B. *had the Living of Frieſton-Barnet in Middleſex in* 1668; *and is mentioned in the* Life *of Mr* Herbert, *p* 66 *New* Rep. Eccleſ *Vol. I. p* 608.

He had a Wife and Two Children. *Quære* if he did not loſe a *Temporal Eſtate* of 20*l.* a Year alſo.

DUNNE, DANIEL, . *Beltborp*, V.
He had a Wife and Six Children.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

DILLON, ——, *Farthingſtone*, R. And *Shenley*, R. in *Buckinghamſhire*. . .

Or Ditton.

He was alſo Impriſoned, and died in Jayl; was eſteem'd a Perſon of *Great Learning*, and of *a good Life and Converſation.*

NORTHUMBERLAND.

DRURY, WILL. . *Berwick*, .

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

OXON.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

SALOP.

DETTON, RICHARD, . *Alton-Scot*, R.

The Expreſſion in my *Letter* is, that he was *put out of the Miniſtry.*

SOMERSETSHIRE.

DUGDALE, JAMES, D. D. *Shepton-Beauchamp*, R. And *Evercreech*, V. . . . . .

See the Church of *Wells.*

SOUTHAMPTON.

——, ——, . *Dean*, .

DIBDEN, ——, . ——, .

He was alſo Impriſoned, and bail, if I miſtake not, a Wife and Five Children; ſome of which afterwards Petition'd for Relief from the *Corporation for Miniſters Widows.*

DICKSON, ——, . *Bonchurch*, .

DOWSE, ——, . *Broughton*, R.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

DUDSON, ——, . * *Heighford*, R.

* *If I read it right.*

SUFFOLK.

DALE, CUTHBERT, . *Kettleborough*, R.

He is Another of thoſe mentioned in *White's Century*; and the real Crimes alledg'd againſt him, are, his Denying the *Satisfaction* of our *Bleſſed Lord*; aſſerting the *Mediation* of *Angels*; being a *Common Sweerer* and *Curſer*; having been *frequently drunk*; neglecting and deſerting his *Cure*; and ſaying, that he hoped the late Lord *Cook* was in Hell, for maintaing *Prohibitions*: And to theſe are added, the *Imaginary Faults* of Obſerving the *Decent Rules* and *Orders* of the Church; neglecting the *Parliament Faſts*; calling a Fellow *ſawcy, unmannerly Clown* for wearing his Hat in the Church in Sermon-time; and expreſſing great *Malignancy* againſt the Parliament; which was always the Unpardonable Crime.

P. 16.

DALTON, THOMAS, B. D. *Dalham*, R. worth 140 *l.* a Year.

He had firſt been *Plundered* of his Horſe by a Party of the *Rebel Troopers*, and was afterwards forced to * Retire from his *Living*, and conceal himſelf for fear of being Seiz'd and Impriſon'd. Upon which one *Barnard*, a poor Smith, who had formerly lived on the Pariſh Alms, informs the *Committee* at *Cambridge* of Mr. *Dalton's* Abſence, and Petitions for a *Sequeſtration* of the Living: On whoſe bare Inſtance (*though earneſtly oppoſed by the Lord of the Town, and about* 40 *of the chiefeſt of the Pariſh*) the *Committee for the Advancement of the Reformation*, Sequeſtred the Living into *Barnard's* Hands, and appointed one *Randal* to ſerve the Place; with whom *Barnard* had before Indented for about 50 or 60*l.* a Year. This *Sequeſtration* was preſently after confirmed by the *Committee* at *Weſtminſter*, and Seconded by another Order upon Mrs. *Dalton*, to deliver up the Poſſeſſion of the *Perſonage* to this *Randal*: Whereupon the Patron of the Living haſtned to *London*, in hopes to get the *Sequeſtration* revoked, or at leaſt, in ſome meaſure mitigated, when the *Committee* ſhould be acquainted

Mem. Ruſh. *P.* 124.

* *Which, as I have once before obſerved on the ſame Occaſion, ſufficiently interprets the* Charge *of Deſerting Cure, ſo often alledg'd by* White.

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quainted, upon what ſlight and trivial Accuſations Mr. *Dalton* had been Turned out. *But, contrary to his Expectation, he found the Smith courted, applauded, and to enjoy Freedom of Acceſs to the Committee, and himſelf (a Gentleman of very good Rank and Eſteem in his Country) to be ſlighted, neglected, and made dance Attendance:* So that at length, deſpairing of any Succeſs, ſince he found the Men in Power made their Court to the Dregs and Scum of the People, he returns home into the Country, and takes Mrs. *Dalton* into his own Family; who left a Servant however, to ke p Poſſeſſion of the *Paſſonage-Houſe*. But upon further Complaint made to the *Committee*, they preſently iſſue out an Order to bring her up before them at *London*; whereupon ſhe is forced wholly to quit the *Paſſonage*. After which, they alſo ſeize upon all they could find belonging to Mr. *Dalton*, his *Rents*, his *Debts*, and what ſoever elſe they could Diſcover; inſomuch that at laſt they left him *nothing*. One Particular of which, tranſacted by *Barnard* the Smith, was ſuch an Exquiſite and Uncommon Piece of Villany, as I believe was hardly ever thought of before. It was this: The Fellow happen'd to be indebted about Twenty ſeven Pounds to Mrs. *Dalton*; and conſcientious as he was, being willing, according to the Rule of the *Apoſtle*, to *owe no Man any thing*, but *Charity*, he appoints Mrs. *Dalton* to Receive her Money at ſuch a time, in the *Church Porch*; whither ſhe accordingly comes, as did *Barnard* likewiſe, bringing the Money, which he there fairly pays her before *Four Witneſſes*; ſo that ſhe had then no further Demand upon him. But as ſoon as ſhe had counted it over, and was going to put it into her Pocket, the harden'd Wretch bids her *Stay*, and tells her, the Money was for *a better uſe than ſo*; it was *for the Service of the Parliament*. Upon which, the Troopers immediately clapt their Piſtols to her Breaſt, and took every Farthing of it from her. After this, it is ſcarce worth ſaying, that Mr. *Dalton* having alſo put ſome Wheat in this Fellow's Houſe, as a *Repoſitory* in time of Need; when Mrs. *Dalton*, after her Husband was gone, ſent for it; the Villain threatned to run his Pitchfork into the *Meſſenger*, if he ſhould come again upon ſuch an Errand. I have only to add, that before the Breaking out of thoſe Tumults, *Barnard* himſelf had owned, that he had been highly obliged to Mr. *Dalton* for many Favours: Such a Complication of the moſt deteſtable Qualities was there in the Tranſaction of this *Villany*.

One Tho. Dalton became Prebendary of Durham in the 17th Preb. in 1660 Quere.

DAMPORT, ——, . *Stowland-Hoft*, R.

DUNCOMBE, ——, . *Cheddiſton*, .

SURREY.

Or Danſon. DAUSEW, PETER, . *Camberwell*, V.

He was *Diſpoſſeſt* about *Aug.* 1643, by the *Houſe of Commons*; at which Time *Alex. Gregory* was ſubſtituted in his Living by the ſame *Authority*. He is one of thoſe mentioned in *White's Scandalous Century*, where he is charged with frequent and notorious Drunkenneſs even in the Time of Service, and ſpending the *Alms* of the *Church* in *Liquor*; as alſo being a common *Curſer* and *Swearer*, neglecting of his *Cure*, protecting a *Remiſs Prieſt*, Throwing the *Conſecrated Bread* on the Ground, and bidding one of his *Pariſhioners* take it up there, if ſhe would have it: To which is added his reading his *Majeſty's Declarations*, and bidding Defiance to the *Parliament*.

P 12.

SUSSEX.

DRISSE, ——, . *Mundham*, V.

WARWICKSHIRE.

DOUGHTIE, JOHN, . A. M. *Lapworth*, R.

He was Born at *Martley* near *Worceſter*, and Deſcended from a good *Family* of thoſe *Parts*. In the Year 1619, he was *Elected* to a *Fellowſhip* of *Merton-College* in *Oxford* (having firſt been thoroughly Examined by the moſt Learned Sir *Henry Savile*, then Warden) and made *Senior* of the *Election*. After which he became a noted *Preacher*, *Proctor* of the *Univerſity*, *Chaplain* to the Earl of *Northumberland*, and in 1633, was by the Society of *Merton-College* preſented to this Living, which he was forced to leave upon the breaking out of the Wars, to *avoid Sequeſtration and Impriſonment*. At that Time he retired to his Majeſty at *Oxford*. Afterwards Dr. *Duppa* made him *Lecturer* of St. *Edmond's* in *Salisbury*, but upon the Routing of his *Majeſty's Forces* in the Weſt, he quitted that likewiſe, and retired to *London*, where he was for ſome time ſupported by Sir *Nath. Brent*. After the *Reſtoration* he was made one of the *Prebendaries* of *Weſtminſter*, *Rector* of *Cheame* in *Surry*, D.D. and died at *Weſtminſter* on *Chriſtmas-Day*, 1672, in the 75th Year of his Age.

Wood, Ath. Vol II. p. 373

Admit. Jun. 5. 1660.

See in Wood What he Wrote.

DOBSON, ——, . *Welsbourn*, R.

He had afterwards the *Living* of *Hefleton* in *Glouceſterſhire*, which had been *Sequeſtred* from Dr. *Whittington*; upon whoſe Death one *Dunce* obtained the *Seals* for it from the then *Keeper Lyle*, and Diſpoſſeſs'd Mr. *Dobſon* of it; but upon the Return of his Majeſty he was Re-inſtated in it. He had, if I miſtake not, *Thirteen Children* at the Time of his *Sufferings*.

WESTMORLAND.

WILTSHIRE.

WORCESTERE.

DANCE, ——, . *Kidderminſter*, V.

He lived to be *Reſtored*, and was, ſaith Dr. *Pierce*, a Man *well reported of*, and a Perſon of *Sincerity and Meekneſs*: I have alſo heard the preſent Right Reverend Biſhop of *Worceſter* call him *Honeſt old Mr.* Dance. He was ſucceeded here (though I need not mention a thing ſo well known) by Mr. *Baxter*, who † *gave up this Living to him again upon the Reſtoration*, notwithſtanding he is the *Hero* of the Tragedy, and the *Lives* of the * *other Ejected* Miniſters are as *Epiſodes* grafted upon his. But the Truth of it is,

Against Baxt. Gro: Relig. p. 134. Notwithſtanding the Account Mr. Baxter ſuggeſts of him, Abridgm. p. 21.

† *Abridg. p. 170.*

* *Tit p. of the Abridg.*

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is, great Numbers of them were *Ejected* just as Mr. *Baxter* was; that is, not at all; being only obliged to Reſtore what they had too long Uſurp'd.

DURANT, GEORGE, *Blockley*, V. worth 160*l.* a Year.

He was Diſpoſſeſs'd by a *Party of Horſe, who dragged his Children (whereof he had then Ten living, and moſt of them very young) out of Doors; and the Neighbours out of Charity put them into a poor Cottage in the ſame Town, and Relieved them, where a Siſter of the Ejected Miniſter was put to Nurſe them; for their own Mother died a little before.* He was alſo once *Plundered* of his *Horſe*, by a Fellow who had formerly lived with him, but was then gone into the *Parliament-Service*. Mr. *Durant* died, if I miſtake not, under the *Uſurpation*. When he was *Ejected*, one Mr. *G. Colliere* was thruſt upon the *Pariſh*, who afterwards became very active in *Diſpoſſeſſing* others of the *Loyal Clergy*; tho' he conformed and kept the Living upon the King's Return.

YORKSHIRE.

DALTON, ———, D. D. *Barwick* in *Elmet*, R.

He got his Majeſty's Preſentation to the * Living during the Confuſions, and had regular Inſtitution to it; but was *wholly kept out* of Poſſeſſion until the *Reſtoration*; when he enjoyed it on his old Title.

* On the Death of Dr. Scot Dean of York.

DODSWORTH, EDWARD, A.M. *Badſworth*, R.

'He was Son of *Matthew Dodſworth*, Chancellor of *York*, Deſcended of the *Ancient Family* of *Dodſworths* of *Wattles* in the *North-Riding* of *Yorkſhire*; was bred up in St. *John's College* in *Cambridge*, where he Commenced *Maſter of Arts*; was about the Year 1630, preferred to that *Rectory* by the *Right Honourable* the *Earl* of *Darby*, where he Liv'd in great Reſpect and Reputation with his Neighbours; a *Hoſpitable* and *Charitable* Man; a Man of *Learning* and *Parts*; of truly *Loyal*, *Orthodox*, and *Conformable* Principles; of Great *Integrity* and a *peaceable Temper*; as *upright* in his *Mind*, as he was in his *Perſon*; and lived with great ſatisfaction and Comfort at *Badſworth* till the *Civil-Wars* broke out: During which he perſormed the *Service* preſcribed in the *Church*, notwithſtanding the Oppoſition of ſome violent Perſons; and continued ſo till after K. *Charles's Martyrdom*. After which *Presbytery* grew too Rampant, and would not ſuffer ſo Good a Man to live in *Peace*; and therefore for his known *Loyalty* to the *Royal Family*, his *Zeal* for the Church, and his Non-compliance with the Demands of ſome unreaſonable Men, then in Power, he was *Sequeſtred*, *Plundered*, and endured *a great many Hardſhips*; till at laſt he was forced, with his whole *Family*, to quit his *Habitation*, about the Year 1655; and make the beſt that he could out of a *Shipwracke Eſtate*, for himſelf, *Wife* and *Five Children*. During which *deplorable Circumſtances* he lived very contentedly, and in his Retirement comforted himſelf with that *Moderation*, which was ſo *remarkably conſpicuous* in his *Temper*; and continued to perform all the good Offices that lay in his power to his Neighbour, till the Happy *Reſtoration* of the *King*; ſoon after which he was *reſtored* to his *Right*, and lived till 1679, to the great ſatisfaction of his *Pariſh*, and the Love of all that knew him. He *Died* in 1679, *Ætat.* 84.

Badſworth.

WALES.

ANGLESEY.

BRECON.

DAVIS, THOMAS, A.M. *Hay*, V. In 1649. He was an *Able* and *Orthodox* Miniſter. His *Vicaridge* lay *vacant Eight Years*, though it was in a *Market-Town*.

CARDIGAN.

DAVIS, JOHN, . *Llellaw*, . Sequeſtred for *Drunkenneſs* and *Bribery*, by the *Propagators*.

CAERMARTHENSHIRE.

DAVID, GRIFFITH, . *Llanſteffan*, .

The *Church* was kept *vacant Ten Years* after Mr. *David* was *Turned out*.

CAERNARVAN.

DENBEIGH.

FLINT.

GLAMORGAN.

DAVID, ———, . *Aberwan* and *Baglan*, .

He had a *great Family* to Maintain, and though his *Capacity* was not Extraordinary, yet he was a very honeſt Man. He was *Sequeſtred*, and with much Difficulty obtained a *ſmall matter* for his Subſiſtance, though not the *Fifths* of his Living, but only what the *Rulers* pleaſed. During the *Uſurpation*, *Walters* and ſome other *Itinerant Preachers* held forth, and poor Mr. *David* was not Reſtored to his *Living* till King *Charles* II. was *Reſtored* to his *Kingdom*.

DAVIES, *DAVID, *gunwyd-Vawr*, V. . *Lan-*

* Or Griffith, for I take this to be the ſame Place with Langoed; if not, there was a Living of that Name; alſo in this County Sequeſtred from Griffith Davies, who ought to be inſerted in a Diſtinct Article.

He had no *Fifths*, nor any thing from it to the time of the *Reſtoration*; when he was *Re-poſſeſt* of it, if I miſtake not, and *Died* in a few Years after.

DA-

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† Or Athanasius.

DAVIES, † EDWARD, . *Michaelſtone* upon *Ely*, R.
And
St. *Brides*, R. . . . . .

He was *Turned out* of *both* theſe Livings *before* the Year 1649; and was then very old, but he was allowed the *Fifths*. There was no Settled *Miniſter* put in to ſupply the Cure of *Either* Living, as far as I can Learn; ſo that they had only now and then an *Itinerant Preacher* among them. Mr. *Davies* Out-lived the *Uſurpation* a great while, and Died at 108 Years of Age.

DAVIES, FRANCIS, B.D. *Langan*. R.

Wood, Ath. Vol.I.p.676.

He was a *Native* of this *County*, and *Educated* at *Jeſus* College in *Oxford*, of which he became *Fellow*, and had this *Living* beſtowed upon him in his Own *County*; but in the time of the *Rebellion* underwent, as *Wood* Rightly ſaith, the *ſame Fate* with *other Royaliſts*, this Circumſtance only Excepted, that his *great Piety, Learning and Excellent Parts*, had ſo far recommended him to One of the *Leading* Men of thoſe Times, that he was for ſome Years allowed a *Fourth* Part of his Living; (whereas others of the Clergy had only a *Fifth*) and what is more, his own *Brother* was permitted to be the *Tenant*, and *Ordered* to Pay him; ſo that he had no doubt the *Real Proportion* of his *Rectory*, and not what the *Uſurpers* were *Otherwiſe* pleaſed to *Call ſuch*. But this not being ſufficient to *Subſiſt* himſelf and thoſe who *depended* upon him (of which Sort, though a *ſingle* Man, he had a *great many*) he was forced to keep a *School* for his better *Maintenance*, and at Length the Great Man who had Ordered him the *Fourth* Part of his *Living*, growing *weary in well doing*, Mr. *Davies* was *forced away* to London, where by the Intereſt of ſome Friends, he was for Three or Four Years Entertained as *Chaplain* to the *Counteſs* of *Peterborough*. Upon the Return of His *Majeſty* he was Repoſſeſt of what he had *Loſt*, Promoted to the *Archdeaconry* of *Landaff*, *Created* D. D. in the Year 1667, made *Biſhop* of the Church now mentioned, and *Died* in the Latter end of 1674.

His Church was ſhut up by one of the Agents of the Sequeſtration, becauſe he would not Read the Directory, and otherwiſe Conform to the Times.

DAVIES, FRANCIS, . *Pentyrch*, V.

Quere if he were the ſame, or a different Perſon, from the preceding.

He was *Turned out* ſome time before the Year, 1649, but Allowed, if I miſtake not, to Receive ſmall *Tythe* of *Avadyr*, worth about 10 *l.* a Year, which Favour was continued to him for *Ten Years*.

I take theſe Places to be Annext.

DAVIS, ——, . *Cowbridge Llanblethian* and *Welch*-St *Donats*, V.

Before 1649.

MERIONETH.

MONTGOMERY.

DAVIS, JOHN, . *Carthbio*, R.

I have ſeen the *State* of his *Caſe* under his *own Hand*; by which it appears, that he was not *permitted* to come and *make his Own defence*. He was alſo Impriſoned.

PEMBROKE.

DAVID, JOHN, . *Bigelly*, .

He was Turned out for *Inſufficiency*, by the *Commiſſioners for Propagation*, &c. and was the *Second* Perſon *Diſpoſſeſſed* of this *Living*. The *Firſt* was Mr. *George Owen*, whom See afterwards.

DAVIES, GEORGE, . *Pontvaine*, R.

In 1650.

RADNOR.

DAY, MATTHEW, A. M. ——, .

He was (ſaith Mr. *Newcourt*) 'if I miſtake not) a * *Divine*, and in the *late Rebellion* 'was *Sequeſtred* of what *Eccleſiaſtical Preferments* 'he had, for his *Loyalty*; got at laſt to be *Maſter* of the *Free School* at *Lewiſham* near *Greenwich* in *Kent*; but after the *Reſtoration*, viz. *Aug.* 17, 1660, he was admitted *Vicar* of *Staines* 'in *Middleſex*; and on the 25*th* of the ſame 'Month, to the *Prebend* of *Neaſdon*: Both which became Void by his Death before *OBob.* † 13, 1663.

Rep. Eccleſ. *Vol. I. p.* 116.

* *Why Mr. Newcourt ſhould make any Queſtion whether he was a Divine, or not, whilſt he is at that very time Accounting for his Admiſſion to one of the Prebends of St. Paul's, and the Vicaridge of Staines, I can't imagine; unleſs he meant to ſay, that he doubt whether he had taken Orders before the Reſtoration. I have been otherwiſe informed that Mr. Day was Elected to King's-College from Eaton-School in the Year 1629; and 'tis but ſometimes Parſon of Everdon in Northamptonſhire; and ſo poſſibly that may be Preferment, which he Loſt in the Rebellion. Quere.*

† *Before Oct. 10, that Year, as appears by the ſame Page of Mr.* Newcourt, *in the Admiſſion of his* Immediate Succeſſor Richard Henchman *to the* Prebend *of* Neaſdon.

DEBENHAM, ——, . ——, .

His *Family* alſo was at length ſupported by the Charity of the *Corporation for Miniſters Widows*.

DODSON, ——, . ——, .

His *Family* after the *Reſtoration* begg'd the *ſame Charity*.

DOWDESWELL, WILLIAM, . ——, .

He was of *Pembroke-College* in *Oxford*, admitted *Bachelour of Law* in the Year 1631, and in 1642, was Created *Doctor* of that Faculty, among many other *Suffering Royaliſts*. In 1660, he became *Prebendary* of *Worceſter*, and, 'tis probable, had other *Preferments* beſtow'd upon him. He died, if I miſtake not, about the Year 1671. He was Eſteem'd in his College, and more particularly by Sir *Thomas Brown* the Phyſician, as a *Learned Man*.

Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 670. *Vol. II p.* 709

DUNCON, JOHN, . ——, .

He publiſh'd the *Life* of the Lady *Letice*, Viſcounteſs *Falkland*; which is all that I know *more* of him: Only I find one *John Duncon*, A.M. Admitted to *Frierne-Barnet* in *Middleſex* in 1678, and died the ſame Year. Mr. *Barnabas Oley*, one of the *Ejected Fellows* of *Clare-Hall* in *Cambridge*, in his *Preface* to Mr. *Herbert's Country Perſon*, ſaith, that Mr. *John Duncon* was a *Great Sufferer*, and a *very Learned and Worthy Perſon*.

Vol. I. p. 503

New. Rep. Eccleſ. Vol I.

E. BED-

E.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

BERKS.

——, ——, . *Enborn*, R.

BUCKS.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

EXETER, ——, . *Soham*, V. Value 100*l.* a Year.

Apr. 10, 1644, Sequeſtred by the Earl of *Manchester* for *Inſufficiency*, *Malignancy*, and particularly for not taking the *Covenant* himſelf; and, what's worſe, as it followeth in his *Charge*, becauſe not above *Three* or *Four* of his Pariſh had taken it, tho' it conſiſted of *Three hundred Families*.

CHESHIRE.

EATON, ——, . *Aldford*, R. He was Diſpoſſeſs'd by a *Party of Soldiers*; who moſt barbarouſly carry'd out his *Wife* (Siſter, or Daughter to Sir *Philip Oldfield*) and plac'd her on a Dunghil; where they ſo much inſulted and abus'd her, that ſhe *grew diſtracted*, and *died in that Condition*.

CORNWALL.

EDWARDS, ——, . *Stratton*, V.

CUMBERLAND.

DERBYSHIRE.

DEVONSHIRE.

EDGECOMBE, JOHN, A M. *Northiuſh*, R.

He had been Admitted to this Living in the Year 1639. and during the *Rebellion* was not only *Sequeſtred*, but alſo much *Harraſs'd* and *Abus'd*. He was twice *Impriſoned*; once at *Dartmouth* in this County, and another time at *Plymouth*. He ſurvived the *Uſurpation*; but I am not inform'd when he died. He was a Man of *Great Learning*, and of an *Excellent Life*; and ſo Conſiderable among the *Clergy* of this County, that he was ſent for when his Majeſty was in theſe Parts, to Preach before him at *Taviſtock*; which he did on theſe Words, *He came unto his own, and his own received him not.*

John 1. 11.

EEDES, ——, B.D. *Honiton*, R. And *Cliſt-St. Laurence*, R. . . . .

He was a very great *Sufferer* for the *Royal Cauſe*, and died before the *Reſtoration*. His Succeſſor in the *former* of theſe Livings, was Mr. *Soreton*, who continu'd in it until 1662; when he Quitted it for *Nonconformity*. I know nothing more of Mr. *Eedes*, but that he had ſeveral Children at the time of his *Sequeſtration*; that he was very ill uſed, and that he was a *very worthy Perſon*, and much a *Gentleman*.

Abr. p. 304.

ELLIOT, EDWARD, A. M. *Newton-Ferris*, R.

That this Living was under *Sequeſtration*, appears by the *Admiſſion-Books* of thoſe Times; but that Mr. *Elliot* was the Perſon who loſt it, is only *Conjecture*, built upon this ground, that he is the *laſt Regular Incumbent* that appears on the *Regiſter*, before the *Diſſolution* of the *Cathedrals*. I ſuppoſe he died during the *Confuſions*, and that it was upon his Death that Mr. *Clifford* obtained the *Preſentation* of this Living. However, *quære*.

One John Hill was Ordered into this Living by the Committee of Plunderers and Miniſters in 1656.

Whom ſee before.

ENKER, NICHOLAS, . . *Hitterſleigh*, R.

He was Turned out for a *Scandalous Life and Converſation*, about the Year 1653. Either he had only ſuch a Title as thoſe Times could allow him, or elſe the *Confuſions* prevented the *Regular Entry* of his Admiſſion: For the *laſt Incumbent* upon this Living before the *Aboliſhing of Epiſcopacy*, as far as appears by the *Biſhop's Regiſter*, was Mr. *John Biſhop*.

There was no ſettled Miniſter in this Living for ſome time after his Ejectment.

DORSETSHIRE.

DURHAM.

ESSEX.

——, ——, . *Emſted*, . The *Sequeſtred Miniſter* of this Pariſh was a *very worthy Man*, as I have been informed; but I have not yet been able to Recover his Name.

EVETT, WILLIAM, . ——, . Ejected ſomewhere in this County, about the Year 1644; for a *Years Abſence* from his Living.

EYRES, THOMAS, . *Mile-End*, near *Colcheſter*, . And *Great Hockſley*, R. . . . . .

He was a Man of good Learning and Repute, and lived to be *Reſtored*.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

EDWARDS, ——, . *Torteworth*, .

If I miſtake not. *Quære* further.

Mr. Towgood, One of the Suffering Prebendaries of Briſtol, was permitted to have this Living towards the latter End of the Uſurpation.

Es-

ESCOURT, ——, D. D. *Beverſtone cum Kingſcote*, R.

He was a worthy Perſon, and died, as I ſuppoſe, before the *Reſtoration*.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

EDWARDS, THOMAS, D. D. *Kington*, V.

Sequeſtred *Dec.* 17, 1646, by the *Committee of Hereford*. There was no other Crime alledged againſt him, than that of *Malignancy*. This is doubtleſs the Perſon mentioned by *Wood*, who in the Year 1643, had the *Chancellour's Letters* read in his behalf to be created D. D. at *Oxford*: Only *Wood* or the *Printer* miſtook *Herefordſhire* for *Herefordſhire*, the County in which his Living lay.

Ath. Vol. II. p. 723.

ELMHURST, JOHN, * B. D. *Aſhton-Ingham*, R.

He was ſucceeded by one *Charles Stock*, who had been *Clerk* to a Juſtice of Peace.

* So may be Ejaculated, R.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

EDLIN, PHILIP, . *Buſhey*, R. See *London*.

News Rep. Eccleſ. Vol. I. p. 246.

EDMONDS, WILLIAM, D. D. *Richmonſworth*, V.

He lived to be Reſtored, and died not till the Year 1670; altho' he had been admitted to the Living in *Feb.* 1589: So that he muſt have been Years Rector of this Place; and above an hundred Years old at the time of his Death.

Ibid. p. 783.

HUNTINGTONSHIRE.

KENT.

EEDES, JOHN, ——, . in the *Iſle of Sheppey*.

He was Born in *Salisbury*, and Educated at *Oriel-College* in *Oxford*. After he was Turned out of his *Living* in the *Iſle of Sheppey*, he retired to his own *County*; where he firſt got the *Curacy* of *Broadchalke*, which with much Difficulty he was allow'd to keep about two Years; and then he obtain'd the *Vicaridge of Hale* in *Hampſhire*. He out-liv'd the *Uſurpation*, and did not return to *Sheppey*; but continuing at *Hale*, was about the Year 1667, Robbed, and barbarouſly Murther'd in his Houſe there. He hath a *Treatiſe* extant about *Juſtification*, in Anſwer to *Eyre* of *Salisbury*.

He afterwards got, and was permitted to keep the Vicaridge of Hale in Hampſhire.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 291.

LANCASHIRE.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

MIDDLESEX.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

EDWARDS, JOHN, . *Lanſtone*, R. Turn'd out by the *Propagators*, for *Malignancy*, and *Profecution of the Goaly* in his *Neighbourhood*.

EDWARDS, JOHN, . *Tredymock*, R. *Sequeſtred* before 1649. He is a different Perſon from the *Former*.

EDWARDS, JOHN, . . *Llanmartin* *, . .

* Ty may be Llanmartin, R.

In 1649. *Quære* if he be the ſame with either of the *Two* before-mentioned.

EVANS, WILLIAM, . *Kemeys-† Inferiour*, R.

† Or Yſha; for I take them to be the ſame Place: If not, Kemeys-Yſha *muſt alſo* under Sequeſtration, *and muſt be added to this* Life *as a diſtinct* Article.

Depriv'd alſo before 1649.

NORFOLK.

EATON, WILLIAM, . *Drayton*, R.

——, ——, . *Great-Ellingham*, V.

See the *Note* at *Alderton* in *Suſſex*, under the Letter *A*. Whoever the Gentleman was that loſt this *Living*, one of his *Succeſſors*, if he had more than one, was *Abraham Turner*, who was preſented to it in 1655.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

OXON.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

SALOP.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

ENGLAND, JOHN, . *Ilchester*, V.

He was a *very conſiderable Man both for his Morals and Learning*; and having the Education of One, or more Children of Colonel *Pyne*, a Man of the Times, he was by the Intereſt of that Gentleman, and partly, as I conceive, by the

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Smalneſs of his *Living*, which doth not exceed 40*s* or 45 *l. per Annum*, preſerved from a *Formal Sequeſtration*; altho' in my Opinion, what he otherwiſe ſuffered, was *tantamount*. For which reaſon I venture to place him in this *Liſt*; but the *Reader* may, if he thinks otherwiſe, with my free Conſent, adjudge him to the *Appendix*. The Account which I have of his *Sufferings*, is in theſe Words: 'He had Soldiers quarter'd 'upon him; he was *Plundered* of almoſt all his 'Goods, and, amongſt other things, the beſt part 'of his *Books* were taken from him. He was 'more than once taken into Cuſtody, and tafted 'largely of the Favours of a *Committee* which 'ſate at *Uxmiſter*, who FORBAD HIM TO PREACH, and afterwards Sin'd him 'ſeverely; and handled him after ſuch manner, 'that he was forc'd to leave his Houſe, and ly 'conceal'd for a conſiderable time, with a Friend 'in a Neighbouring Pariſh. During which time 'his Houſe was Search'd; and once, becauſe 'they who came to Apprehend him, could not 'meet with him, they *Seized his Wife*, and *car-'ry'd her away* from her Family of *Seven* or *Eight* 'Children; and one of them threaten'd to *Kill* 'One of his Daughters, if ſhe did not diſcover 'where her *Father* was.

* From whom this Relation comes.

EVANS, GAUEN, . *Weſt-Quantockſhead*, R.

He was *Turned out* about the Year 1647; and all his Goods, to the Wearing Apparel of his Family, were Seiz'd alſo; for which he was forc'd to Compound.

EVANS, ——, . *Marlbury*, .
He was ſucceeded by one *Counell*.

He is a different Perſon, as far I can learn, from the foregoing Mr. Evans.

SOUTHAMPTON.

EDMONDSON, ——, . *Holy-Rhood*, R.

I find one *Edmonds*, Rector of *Holy-Rhood*, ſent for into Cuſtody by the *Houſe of Commons*, as a Delinquent. He was doubtleſs the ſame Perſon with this Mr. *Edmondſon*, whom I otherwiſe find *Sequeſtred* from this Living.

EASTGATE, ——, . *Iwisbury*, .

STAFFORDSHIRE.

SUFFOLK.

ECHARD, ——, . *Yoxford*, R.
It may be, Father to Dr. *John Echard*, late *Maſter* of *Katharine-Hall* in *Cambridge*. *Quære.*

One Ezekiel Edger was Admitted to the Rectory of Stanmore Magna in Middleſex, *an.* 1662; *and died in* 1663. *Newc. Repert. Eccleſ. Vol. I. p.* 710.

EDGAR, EZEKIEL, A. M. *Hauſted*, R.
About 1643.

EVANS, WILLIAM, . *Sandcroft*, R.
Deprived for Neglecting the Parliament-Faſts; not Preaching in the Afternoons; Profecuting his *Pariſhioners* for Gadding (to *Eaſtious Lectures.*

White's Cent. p. 88.

no Queſtion) from their own Pariſh-Church; Reading his Majeſty's *Declarations*; and for ſaying, they were Curſed who Gave or Lent to the *Parliament*: Nor was it poſſible, to be ſure, that ſuch an one could be other than a *Notorious Drunkard.*

EVANS, ——, . *Thorington*, .
I do not find the leaſt Circumſtance, which ſhould incline me to believe that he is the ſame Perſon with him who immediately *Precedes.*

SURREY.

SUSSEX.

EDGELEY, GEORGE, D. D. *Nutburſt*, R.

See *Chicheſter-Cathedral.*

EDSAW, JOHN, . *Chaley*, . worth 120 *l.* a Year.

He was a *Younger Brother* of the Family of the *Edſaws* of *Chainton* in this County. The Occaſions of his *Sufferings* were, as I have been inform'd, his Reading the King's *Declarations*, and ſending his *Eldeſt Son* to ſerve as a Volunteer in his *Majeſty's Army*. He was Impriſoned in *Ely-Houſe* for a conſiderable time. His Living alſo was *Sequeſtred*, his Children *Turned out of Doors*, and he was forc'd to ſell his little Eſtate in Land for a Subſiſtence; which otherwiſe, in all Probability, would have been Seiz'd by the *Rangers* of thoſe Times. He had at the time of his Sequeſtration, *Six Children*; none of which, however, by the good Providence of God, came to *Want*; Tho' the *Rebels* did what they could to bring them to it: For the Eldeſt Son having, after the Wars, married a Lady of a good Fortune, they put the Eſtate which he had by her, under Sequeſtration, becauſe ſhe had married a *Cavalier*. Mr. *Edſaw*, after he had ſpent and loſt all that he had, in the Service of the *Church* and his *Majeſty*, juſt liv'd to ſee the *Reſtoration*; but was prevented by Death, from Re-poſſeſſing his own *Living.*

I find the Wife of one Mr. Rogers (whom ſee alſo in this County) re-ceived the Fifths of the Living of Chayley in this County, from which her Husband had been Sequeſtred. If that Living be (as I take it, notwithſtanding the different Spelling) *the ſame with* this; *then Mr.* Rogers *muſt have been admitted to it after the Sequeſtration of Mr.* Edſaw (who, *'tis plain, left it in the Beginning of the* Rebellion) *and ſo cannot be look'd upon as having a Right to it, ſince Mr.* Edſaw *was ſtill living: And therefore Mr.* Rogers *muſt rather be accounted a* Sufferer, *than a* Sequeſtred Miniſter. *Quære further.*

WARWICKSHIRE.

WESTMORLAND.

WILTSHIRE.

EARLE, JOHN, D. D. *Biſhopſton*, R.
See the *Church* of *Salisbury.*

EARLE, ——, . *Somerton-Keynes*, .
He is a different Perſon, as far as I can learn, from the *Former*: But *quære* if he be the ſame with *Robert Earle*, who is mention'd at the *Cathedral* of *Wells.*

WOR-

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WORCESTERSHIRE.

YORKSHIRE.

EDWARDS, ——, . *Kirby-Overblows*, . worth 150*l.* a Year.

WALES.

ANGLESEY.

BRECON.

EDWARD, WILLIAM, D. D. *Llandevylog*, .

He was *Turned out* about the Year 1649; after which the Place lay *Vacant* for at least *Nine Years*; altho' there were 500 Souls in the Parish; only some part of that time one *David-William Robert*, a Yeoman, or Ploughman (abundantly qualify'd, no question, to succeed a *Doctor of Divinity*) did take upon him to *Preach*, or *Teach* there.

CARDIGAN.

EVANS, DAVID, . *Landyfryog*, V.
Depriv'd by the *Commissioners for Propagating the Gospel*; for *Scandal* and *Symony*.

EVANS, GRIFFITH, . *Lanrhistid*, V.
By the same Ravagers; for *Drunkenness*, *Scandal*, *Symony*, and Keeping a *Common Ale-house*.

EVANS, MORGAN, . *Llillus*, R.
By the same Commissioners; for *Drunkenness*.

CAERMARTHEN.

EVANS, WALTER, . *Clezas* (alias St. *Clere's*) and *Llanboydy*, V.

Sequestred by the *Propagators*. I take these Livings to be *Annexed*.

EVANS, WILLIAM, . *Merthir*, R.
By the same Commissioners; for *Drunkenness* and *Malignancy*.

CAERNARVAN.

EVANS, MICHAEL, . *Llanlyfnie*, .
In 1649. After which the Place lay void Ten Years.

DENBEIGH.

FLINT.

EVANS, RICHARD, . * *Llanasaph*, V. And † *Prebend* of *Mywod*. . . . . * In this County, if I mistake not. † Quere of what nature this Preb. is.

He lay Fourteen Years under *Sequestration* (so that I judge he was Turn'd out about the Year 1646,) during which time he could not recover any *Fifths*.

GLAMORGAN.

EDWARDS, WILLIAM, . *Ilston*, R. Before 1649. *See Mr. Houghton's this County.*

——, ——, . *Eggloys-Brwys*, .
See the same *Note* above-mention'd.

EVANS, JENKINS, . St. *George's*, R.
Ejected for *Insufficiency* and *Drunkenness*, by the *Propagators*.

MERIONETH.

MONTGOMERY.

EDWARDS, WILL. . *Llanibangel*, .

EVANS, MATTH. . *Pemgolle*, R.

PEMBROKE.

ELLIOT, LEWIS, . *Castlebeigh*, R.
Outed by the *Propagators*, for *Drunkenness*.

——, ——, . St. *Elvis*, . See the *Note* at *Abergwyley* in *Caermarthenshire*, so often mentioned.

EVAN, ——, . *Marber*, R. with the *Chapel* of *Robeston*.

RADNOR.

EVANS, WILLIAM, . *Glascombe*, V.
In 1646.

EDMONDS, ——, B. D. ——, .
He then was, or had been, of St. *John's College* in *Cambridge*; and was Created D. D. at *Oxford* in 1642. when the great Creation of *Loyal Sufferers* was made. See *Hertfordshire*, and *Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 718. square.*

Ed.

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EDWARDS, JONATHAN, ——, .
He was Esteem'd a *Learned Man*; was Fellow of *Jesus-College* in *Oxford*, and was Created B. D. there in 1642, amongst the *Loyal Sufferers*. See the *Note* at Dr. *Bowreman*, next mentioned. But since, if I do not mistake Mr. *Wood*, he was Fellow * at the time of his Creation, *quære* further if they might not be some *Scholars*, and not *Lessees*, which recommended him to the Favour of the Univerfity for his *Degree*.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II p. 706.

* *'Tis quære further of that matter also.*

ERSKIN, WILLIAM, ——, .
He also Compounded for his *Temporal Estate* at 90*l.* See *Magdalen-College* in *Cambridge*, and *quære* if this be the same Perſon: For I find one Mr. *Erskin* of that College, Created D. D. at *Oxford*, among the *Suffering Loyaliſts*, in 1642. *Wood*, Ath. *Vol.* II. *p.* 715.

See alſo the Notes at Dr. Bayley at the End of the Counties under the Letter B *and at Dr. Bowreman in the ſame Place.*

F.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

BERKS.

FARRINGTON, ANTHONY, B. D.
Bray, V. worth 120*l.* a Year.
He was ſucceeded in this Living by one *Woodward*, a *Violent Independent*, and Chaplain to *Oliver*. See *Windſor-Chapel*.

FULLHAM, ——, D. D. *Weſt-Iſley*, R.
The Right Reverend Biſhop of *Worceſter*, in ſome ſhort Manuſcript Notes of his on Mr. *Calamy's Abridgment*, ſaith, that he thinks Dr. *Fullham* was Reſtor'd to this Living: And if ſo, 'tis plain he muſt have been *Sequeſtred* from it; and then, either Dr. *Goodman* (whom ſee at the *Cathedral of Glouceſter*) did not hold this Living in *Commendam* long enough to *Suffer* in it, as he did in his *Biſhoprick*; or elſe Dr. *Fullham* muſt have obtained it after Dr. *Goodman's Sequeſtration*; or, at leaſt, after his *Death* in 1655. If the Former of theſe two laſt Conjectures was the Caſe, then the Living cannot be reckon'd to Dr. *Fullham's* Account, until the Year 1655; becauſe the *Equitable Title* to it (way in) Dr. *Goodman*: Nor could *Fullham* probably have any other than *That of the Times*; as neither could he, if he both Succeeded and was Sequeſtred after 1655, and was really a *ſecond Sufferer* in the Living.

To which Account I have reaſon'd it. But if Dr. Fullham had it in the Beginning of the Wars, it muſt be diſcounted from Dr. Goodman.

See one Dr. Fullham in the Church of Chichester, and quære.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

FOURNESSE, JOHN, . *Great-Marlow*, V.
He was Driven out of this Living by *Tho. Scot* of *Little-Marlow* (who was afterwards one of the *Aſſeſſors* on the *Black Tribunal*, for which he had Juſtice done him on the *Reſtoration.*) Mr. *Fourneſſe* was alſo forced by his *Succeſſor* to Quit the Town: After which he retir'd to *Yorkshire*. Upon the *Return* of the King, he was Re-poſſeſt of his Living, which he Enjoy'd ſeveral Years. He loſt alſo a *Lecture* of 80*l. per Ann.* Whether it belong'd to this Town, or any other, I know not. It is ſcarce worth mentioning, that he was alſo Plunder'd of Seven Pounds by ſome of the *Ravagers* of thoſe Times.

Mercr. Rust. p. 16.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

FELTON, NICHOLAS, . *Stretham*, R. in the *Iſle of Ely*, worth 200*l.* a Year.
He was Turned out by the Earl of *Manchester* in 1644; for Obſerving the *Orders of the Church*; Aſſerting the King's *Cauſe*, and Diſowning that of the *Parliament*.

FURNACE, EDMOND, . *Wiſbech, St. Peter's* and *St. Mary's*, V. in the *Iſle of Ely*.
Mr. Lee was Sequeſtred from one of the Wiſbeches (quære if there be another beſides thoſe two, or if not, whether there might not be Two Sufferers in one of them, tho' the time of Mr. Lee's Sequeſtration is indeed much the ſame with the Date of this Order of the Committee for Plundered Miniſters. See Mr. Lee.

The *only Authority* which I have for this *Sequeſtration*, is, that I find an Order from the *Committe for Plundered Miniſters*, dated *Dec.* 23, 1643, impowering certain Perſons to take care of, and provide for, the *Cure of theſe Places*; and Mr. *Furnace* is, by the ſame Order, commanded, at his Peril, quietly to permit them ſo to do. Which, if I apprehend aright, was an Order conſequent upon his *Sequeſtration*. However, *quære*.

See Hundered

CHESHIRE.

FORD, ——, . *Over*, V. then worth 100*l. per Ann.*
He was Harraſſed, and Threatened out of it.

CORNWALL.

FLAVELL, THOMAS, A. M. *Ruan-Major*, R.
And
Mullion, V. Both worth 150*l. per An.*
This Gentleman, the Son of Dr. *John Flavell*, Prebendary of *Exeter*, and *Rector* of *Tallaton* in this *County*, was Educated at *Trinity-College* in *Oxford*; and marry'd a near Kinſwoman of the then Biſhop *Hall*. He was not only Sequeſtred, but Plunder'd alſo: And having attempted ſomething for his Majeſty's Service, was *diligently ſought after to be hanged*; and forced for ſome time to hide himſelf in the Rocks. He had at that time a Wife and 12 Children, *Nine Sons* and *Three Daughters*. The Sufferings of this Family differ'd however, from thoſe of many others, in this; that they were not *Turned out of doors*, but permitted to live in the *Parſonage-Houſe*: Which Favour was poſſibly allowed them by the *Intruder*, one *Bruſe*, inſtead of *Fitzſe*; of which he paid very little, and what he did pay, was with the utmoſt Difficulty and Trouble. Mr. *Flavell* out-

Wood, Ath. Vol. II p. 1

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out-lived the Uſurpation, was Reſtored to his Preferments, Collated to a *Prebend* in the *Church* of *Exeter*, *Jan.* 18, 1660, in the Place of Mr. *Tom. Shute* deceaſed, and died about the Year 1682. He was a very *worthy Perſon*, a Man of ſingular Courage and Boldneſs, and ventur'd to attend Colonel *Penruddock*, in Priſon at leaſt (if not on the Scaffold) and to bury him by the *Common-Prayer*. He was alſo a Venerable Old Gentleman; and look'd the more ſo in thoſe Times, for that he had Vowed never to cut off his *Beard* till the Return of his Majeſty to his *Kingdoms*; by which time he had gotten a very long one.

FOTHERBY, CHARLES, B. D.
St. *Ive*, R. . . . . .
Southill, R.: . . . . . } And
Callington, ... }

See *Exeter-Cathedral*.

FOWLER, ——, . *Lenver*, .

FRANK, ——, . *Gwinear*, V.

I think he came not in till 1647. *See* Mr. Wishart *in this* County

FROHOK, HENRY, . *Withiel*, R.
He was Diſpoſeſs'd in 1651. The main Article againſt him, was, that he had play'd (whether at *Cards*, or what other Game, I know not) *a Penny wet, and a Penny dry*. He was Reſtored in 1660, and died in 1681.

There was no ſettled Miniſter in this Living for near Five Years of the Uſurpation.

FURSE, ——, : *Talland*, .

CUMBERLAND.

DERBYSHIRE.

DEVONSHIRE.

FORBEST, JAMES, . *Bovey-Tracy*, V.
He was a *Scotchman* by Birth, but Educated in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*. He had been abroad in *Germany* on ſome Occaſion, and was a Chaplain in that unfortunate Expedition at the *Iſle of Rhee*, where he ſo much recommended himſelf to the Duke of *Buckingham*, and other Great Perſons, that by their Intereſt he got this Living from the *Crown*. He was a Man of Excellent Learning and Piety; and very Laborious in the Diſcharge of his Function. He was alſo a Perſon of moſt Firm and Inviolable Loyalty, and of an Undaunted Courage; the latter of which was a very neceſſary Requiſite in the Clergy at that time, to ſupport them under thoſe *Sufferings*, which the Former never failed to bring upon them.

'Tis impoſſible to expreſs how he was Haraſſed. Parties were frequently ſent out to take him; but miſſing him, they Robb'd his Houſe, Plunder'd, and Spoil'd what they could not carry off. He was *Sequeſtred* by the *Committee* (or *Commiſſioners*) at *Exeter*. Twelve Articles were drawn up againſt him; the Sum of which was, *Loyalty* to his *Prince*. One of them only was prov'd; which was, that when 30 *l.* was demanded of him for the Parliament, he ſaid, he would *lend it them to buy Halters to hang them all*. He was firſt ſucceeded by one *Tucker*, who had been, as it is affirm'd, a *Weaver*; but travelling firſt to *Oxford*, and from thence to the *Parliament-Army*, he became a *Preacher*, and at length obtained this *Good Living*; which however was not, as it ſeems, Equal to his *Merit*: For ſome time after, 'tis ſaid, he was promoted to a Better in *Somerſetſhire*. His Talents being ſuited to the Humour of the Times; for he was a moſt *bitter*, *furious*, *turbulent Fellow*; uſed to Preach with a *Sword by his Side*, deface'd miſerably the Church of *Bovey*; tore down, not only the *King's-Arms*, but the *very Commandments*; and with his own Hands labour'd to ſaw the *Font in Pieces*, which he partly did; but being weary, he deſiſted from that Enterprize, and left it, as it remains to this day, a Monument of his *Sacrilege*. He governed the Pariſhioners with a very high Hand; and poor Mr. *Forbeſt* more particularly, felt the *Weight* of it.

The next *Intruder* was one *Chr. Lee*, who was no Scholar, and little better than *Cracky-brain'd*. He had once a Deſign, as 'twas verily thought, to have murther'd his *Man*; but the Fellow not only prevented him, but returned the Attempt with a *hearty Baſtinado*. The ſame Fellow often declar'd, that he had ſeveral times kept him from *murthering his Wife*. He likewiſe inſulted Mr. *Forbeſt*, and uſed him ill, whilſt he tarried on this Living, which was about a Year. After which, the Pariſh having endeavoured to make him as uneaſie as they could, he remov'd to *Bradwinck* in this County, and died ſuddenly on the Road betwixt that Place and *Exeter*. To him ſucceeded one *Joſeph Edgecomb*, who had indeed ſeen *Oxford*, but brought nothing thence, except what little he had carry'd thither. He was a very poor, ſilly Man; and herding in with a *Club of Combers*, became in time ſuch a Sott, that 'twas ſaid, he was never without a Brandy-Bottle in his Pocket. He permitted a Fellow to ſell Ale in the Vicaridge Houſe, notwithſtanding he liv'd in it himſelf. This however muſt be ſaid in his Favour, that he much reſpected Mr. *Forbeſt*, honeſtly paid him his *Fifths*, and quietly Reſigned to him on the *Reſtoration*; for which Mr. *Forbeſt* afterwards profited to maintain him, but he refuſed it; and retiring to *Taviſtock* in this County, died there not long after. Mr. *Forbeſt* lived throughout the whole time of the *Uſurpation* in his Pariſh, and had the entire Love and Reſpect of the Pariſhioners, though the *Others* had the *Pulpit* and the *Profits*. He died about the Year 1670, being then 80 Years of Age.

See more of him at Mr. Pharo in the Appendix.

FOSTER, THOMAS, A. M. *Fatway*, R.

He was Turned out for *Refuſing the Covenant*: After which, he ſojourned with one *Robert Cox*, a Farmer in his Pariſh, till the time of his Death; which happened about three or four Years after his *Sequeſtration*: During which, his Fifths were duly paid him. He left a Widow, but no Child, behind him. He was a Man of *ſound Learning, and unblamable Converſation*.

FRANK, WILLIAM, A.M. *Cruwys-Morchard*, R.
And
Poughil, R. . . . . }

His Caſe is ſomewhat peculiar; and therefore I ſhall ſet it down, as far as it concerns the *Sequeſtration*, in thoſe very Words wherein I have received it, and leave the Reader to make his own Judgment upon it. 'He was ſeveral times had 'before *Ford*, and other *Commiſſioners* at *Exon*; 'but being *Maſter of Arts* (and ſome Years

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canſt not find any thing at all for the Parliament. He was at that time Sixty two Years of Age, and had a *Lameneſs* upon him, in one of his *Hips*; but without regard to either age or lameneſs, they fell on him again with their *Poll-Axes*; and beat him, and bruiſed him in ſuch a Barbarous manner, that they *made him a very Cripple, without all poſſibility of Recovering the uſe of his Limbs.* And to Enhance the Humanity of this Outrage, all this was done in the *Preſence* of his *Wife* and *Children*, who with bended Knees entreated *Mercy* and *Compaſſion* for him; but all in vain: for inſtead of that, ſome of the Kindred and Friends of Captain *Buck*, who had ſent them on this Errand, *ſtood by, ſneering, and Clapt their Hands for Joy.* This moſt accurſed Treatment of poor old Mr. *Fowler*, threw him into a *Bleeding*, which laſted *ſix Hours*; inſomuch that he was not able to ſtand. The next day likewiſe he loſt his Retentive Faculty, and his Urine came from him Inſenſibly; in which *wretched Condition he continued very near a Month.* Nor was this all; for by the many *Contuſions* and *Knocks*, which he Received on his Head with their *Poll-Axes*, he loſt his *Hearing*, which was not for ſometime, if ever, perfectly recover'd. At the ſame time alſo, they rifl'd his Houſe, particularly his Study, and took away all that was of *value* and *portable*.

This Uſage one would think, ſhould have ſatisfied the moſt Inveterate Rancor and Malice in the World; but it ſeems Captain *Buck* was not of that Opinion: and therefore ſome Months after, he comes in Perſon to Mr. *Fowler's* Houſe, breaks open the Window of his Son's Study, who was a *Phyſician*; Enters the *Houſe* that way, and deſtroyed ſeveral things of very great *value* in the way of *Phyſicks* as *Extract* of *Pearl*, *Aurum Potabile*, *Confection* of *Amber*, *Pearl* in *Boxes*, *Bezoar-ſtone*, *Compound Waters*, &c. Upon which, one of Mr. *Fowler's* Daughters telling *Buck*, he might be aſhamed to ſpoil ſuch things: He pretently call'd her *Whore*, and knock'd her down with his *Poll-Ax*; and being riſen again, knock'd her down a Second time, and after that a Third time, and would no doubt a Fourth, had ſhe then been able to riſe again. Upon which Mrs. *Fowler* asking him, if he thought 'twas poſſible for her to ſtand by, and ſee her Child Murdered; *Buck* preſently, without any regard either to her *Age*, or Sex, caught her by the *Throat*, knock'd her down; and when down, kick'd her, and trampl'd on her with his Feet. After which, he and his Rabble *Plundered* the *Houſe*, and ſo departed. If this monſtrous Barbarity *exceeds Belief*, let it be known, that *Auguſt* the 18. 1643. it was *depoſed* upon *Oath* before Sir *Robert Heath*, Lord *Chief Juſtice* of the *King's-Bench*.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

FABIAN, WILLIAM, . *Letton*, R.

He was Reſtored in 1660.

FORD, FRANCIS, . *Kinnerſley*, R.

He was *Sequeſtred*, and alſo forced to fly for his ſafety; was *an able Scholar and Divine, an Excellent Preacher, and a Man of an Holy Life.* At the time of his Death, he left a *Widow* with *five ſmall Children*, and nothing but a *few Houſhold-Goods and Books* to maintain them. I find her afterwards *Supported* by the *Publick Charity* of *the Corporation for Miniſters Widows.*

See Sir Ver-ney in that County, and a Note there.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

FALTROP, THOMAS, *Little-Barkhamſted*, R.

He was Diſpoſſeſs'd ſome time after 1648: Two of the chief *Articles* againſt him, as I have been aſſured, were theſe; Firſt, that he had diſſuaded his Pariſhoners from going into the Service of the *Parliament*; the Proof of which was this: *Philip Hill*, one of his *Pariſh*, had an only Son, who was reſolved to go a *Volunteer* into the *Parliament Army*; upon which, the old Man comes to Mr. *Faltrop*, and Intreats him to *diſſuade* his Son from that Project; which he accordingly did, and prevailed with the Young Fellow to ſtay at Home. But ſome time afterwards, this *Old Villain* went and *Informed* againſt Mr. *Faltrop*, for diſcouraging the *Parliament-Service*, and alledg'd this *Inſtance* of his *Own Son*. The Second *Article* was, his having *Inclaſed Six Acres* of *Land* out of a *Common*, called *Pound-Field*; and the *Informer* and *Accuſer* in this matter likewiſe, was one *William How*, who was the *very Fellow* that had *put him upon it*, only for the ſake of being *Imployed* in the *Work*. After he was *diſpoſſeſs'd*, they would not permit him to tarry in the *Pariſh*, *Threatening his very Life if he ſtayed*; and once Surrounded his *Houſe* on all ſides, in order to *Apprehend* him: Upon which he fled to *Sewell-ſtreet* in the *County* of *Middleſex*, with a Lame Daughter, whoſe I think, was his only Child; 'where for * want of what *Law* and good *Conſcience* Invited him to, he was reduced to 'great *Extremities*, and ended his *miſerable Life* 'exchanging it no doubt for a *better*) in the 'Year 1660, juſt before King *Charles* the Second's 'Reſtoration.

* *In plain words, he was, as it ſeems, in a manner ſtarved.*

FAUCETTE, THOMAS, B.D. *Kimpton*, V. worth 120 *l.* a Year, And *Aſton*, V. in *Warwickſhire*. . .

He was Brother to Colonel *Faucette*, the Governor of *Wincheſtock* for His *Majeſty*; and being turned out of his Living of *Kimpton*, about the Year, 1643, lay 17 Years under *Sequeſtration*. During which the bare Income of that Living amounted to about 200 *l.* He was alſo twice *Impriſoned*, once at St. *Albans*; but in what Place his Second *Impriſonment* was, I do not know. He was a bold Man, and utterly refuſed to pay the wicked *Taxes* laid on *him* and *other Loyaliſts*, to carry on the *Rebellion*; until the King did in a manner give him Order to do it; by ſaying to Colonel *Faucette*, *Why ſhould your Brother Ruin himſelf, when he can do me no Service by it?* The Sequeſtration of this Gentleman at the former of theſe Places, hath ſomething very *peculiar* in it; which is, that in Truth it was rather an Act of Favour than Cruelty, to diſmiſs him; for his Wife made it appear before the *Committee* at *Hertford*, that when *all the Taxes and Impoſitions laid on her Huſband were paid, he had not 10 l. a Year left*; out of which alſo, he was to Quarter four Men and three Horſes. His firſt *Succeſſor* at *Kimpton*, on the Sequeſtration, was One who, God knew his Heart, took it only (if you will believe him) to keep out others, and ſave the Profits for Mr. *Faucette*; but had the Grace never to pay him one Farthing, ſo much as of the *Fifths*. Whether he had more * *Succeſſors*, or who they were, if any, I know not; but Mr. *Faucette* after his *Sequeſtration* did, as I find, retire into

* Till 1657, when I find Walter Walkeham Succeeded.

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† *The Vicaridge of Alston abovementioned, as I make no Question, from which I find, by other Informations, one Tho. Fancett was Sequeſtred, and therefore I have ſubjoyned that Living alſo to his Name.*

into *Warwickſhire*, where he got † ſome Place, but was ſoon driven thence likewiſe: After which, about the Year 1646, he came to the ſmall Vicaridge of *Harold* in *Bedfordſhire*; where he continu'd to Perform all the Services of the Church of *England*, until 1660; at which happy Seaſon he returned again to * *Kimpton*, where he died *May* 27, 1667, leaving then behind him a Widow and Six Children; the Former of which, was Reliev'd by the *Publick Charity* of the *Corporation for Miniſters Widows*. I have nothing more to add of him, but that he was a Pious Good Man.

* *But I do not find, he claimed* Alſton *again*. Quare.

HUNTINGTONSHIRE.

FAWKNER, ANTHONY, . *Saltry-Moyne*, R.

See *Northamptonſhire*.

KENT.

See Mr Harriſon in this County.

FOTHERSBY, FRANCIS, . St. *Clement's* in *Sandwich*, V.
And
Lingſtead, R. . . . . .

White's Cent. P. 4.

For *Malignancy*, together with the *Hackney-Imputations* of *Drunkenneſs* and *Swearing*.

LANCASHIRE.

FAIRFAX, ——, D. D. *Aſhton under Line*, R.
And
Bolton-Percy, R. in *Yorkſhire*. . .

Barn. Oley's *Preface to* Herb. Country Parſon.

He was Son to the old Lord *Cameron*, and conſequently Younger Brother to *Ferdinand*, Lord *Fairfax*; and had been Fellow of *Trinity-College* in *Cambridge*. He was driven from the Former of theſe Livings by Threatenings, *&c.* After which he retired into *Yorkſhire*. His *Succeſſor* at *Alſton* was one *Harriſon*; who was Inducted at leaſt (if not Inſtituted) to this Living, according to the Mode of the Times, by a Party of Soldiers. He alſo Rifled the Doctor's Books and Papers.

Whether he got the Living of Bolton-Percy upon Event from Alſton, or whether he had it before, and ſo Retired to it, I know not.

It ſeem's probable to me, that he might be the ſame Perſon with the Prebendary of York, *of this Name, aſtheſe, if I am not miſ-informed in their reſpective Degrees, they muſt have been different Perſons.* Quere.

The Excellent Mr. *Barnabas Oley*, one of the *Ejected* Fellows of *Clare-Hall* in *Cambridge*, in his *Preface* to Mr. *Herbert's Country Parſon*, mentioning Dr. *Fairfax's* Sequeſtration from the Living in *Yorkſhire*, ſaith, That he was a *Regular and Sober Man*, and that *we may well conclude*, he was *Sequeſtred for his good Affection to God and the King, if his Brother or Nephew could not ſecure him.*

LEICESTERSHIRE.

FOE, FRANCIS, . *Barkby*, V.
He was a very good Man.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

FORSTER, THOMAS, . * *South-Witham*, V.

* *This I take to be the Living which he Loſt.*

He was Reduced to ſuch Poverty, that his Widow was at laſt Suſtained by the Publick Charity of the *Corporation for Miniſters Widows*.

There was One of both theſe Names Sequeſtred in Devonſhire, *who died under the* Uſurpation, *and left a* Widow *behind him; But I have good reaſon to think, that he could not be the ſame Perſon with this Sufferer.*

MIDDLESEX.

†FEATLY, DANIEL, D.D. *Aſton*, R.

† Or Fairclough.

See the *Liſt* of *London*.

Mem. Rep. Eccleſ Vol. I. p. 372.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

FAIRIES, WILLIAM, . *Naiſſ-gouldiſſe-Widſton*, V.

Before 1649.

FIELD, PLAYFORD, . *Penbow*, R.

Sequeſtred by the *Propagators*, for *Inſufficiency*, and Reading the *Common-Prayer*.

FLOWR, ——, . *Langatog*, R.
He liv'd to be Reſtored.

‡ FOWLER, PHIL. . *Languttock juxta Uſk*, R.

‡ Or Hawker

Before 1649.

FRAMPTON, ——, . ‡ *Bringuin*, R.

‡ *If I do not miſ-read it.*

He alſo lived to be Reſtored.

NORFOLK.

FAWCET, GEORGE, . *Reefingham*, .

FLICK, NATH. . *Hardingham*, R. worth 120*l.* a Year,
And
* *Creeting*, R. in *Suffolk*. . . .

* *Which of the ſeveral*

Reſtories of this Name in Suffolk, *I know not.*

One of both theſe Names *was* Fellow *of* Corpus Chriſti College *in* Cambridge, *and* Proctor *in* 1622.

He

He was *Turned out* by the Earl of *Manchester* in 1644; for Obſerving the Orders of the *Church*; Railing againſt the *Parliament*; ſaying, they were going to root out *Popery*, and bring in the *Devil*, but he had rather have the *former* than the *latter*; for being a Contentious Perſon alſo, as likewiſe for * having been *Impriſoned* for Words againſt the Earl of *Eſſex*, and for *ſeeming* to have been diſtemper'd with Drink.

* The Reader will obſerve from hence, that he had been alſo Impriſoned.

FORTH, JOHN, . *Swainſthorp*, R. He had a Wife and Three Children.

FRANKLIN, EDWARD, D.D. *Great Greſſingham*, R. worth 140*l.* a Year, And *Little Greſſingham*, R. . . . . }

Or Creſſingham.

He was alſo Proſecuted with the utmoſt Hardſhips from Place to Place; and at laſt, the Houſe where he was, being beſet with Soldiers, he endeavoured to make his Eſcape through a Garden; but as he was getting over the Pales, one of them *run him into his Groyn*, of which he ſoon after died. He had then a Wife and Four Children, was Eminent for a ſtrict Piety, and an unblemiſhed Life and Converſation, and was ſucceeded in the *former* of theſe Livings by an *Obſcure Lecturer* of *Sudbury* in *Suffolk*.

He laſt both theſe Livings; unleſs one of them be miſtaken for the other: For the Account of each is from a different Hand.

Quere if he did not alſo loſe a Temporal Eſtate of 10*l.* per Annum.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

FAWKNER, ANTH. . *Bulwick*, R. worth 150*l.* a Year, And * *Sowtree-Maynes*, R. in *Huntingſhire*, worth 120*l.* a Year. . . }

* Or Sabry-Maynes.

He was a Native of the County of *Rutland*, and Enter'd firſt of *Wadham-College*; from whence he was Tranſlated to that of *Jeſus*, in the Univerſity of *Oxford*, and was afterwards *Chaplain* to Sir *Lewis Watſon* of *Northamptonſhire*. Upon the Breaking out of the *Rebellion*, he was forc'd away into the King's Army (where he became *Chaplain* to the Lord *Capell*) having been in danger of being Murther'd in his own *Church*, at the very *Altar*, by ſome of the *Parliament Soldiers*. His only Crime was *Loyalty*; for which he not only Suffer'd the Loſs of both his Livings, but one much greater; being for no other Cauſe Diſ-inherited by an Uncle, of an Eſtate ſo conſiderable, as to make a Family now in *Rutland*, who have Repreſented the County in Parliament. He was a Man of Great Parts and Learning; inſomuch that he was Promiſed a *Biſhopriek*, had he out-lived the *Uſurpation*. He hath ſeveral Sermons extant (one Preached at St. *Paul's Croſs*) the Account of which ſee in *Wood*.

Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 317.

FARWER, RICHARD, . *Charwelton*, R. worth 200*l.* a Year.

He had been *Fellow* of *Pembroke-Hall* in *Cambridge*, and was a *very Learned, Grave Man, an Excellent Preacher, and of an Exemplary Life*. He had then ſome things Extant, and others ready for the Preſs. His *Succeſſor* was one *H*——, a *Poor, Drunken, Scotch Curate*.

FOLIOT, ——, . *Alderton*, R. worth 200*l.* a Year.

He was Son to Sir —— *Foliot* of *Worceſterſhire*, by whoſe Intereſt with the Lord Keeper *Coventry*, he was Preſented to this *Rich Living*. One of his Succeſſors was, in the ſtricteſt literal Sence, really and truly a *Ballad-ſinger*.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

FALDER, JOHN, . *Shilbottle*, V. He was Turned out in 1648, and very ill uſed after his *Sequeſtration*; being Robb'd abroad and Plundered at home. He was likewiſe forbid to keep School, or to uſe the *Common-Prayer* in a Private Congregation in his own Houſe. His Wife could never recover the *Fifths*; but inſtead of it, was Reviled and Abuſed. He lived to Re-poſſeſs his *Living* in 1660; and was a Man of *Good Learning*, and an *Unblamable Life*.

FORSTER, GEORGE, . *Bolam*, V. He was Turned out in the Year 1645, and Severely Fined, for not giving up the *Living* quietly, and without Oppoſition. He had 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a Year allowed him out of it, which they called *Fifths*, and that ill paid. So that he was forced to take a ſmall Farm to Support his Family: Where he was frequently Dragooned and Plundered of his Hay, Corn, *&c.* He was twice like to have been Impriſoned at *Newcaſtle*, but he got Bail. He continued in private to Perform Holy Offices according to the *Common-Prayer-Book*, which made ſome Addition to his Subſiſtence. Some time before the *Reſtoration* they gave, or allowed him to take, the Small Chapel of *Witton*, worth about Four Pounds a Year. He was Reſtored in 1660, and died in 1694, Aged 81.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

OXFORDSHIRE.

FULLHAM, EDWARD, A.M. *Wootton*, R.

See the Church of *Chicheſter*.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

S A L O P.

FLEETWOD, JAMES, D.D. *Preſt*, V. See the *Church* of *Lichfield*.

FOWLER, THOMAS, D.D. *Whitchurch*, R.

He was deſcended from a Good Family in *Staffordſhire*; was ſome time Chaplain to the Earl of *Bridgwater*, and Tutor to one of the Sons of that Noble Lord. He was Turned out for Refuſing the *Covenant*. His *Temporal Eſtate* alſo

Chauncy's Hiſt. p. 516. Where for his Character and Epitaph at large.

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his Parishioners for not coming up to the Rails to Receive the Sacrament; Neglect of Cure; being disguised with Liquor; suspected of Incontinency; and for Malignancy.

FREEMAN, ——, . *Occold*, R.

SURREY.

* Or Peatly. * FAIRCLOUGH, JOHN, .——, See *Lincoln*-Cathedral.

SUSSEX.

WARWICKSHIRE.

FAWCETT, THOMAS, . *Alston*, V.

See him in *Hertfordshire*.

FLEETWOOD, JAMES, D. D. *Sutton-Colfield*, R.

See *Lichfield*-*Church*.

WESTMORLAND.

WILTSHIRE.

FORSTER, NATH. . *Allington*, R. worth, as I take it, 100*l.* a Year.

He liv'd to be *Restored*. During the *Usurpation*, if I miſtake not, he kept a private *School* at *Salisbury*, and Read the *Liturgy*, in his own Houſe there, to a *full Congregation*. He was, if I conjecture right, a *Peaceable Man*, and of an *Unblamable Life*.

There are two Vicarages in this Country, and unleſs in ſuch Information which I have Received, one of them be miſtaken for the other, there were two Perſons turned out of this Living. See Mr. Kent in this County.

FORWARD, ——, . *Fiſherton* by *Salisbury*, R.

He was a very conſiderable Man.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

† *I am not certain, but I have ſome reaſon to Believe, this was the Living which he loſt; Which of the ſeveral Livings of this Name in this County, I cannot gueſs.*

FARLEY, RICHARD, . † *Upton*, .

He *otherwiſe Suffered* alſo for the *Royal Cauſe*, to the *utter Ruin of himſelf and Family*: Inſomuch that when he *Died*, he left his *Widow* in ſuch a *poor* and *mean Condition*, that, ſhe was forced to *ſue* for the *Publick Charity* of the *Corporation for Miniſters Widows*; by which ſhe was afterwards *Supported*.

YORKSHIRE.

FAIRFAX, ——, D. D. *Bolton-Percy*, R.

See *Lancaſhire*.

FAULKIN, ——, . *Bainton*, on the *Wolds*, .

He was Succeeded by one *Robert Johnſon*, who, if I miſtake not, *gave up this Living* to him again on the *Reſtoration*. I find the *Committee* of *Plundered Miniſters* ordered to bring in the *Ordinance* for it, in *February*, 1643.

FLATHERS, THOMAS, A. M. *North-Grinſton*, V. in the *Eaſt-Riding*.

He was alſo *Impriſoned*, *Plundered* likewiſe of his *Corn* and *Horſes*, Aſſaulted in his Houſe, and brought into *Imminent Danger of his Life*.

FOTHERGILL, ——, . *Pontefract*, V.

He *Lived* to the *Reſtoration*, and having gotten better *Preferment*, did *not return* to his *Vicaridge*, but quitted it (if I miſtake not) to Dr. *Drake*, who then *Succeeded*.

'Tis impoſſible I ſhould mention this Living, without remembring how much I am obliged to the worthy Mr. Drake, the preſent Vicar and one of the Prebendaries of the Cathedral-Church of York: from whom I have received a very great Number of moſt Ingenious, and moſt uſeful Informations, relating both to the Sequeſtrations of the Clergy under the Uſurpation, and to the Ejectment of the Intruders after his Majeſty's Return. For which I am Infinitely more Indebted to him, than 'tis poſſible for me to Diſcharge, either by doing him this Publick Juſtice, or by returning a moſt grateful ſence of that Favour as I have, or by any other way.

WALES.

ANGLESEY.

BRECON.

CARDIGAN.

FOWKES, LEWIS, . *Tregarran*, V. By the *Commiſſioners for Propagation*; for ſeveral Scandals; among which, are *Drunkenneſs* and *Inceſt*.

If I read his Name aright.

CAERMARTHENSHIRE.

CAERNARVAN.

DENBEIGH.

FLOYD, DAVID, . *Llanganhafel*, R. The Place continued Six Years void, after his *Ejectment*.

FLOYD,

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FLOYD, SAMUEL, . * *Greſſford*, .

* *Whether this* R. *or the* V. *in this County, I know not.*

FLINT.

FLOYD, EVAN, . *Holywell*, V.

GLAMORGAN.

FOWLER, ——, . * *Lantrythyd*, R.
And
Sulley, R. The Two computed at 140 *l.* a Year. . . . . .

* *Or* Llantrithydd, *which I take to be the ſame Living; if not, the Incumbent of that Living alſo was Sequeſtred, and is muſt be added in a Diſtinct Article, to the Numbers of this Lift.*

He was alſo uſed in a very *ſevere manner* by the *Ravagers* of theſe Parts, and Died in the midſt of his *Troubles*. I find that he had been *Sequeſtred* ſome time before the Year 1649; and if I gueſs aright, it was about the Year 1644. His Death happening ſo ſoon after his *Ejectment*, made way for a *Second Perſon* to ſucceed and *ſuffer* in *Sulley*, if I miſtake not. See Mr. *Curre* in this *County*.

MERIONETH.

FLOYD, EDWARD, . *Llanyſwer*, .

The Living lay Void after his *Ejectment*, a long time.

MONTGOMERY.

FOULKS, ——, . *Wygod*, .

FLOYD, THOMAS, . *Llongywin*, .

In 1651: But he got it again Two Years before the *Reſtoration*.

PEMBROKE.

FORTUNE, LAURENCE, . *Dale*, .

I am not certain whether he was *Vicar*, or only *Curate*. Therefore I leave it as a *Quere*.

RADNOR.

FENN, ——, . ——, .
Somewhere, as I conjecture, about *Suffolk*. He had been Ejected in, or before the Year 1644.

FLINT, ——, . ——, .
His *Sequeſtration* is intimated in ſome of my *Informations*; and I gueſs by them that it was ſomewhere in the Diocеſs of *Norwich*. I ſuppoſe he is a different Perſon from Mr. *Flint*, the *Curate* of † *Haroden*, who will be afterwards mentioned in the *Appendix*.

† *Which I take to be in* Northamptonſhire.

FOSTER, ——, D. D. ——, .
I find his bare Name *Occaſionally mentioned* (among thoſe of ſeveral *other Sequeſtred Miniſters*, whoſe *Ejectments* are more expreſsly aſſerted) in ſome Papers which I have received. Whether he might be the ſame with any of the fore mentioned *Foſters*, or *Forſters*, I cannot tell.

FRECKLETON, ——, . ——, .
His Widow was at laſt reduced to ſuch Poverty, that ſhe was compelled to ſeek for *Relief* from the *Corporation for Miniſters Widows*.

FREWEN, STEPHEN, D.D. ——, .
His *Eſtate* was alſo forfeited for *Treaſon*, by an *Act* of *Nov.* 18, 1652. In that *Act* he is ſaid to have been *late of the Univerſity of Oxford*. There is no ſuch Perſon occurs among the *Ejected Heads* or *Fellows* of that Univerſity: Nor do I find him in any of the *Cathedrals*; and therefore take it for granted, that it was ſome *Parochial Preferment* which he Loſt. For that he had been Poſſeſs'd of ſome *Preferments* or other, ſeems highly probable from his *Degree*; and that he was *Diſpoſſeſs'd* of it, will appear no leſs probable; when it is conſidered, that his *Temporal Eſtate* was declared to be Forfeited, on the Pretence of his being a *Traytor*. However, *quare* further.

Sculk. Collect. Part II. p. 120.

I ſhall have Occaſion to mention ſome others as Sequeſtred, on no other Authority than that of this Act; which I preſume, the Reader will conſider ſufficient, when he is informed, that I find by other Informations, many of the Clergymen mentioned in the Act, on the ſame Account with this Doctor, were, in Fact, diſpoſſeſſed of their Livings.

G.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

BERKSHIRE.

GODMAN, GODFREY, D.D. *Weſtbury*, R.

See *Gloucester-Cathedral*.

BUCKS.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

GIBBES, CHARLES, . *Gamlingay*, R.

He was born at *Hunnington* in *Warwickſhire*, and Educated in the *Univerſity of Oxford*; where he became *Fellow* of *Merton-College*, and a noted *Diſputant*, *Orator*, and *Preacher*, there. By that *Society* he was *Preſented* to the *Rectory* of *Gamlingbay*; where he was afterwards Harraſſed into a *Reſignation*, to prevent a *Formal Sequeſtration*. After which

Wood, Ath. *Vol. II. p.* 513.

which he retired to *Canterbury*, and kept a *private School* there. Immediately upon the *Reſtoration* he was made *Rector* of *Standford-Rivers* in *Eſſex*, and two Years after, *Prebendary* of *Weſtminſter*. He was alſo *Created* D. D. at *Oxford*, and *Died* in 1681. He hath a Volume of *Sermons* Extant; and was chiefly concerned in *Collecting* and *Reviſing* the *Sermons* of Dr. *Walter Rawleigh*, who had married his Siſter; but he *died* before he had ſtirred them for the Preſs; leaving behind him the Character of a *Loyal* and *Religious Perſon*, and of a *Charitable* and *Good Neighbour*.

See the Ch. of Wells, and quære. This Relation of his to Dr. Rawleigh, the ſuffering Dean above, ſeems to adhere to Gibbon *there mentioned: The Wood is wholly ſilent as to any Preferment that he had in that Church.*

GOADE, THOMAS, . *Eaſt-Hatly*, R.

He ought rather to have been *Hanged* than *Sequeſtred*, if what is Charged upon him in the *Century* be true: As, that he had been formerly *Deprived* of a Living for his *Immoralities*; notwithſtanding which, he continued to be *moſt frequently* and *moſt ſottiſhly Drunk*, even to *Beſtiality*: Inſomuch that he was not only diſabled ſometimes from *Officiating*, but once more particularly, when the *Sacrament* was to have been *Adminiſtred* at his Church, he came from an Alehouſe, where he had lain all Night, ſo Reeling Drunk, that he fell all along twice or thrice. He is alſo there charged with *horrid Curſing* and *Swearing*, and with often ſaying when he uſed to be drunk, *Now Devil, do thy worſt*. But then his *Neglect* of the *Parliament Faſt*, his *Malignancy*, and Obſerving the *Rules* of the *Church*, are ſubjoyned in the Cloſe of his Accuſation; which, methinks, ſhould be needleſs, had he been ſo outragiouſly Wicked and Profane, as he is there otherwiſe Repreſented.

P. 27.

Vit. 20 Years before.

GREEK, THOMAS, . *Carleton-cum-Willingham*, R.

He had been *Fellow* of *Trinity-College* in *Cambridge*, and loſt both his Life and Living by the Wars. In what manner he loſt the Former, I do not find; but his Widow, or ſome of his Family, did, I perceive, at length Petition for *Relief* from the *Corporation for Miniſters Widows*.

GREY, NICHOLAS, D. D. *Caſtle-Camps*, . worth 160*l. per Ann.*

See *Eaton-College*.

GRIMER, ROBERT, . * *Wicken*, .

* *Although quære if this be not a* Daughter-Church, *or ſome ſort of* Curacy.

He was Turned out by the Earl of *Manchester*, *Aug.* 30, 1644, for Obſerving the Orders of the *Church*; Diſaffection to the Parliament Cauſe; particularly, the Sin of *Omiſſion*, in having never exhorted the People to take the *Covenant*, is laid to his Charge; giving notice of the Saints Days, but not of the Parliament Faſts; and being a *great Swearer*.

GUNNING, PETER, A. M. *Little St. Mary's*, . in *Cambridge*.

See *Clare-Hall* there.

CHESHIRE.

GLOVER, THOMAS, . *Weſt-Kirby*, R.

Deprived for *Delinquency*. In 1654, one *John Cartwright* was Preſented to this Living.

CORNWALL.

GAMMON, ——, . *Maugan* and * *Markin*, R.

* *Which I preſume is a* Chapelry, *or* Church *annexed.*

I find this Living in the Hands of the *Coniſh Sequeſtrators*, and have this Name in a Liſt of the *Sequeſtred Clergy* of this County: So that I make no queſtion of his having been *Ejected*; altho' it muſt be owned, I have been otherwiſe informed, that he was not put under a Formal Sentence, but ſo miſerably Harraſs'd, that it broke his Heart. And ſuppoſing this alone is true, it will, I preſume, give him a ſufficient Title to a Place here. There was one *Hannibal Gammon*, a *Londoner* by Birth, and Son of a Gentleman there, who had been bred at *Broadgate's-Hall*, now *Pembroke-Hall*, in *Oxford*, and afterwards became *Miniſter* of this Pariſh. He was doubtleſs the ſame Perſon with this *Sufferer*; and ſo had, it ſeems, in the Beginning of the Wars, but even too much countenanc'd the *Puritanical Party*, and in 1643, was choſen one of the *Aſſembly of Divines*. But by his *Sufferings* 'tis plain that he could not altogether run in with them; and therefore in good meaſure taſted of that Bitter Cup, which they had mix'd for all that were not *equally Rebels* with themſelves. He was, as I have been informed, a very *Reverend* and *Learned Man*: and *Wood* ſaith, was much Frequented by the *Puritanical Party* (before the Height of the *Rebellion*, as I preſume) for his *Edifying, and Practical way of Preaching*.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 26.

He hath ſome Sermons Extant.

GIBBS, ——, . *Gorran*, .

GOLDSMITH, ——, . *Keverne*, V.

GOSHIP, ——, . St. *Udy*, .

GRILLS, FRANCIS, . *Lanrith*, .

CUMBERLAND.

GRAINGER, WILLIAM, . *Bromfield*, .

His Family, I find, were at length reduced to great Neceſſities; and ſome of them Petitioned for the *Charity* of the *Corporation for Miniſters Widows*. Which is all that I know more of him.

DERBYSHIRE.

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DEVONSHIRE.

GANDY, JOHN, A. M. *South-Brent*, V. See the *Church of Salisbury*.

GAY, HUMPHRY, . *Gidley*, R. An *ancient Clergy-Man*, who *Lived* through thoſe Times, and was himſelf in ſome meaſure a *Sufferer* by them, tells me, *he thinks* this Gentleman was *Sequeſtred*. But if I well remember, I have heard from the *Pauſh*, that there was no *Sequeſtration* there; and therefore I leave it doubtful. I find Mr. *Gay Poſſeſs'd* of this *Living* after the *Reſtoration*.

GAY, MATTHEW, A. M. *Brattam-Fleming*, R.

He was turned out about the Year 1645, and lay 14 Years under *Sequeſtration*. He was forced to *fly*, and for part of that time, Abſcond in *Wales*: But he could more eaſily convey away his Perſon than his Goods; which fell into the Hands of the *Plunderers*. After ſome time he Returned into this *County*, and Lived at *South-Melton*, until the time of his Death, which happened in the Year, 1659. * His Immediate *Succeſſor* was Mr. *Anthony Palmer*, who loſt this *Living* for *Nonconformity* in 1662.

* Abridg. P. 105. *Mr. Adminiſtred the Sacrament but Once in 14 Years.*

Or Geers, *a no Common Name pronounced* Getches.

GETSIUS, DANIEL, A. M. *Bigbury*, R.

He doth not not ſtand on an *equal Foot* with the Reſt of thoſe mentioned in this *Liſt*; as well for that he had no other *Title* to this *Living*, than ſuch as the *Confuſions* could allow him, as becauſe I do not find that he had *actual Poſſeſſion* of it: But he was *Preſented* to it in the Year 1650, by the Marquiſs of *Wincheſter*; who being a *Romaniſt*, Mr. *Getſius* took out the *Broad-Seal* for it; but by the Authority of Mr. *Hughes* of *Plymouth*, he was not permitted to Enjoy it. One *Hammond* kept it till the Reſtoration; at which time Mr. *Getſius* Returned, and *Poſſeſs'd* it upon his *old Title*.

One William Gibbe, *A. M. was ſome time* Vicar of Hitchin *in* Hertfordſhire, *Though I preſume he could hardly be the ſame Perſon with this Subject.* Chauncy. Ant. *P.* 192.

GIBBS, WILLIAM, . *Ipplepen*, V.

He was, as I have been Informed, *driven from* this Living by the *Parliament Army*; and 'twas thought they would have Murdered him, could they have caught him. He *Returned* and *Re-poſſeſs'd* it in 1660.

Culm *at that Time ſtiling as the* Glebe.

GIFFORD, ARTH. . *Bythe-ford*, . then worth 300 *l. per Annum*.

He was *Deſcended* from the *Ancient Family* of his *Name*, at *Brightly* in this *County*; and was a Brother to the moſt Loyal Colonel *Gifford*, who had been many times *Decimated*, *Sequeſtred*, and *Impriſoned* for his Loyalty and Service to His *Majeſty*. He was *Educated* at, and if I miſtake not, was *Fellow* of *Exeter-College* in *Oxford*; being 20 Years ſtanding there. * He was preſented to this *Living* by his Kinſman, afterwards the moſt Noble Earl of *Bath*; but was *Diſpoſſeſs'd* of it again about the Year 1648; for no other *Crime* than his *Loyalty*. His great Enemy (I cannot ſay without: *Reaſon*, becauſe he was to *Succeed* him in his *Living*, if he could get him *Thrown out*) was one *Bartlet*; who, as I have been told, had been *Curate* to Mr. *Gifford's* Predeceſſor; but was then a violent *Independent*, and had at that time gotten ſo much *Intereſt*, as in Conjunction with other *Sectaries* of the *Town*, to get Mr. *Gifford* Sequeſtred, and himſelf Subſtituted in his Place. However the old Gentleman did not quietly give up his Living; and therefore *a Party of Horſe were Ordered to force him out of it by Violence; which they did, and uſed him barbarouſly, throwing Dirt upon him, and ſome Spitting at him, as he paſs'd along the Streets.* Nor did the Malice of his *Succeſſor*, and other *Perſecuters*, ſtop here; for when he would have *Sowed* the ſmall *Living* of *Weſtley*, in the Neighbourhood of *Bytheford*, and have kept a School ſomewhere near the Town alſo, they would not ſuffer ſuch an *Eyeſore*; and therefore obliged him to Retire from thence. After which he went to *Great-Torrington* in this *County*, where he lived with his Brother-in-Law Mr. *Harris*, *Recorder* of that *Town*, until the *Reſtoration*. There was upon the *Glebe* at the time of his *Sequeſtration*, 500 *l.* worth of *Culm*; which they alſo Seiz'd, and deprived him of it. Upon the Reſtoration, Mr. *Gifford* Returned to his *Livings*, but found the Houſe in a miſerable condition, having been Let out to *Weevers*; and *the very Stones of the Walls carried away* to Repair Mr. *Bartlet's own Houſe*. Notwithſtanding which, Mr. *Gifford*, with a true *Spirit* of *Chriſtianity* (though he had both *Opportunity* and *Importunity* to call him to an *Account* for that and *other Matters*) cordially, and readily forgave him, both his *Debts* and *Injuries*. He *died March* 18, 1668, and was a Perſon of *unſpotted Life*, *Sober*, *Juſt*, *Pious*, *and Meek to Admiration*; as a Perſon that very well knew him, gives his *Character*: Or, as it is given by another hand, an *able Scholar*, *a Conſtant and painful Preacher*, *an Orthodox Divine*, *and a Pious*, *Good Man*.

Priaulx Worth of Devon. P. 345.

* *After* 1646, *which the ſtrenuous Conformiſts did not permit the regular* Entry *of his Admiſſion, for the laſt Incumbent, which appears in the Biſhop's Regiſter, before that time, was* Phil. Hiack, *A. M.*

Though I have been otherwiſe Informed, that he had no University *Education, and therefore I ſhould think would not have been Employed as Curate, unleſs it were after the Wars broke out.*

GREGORY, ANTHONY, A. M. *Petrockſtow*, R. then worth 100, or 120 *l.* a Year.

He had been *Bred* in the *Univerſity* of *Cambridge*. The great *Inſtrument* of his *Sequeſtration*, was Mr. *Lewis Stukley*, a noted *Independent* of thoſe *Parts*; who having by chance ſeen a *Letter* of this Worthy Gentleman's, by which it appeared, that he had been *Inſtrumental* in *procuring Money* for his *Majeſty*, Teſtified as much before the *Committee*; which effectually Rooted him out of his *Living*. I preſume he *died* under the *Uſurpation*. Before his *Sequeſtration* he had *conſtantly Preach'd twice a Day*, which was not then Uſual in thoſe Parts; and was in ſuch *Repute*, both for his *Life* and *Doctrine*, that many People from *Barnſtable* and *Pilton*, both which are 15 miles Diſtant from this *Pariſh*, Reſorted to *hear* him. So that *Neglect* of *Cure* and *Inſufficiency*, the Common Pretences in thoſe times, could not be the *Cauſes* of his *Sequeſtration*. One of his *Succeſſors* was Mr. * *Trevithiack*.

He afterwards got the Living of Charles in this County, which he was permitted to Keep.

* Square Trevilliack. *Abr. p.* 109

DORSETSHIRE.

DUR-

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DURHAM.

——, ——, . *Gainsford*, V. See the Note at *Abberton* in *Suſſex*, under the Letter *A*. One of his *Succeſſors*, if he had more than One, was *George Sanderſon*; who was Preferred to it in 1655.

ESSEX.

GOULDMAN, FRANCIS, . *South-Okendon*, R.

He was the well-known *Compiler* of the *Dictionary* which now *commonly bears his Name*. He out-liv'd the *Uſurpation*, and enjoyed his *Living* many Years after it.

In 1654, one Abraham Pinchbeck was Profeſſed to this Living.

GRAY, ROBERT, . *Maſsbury*, V. There was one Dr. *Robert Grey*, who was Deſcended from the Noble Family of *Wark*, great Uncle to the late Earl of *Tankerville*, and a *Great Sufferer* in theſe Times; being *Plundered*, *Impriſoned*, and almoſt *Ruined*. He was bred at *Chriſt-College* in *Cambridge*, under the Famous Mr. *Mede*. He out-lived the *Uſurpation*, became *Prebendary* of *Durham*, and was living in 1704, but ſince, as I hear, is dead. *Quere* whether he was the ſame Perſon with this *Robert Gray* of *Maſsbury*. If he was not, he ought to be inſerted *diſtinctly* at the End of the Counties.

GREEN, ——, D. D. *Littlebury*, R. See Mr. *Tucker* in this County, and a *Note* there. See alſo one Dr. *Green* in *Hampſhire*, and another in *Wiltſhire*, and *quere*.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

GRIFFITHS, THOMAS, . *Canon-Pion*, V.
And
King's-Pion, ... }

He was alſo Abuſed in his Church, Impriſon'd, and Plundered of all he had. He lived to the *Reſtoration*, but died ſoon after.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

GILPIN, ——, . *Aldbury*, R. But *quare*. One *Edward Wyrby* was Preferred to this Living in 1654.

Ant. Herſf. *p.* 496.

GOODWYN, JOHN, . *Eaſt-Barnet*, R. I conjecture from what Sir *H. Chauncy* ſays, and from the Letter in which I received the *Information* of this *Sequeſtration*, compared with Mr. *Newcourt's Repertorium*, that this Place hath now (in common ſpeaking at leaſt) the Name of this *Rectory*; tho' it be indeed no other than a *Chapel of Eaſe* to *High-Barnet*, which is the proper Name of the Living; and which was, as 'tis ſaid, put under *Sequeſtration* in the late Times of *Rebellion*, during all which, Mr. *Goodwyn* was the *Rightful Incumbent*, and conſequently the *Sufferer*; having been Preſented in 1639, and not Vacating it till by his Death in 1679.

P. 804, 805. Birth which ſee.

Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. VOL. I. p. 600.

GORSUCH, JOHN, D.D. *Walkherne*, . In 1652. He was the Son of *Daniel Gorſuch* of *London*, Mercer. The Charge againſt him was the *Hackney* one of *Drunkenneſs*; as alſo *Gaming*; ſeldom appearing in the Pulpit, and obſerving the Orders of the Church. But that which carrieth the greateſt Venom in it, is, that he had 'Endeavoured to hire one *Jones* to ride a Troop-'Horſe for Prince *Rupert*, to ſerve under him a-'gainſt the Parliament; ſaying withal, *he had a 'Snotty-Noſe Jade to ſend to the Parliament to 'Poiſon the whole Band*; and had publiſhed a 'wicked Libel againſt the Parliament, *that 'ſome of the Lords whom he had named, were Fools, 'Baſtards, and Cuckolds*. And if this be not enough to make him *Scandalous* and *Malignant*, I know not what is. He had been Preſented to this Living by his Father; who, if I miſtake not, had alſo built a new Parſonage-Houſe from the Ground, before he gave his Son the Living.

Chauncy. Antiq. *p.* 349.

Cens. p. 5.

Chauncy. Ant. *p.* 349.

——, ——, . *Great Geddeſden*, V. I find this Living alſo under Sequeſtration.

——, ——, . *Little Geddeſden*, R. See the Note at *Abberton* in *Suſſex*, under the Letter *A*.

One Richard Lee was Preferred to this Living in 1655.

HUNTINGTONSHIRE.

GOUGE, THOMAS, . *Covington*, R. In 1657, One *William Donne* was admitted to this Living.

KENT.

GIBBON, NICHOLAS, *D. D. *Sevenoak*, R. ſaid to be worth 200 *l.* a Year.

He was Born at *Pool* in *Dorſetſhire*, *Anno* 1603, and Educated at *Queen's-College* in *Oxford*; afterwards *Miniſter* of *Sevenoak* in *Kent*; was 'Turned out of this Living of good Value. He 'and 11 *Children* were forced to take Sanctuary 'in a poor Cottage, which, with ſome ſmall Par-'cel of Land, he Rented at Four Pounds a Year. 'There he was obliged to throw aſide his Cano-'nical Habit, and to drive the *Plow himſelf*. His 'Second Son, Dr. *Nicholas Gibbon*, a noted *Phy-'ſician* afterwards at *Lyme* and *Weymouth*, hold-'ing it. He made a ſhift to Subſiſt till the *Re-'ſtoration*, and Enjoyed his Former Living again; 'the *Perpetual Advowſon* of which was his own. 'He died at *Corfe-Caſtle* in 1697, aged 92 Years.

One of his Succeſſors was one Cattish; who *was after-wards Turned out by the Rebels, for Inſufficiency.*

I have been otherwiſe informed, that Flying to avoid Impriſonment,

he lived with a Farmer, under the Diſguiſe of his Servant; but being Seized, and brought before the Committee of Kent *in this County, by a* Troop of Horſe, *among other things, they aſked him* How he ſpent his time? *He anſwering, that in the Day he wrought for his Maſter, but a great Part of the Night he ſpent to Study; and ſhewing them the Galls and Callows of his Hand, as an Evidence of what he had ſaid, ſome of them were moved with Compaſſion, but manerly chiding him, he ſaid,* Mallem Callum in Manu quam in Conſcientiâ. *After this, they tender'd him the Covenant, and which is known* Living, *and what other Preferments they had in their Power, but he Refuſed all.*

This Account of him is given by his Grandſon; but if this Gentleman had it only from the Doctor's

Doctor's own *Tradition*, I doubt whether it may be altogether relied upon. For an Ancient Gentleman who Personally knew him, tells me, that the Doctor after the *Restoration*, would talk very largely of his Sufferings: Whereas, to his own Knowledge, he kept his Living, and complied with the Times; particularly in laying aside the *Common-Prayer*, praying *Extempore*, *&c.* Though it may be, that Gentleman himself may be thus far mistaken; that the Living which the Doctor kept, was another Place, which he might get after he was Dispossess'd of *Sevenoak*. *Quære.*

Goughe, John, A. M. *Hackington (alias St. Stephen's)* V. near *Canterbury.*

Or Gosse. Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 171. Where for what he published.

He was Son of *Stephen Goughe*, Rector of *Seamer* in *Suffex*, and Born in that County. He first became *Demy* of *Magdalen*, and afterwards *Fellow* of *Merton College* in *Oxford*. He was Admitted to this Living in 1642; but was soon after *Ejected* for *Refusing the Covenant*, and together with some other *Loyal Gentlemen*, Imprison'd in *Canterbury*; but in 1652, he was, by the Interest of his Brother, who had been one of the *Regicides*, admitted to the Rectory of *Norton* in this County; by which his *Sufferings* were in some measure mitigated, until the Year 1660: At which time he Re-possess'd himself of *Hackington*, and was anew Inducted to the *Rectory* of *Norton*: Both which Livings he kept until the time of his Death, which happen'd in the following Year.

Grimes, ——, . *Hadlow*, V.
He was succeeded by one who used to Preach in a Red Coat. He lived to the *Restoration*, and had the *Vicaridge* of *East-Peckham* in this County.

LANCASHIRE.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Gibson, Thomas, A. M. *Horn-Castle*, V.

This very worthy Person was Born at *Keswick* in *Cumberland*, and Educated at *Queen's-College* in *Oxford*; where he continued till he took the Degrees in Arts; and then returning into his own Country, was preferred to the *Free School* of *Carlisle*, and from thence to that of *Newcastle*; both which he managed with great Reputation several Years; and was from the Latter of them Promoted by the Bishop of *Carlisle* to the *Vicaridge* of *Horn-Castle*, in the Year 1634.

That which most expos'd him to the Fury of the Party, was a Sermon Preach'd at the Election for the *Convocation* in 1640; which they could never forgive him; and therefore made him the first Instance of their Rage in those Parts. For about the Beginning of 1643, they Seized, and carried him away Prisoner to *Hull*, where he lay three or four Months. After which returning to his *Vicaridge*, some of his *Factious Parishioners* Articled against him for *Ormanism* (meaning *Arminianism*; and doubtless understood it very well, tho' they would not call it by the right Name) for which however, he was committed to the County-Jayl at *Lincoln*, till he was at last Exchanged for a *Presbyterian Minister* at *Newark*. After this, in the Year 1644, Colonel *K——*, the Governour of *Boston* for the Parliament, gave Orders for a Party of Horse to go and fetch him Prisoner, and *Plunder his House*; but *John Lillbourn* (who had been his *Scholar*, and was then Lieutenant-Colonel to Colonel *King*) affirming upon his own Knowledge, that he was a *Good and Godly Man*, got the Order with much ado, suspended for the present: But *Lillbourn* afterwards, upon some *Disagreement* with his *Colonel*, going to *London*, the Order was again Revived, and Mr. *Gibson* made a Prisoner, his *House Plundered*, and his Saddle-Horse, his Draught-Horses, and his Oxen *taken from him*. He continu'd a *Prisoner at* Boston *some considerable time*, and was but just *dismissed* from thence, before he was *again Seized*, and carried Prisoner (a 2d time) to *Lincoln-Jayl*; from whence he had been *dismiss'd but Six Months* before. After this he was again taken up by a *Party of Horse*, and carried Prisoner to *Tattors-Hall-Castle*, where he had *very ill Usage* for 17 Weeks; and when he was at last *dismissed* from *this Confinement* also, he could not return to Reside at his Parish, as formerly; because he was *now Sequestred*, and found an * *Intruder possess'd* of it. This being done, as I apprehend, *during his Confinement*, 'tis plain that he could *not have a Hearing*, much less his *Accusers Face to Face*, and *plead for* himself. The *Sentence* was past by the *E.* of *M. August* the *7th*, 1644. And the Substance of what he was *Charged* with, was his paying Obedience to the Rules and Orders of the *Church*; defending *Episcopacy*; and saying that he wondered any one, that believed St. *Paul's Epistles*, should *Oppose* it; *Preaching* up the *Possibility* of Falling from Grace; refusing *Lecturers*, and the *Covenant*; Scandalizing *Godly Ministers*, saying that *Prinn*, *Burton*, and *Bastwick Suffer'd Justly*; as also that if Sir *John Hotham* did not fear the *King's Cannon*, he might well enough fear the Sentence of *Damnation* pronounced *Romans* the 13th; and calling the *Scots Rebels*. After this he betook himself to a *Mean House* about a Mile distant from *Horne-Castle*; where *he, and his Wife, and Six Children lived very poorly*; *and indeed must have Begged, or Starved*, for about *two Years*, but that he supported himself by teaching a few *Scholars*. At length he was made *Master* of the *Free-School* at *Newark*, from whence after two Years more, he removed to the *School* at *Sleeford* in this *County*, being presented to it by the *Lady Carr*: There he lived until the *Restoration*, and then *Re-assumed* his *Vicaridge*, in which he continued till his Death *Anno* 1674, in the 64th Year of his *Age*. *He was a grave and venerable Person, of a Sober and Regular Conversation, and so Studious of Peace*, that when any Differences arose in his Parish, he never rested till he had *Composed* them. He had likewise so well *Principled* his *Parish*, that of 250 Families in it, he left but *one* of them *Dissenters*, at his Death.

* Who that was I know not; but in 1648. one Obad. How got this Liv. ing.

——, ——, . *Grimsby*, .
See the *Note* at *Atherton* in *Suffex*, under the *Letter* A.

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MIDDLESEX.

GRAUNT, WILLIAM, A. M. *Iſleworth*, V.

He is one of thoſe pickt out by *White*, to help fill up the *Century*; and accuſed of calling the Meter-Pſalms, *Hopkins's Jiggs*; and adding, *that he had rather hear a Pair of Organs, ten to one.* Several Inſtances of *Malignancy* alſo are laid to his Charge; among them, his ſaying, that the *War* was *againſt the King's Perſon*, and *that they who went about to change the Laws and Government of the Church and Ceremonies, would at laſt change their Religion too.* To this is Subjoyned, his having ſpoken in favour of Auricular Confeſſion, and the Celibacy of the Clergy; and then at laſt the common Charge of *Drunkenneſs* comes in to their Aſſiſtance. I do not know any thing more of this Gentleman, but that he had been admitted to the Living *Nov.* 8, 1639, and that no Succeſſor occurs in it by Mr. *Newcourt's* Account, until *July* 1678: So that poſſibly Mr. *Graunt* was Reſtor'd on the Return of his Majeſty, and died not until that Year.

P. 16.

Newc. Repert. Eccles. Vol. I. p. 678.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

NORFOLK.

———, ———, . *Gaverſton*, R.

See the *Note* at *Abberton* in *Suſſex*. Who the Gentleman was that loſt this *Rectory*, I cannot learn. One of his Succeſſors, if there were more than one, was *Robert Purt*; who was Preſented in 1654.

GILL, NATH. . *Burrow*, R.

He had a Wife and Four Children. *Quare* if he did not alſo loſe a *Temporal Eſtate* of 60 *l. per Annum*.

GREENWOOD, JOHN, D. D. *Brampton*, .

He was alſo well nigh Ruined for his great Loyalty. His Family was at length, if I miſtake not, neceſſitated to ſue for the Publick Charity of the *Corporation for Miniſters Widows*.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

GUNNING, PETER, . *Stoke-Brewen*, R.

See *Clare-Hall* in *Cambridge*.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

GREY, THOMAS, D. D. *Pontelland*, V.

He was alſo 'used in a very cruel and inhu-'mane manner: For beſides he Loſs of his Place, 'he was Robb'd, and Pundered of all his Move-'ables, Money, Linen, Houſhold Furniture, and 'Corn; of which he had a Vaſt Stock, having 'Farmed the whole Corn-Tithe of the Pariſh; 'in all, to the Value of 1500 *l.* Tho' he had Se-'ven Children at home, they left him not ſo 'much as a Bed for them to lie on; but he was 'glad to be beholden to the Charity of his Kind 'Neighbours for thoſe Conveniencies, which 'they brought in every Night, and carry'd out 'every Morning, for fear of their being taken 'away. Nay, ſo barbarous were the Soldiers to 'his Children, that having firſt taken all their 'Shirts from them, that were off their Backs, they 'came a ſecond time, and ſtript them of thoſe 'that were left: Which however, a Captain, in 'Pity to their Nakedneſs, oblig'd them to *Reſtore*. 'He was himſelf carried to *Newcaſtle*, where he 'met with very Harſh Uſage; and during his 'Conſtraint, was with Difficulty allowed a Viſit 'from his own Wife. He was at laſt Reſcued 'out of their cruel Hands by a Right Honoura-'ble Perſon of his own Name, who maintained 'him at one of his own Seats till his Dying 'Day.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

OXFORDSHIRE.

———, ———, . *Glympton*, R.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

GREEN, FLOWER, . *Margaret-Overton*, R. worth 200*l.* a Year.

Aliàs Market-Orton.

He had then a Wife and Family.

GUNNING, PETER, A. M. *Cotſmore*, R.

See *Clare-Hall* in *Cambridge*.

SALOP.

GEDON, LAURENCE, *Worthington*, R.

One *James Breſton* ſucceeded here for ſome time, and Reſigned it in 1653.

GOOD, THOMAS, B. D. *St. Alkmond's*, V. in *Shrewsbury*.

He had been *Scholar*, and was at the time of his Sequeſtration, * *Fellow* of *Baliol-College* in *Oxford*. Some time after his *Ejectment*, as I underſtand it, he obtained a ſmall Cure at *Corſly*, in this his Native County. In 1658, he Reſign-ed his *Fellowſhip*; and upon the Return of his Majeſty, was, as a † Sufferer for the King's Cauſe, Created D. D. at *Oxford*: About the ſame time alſo he was made one of the Reſiden-tiaries of *Hereford*, Rector of *Winſtanſtow* in this County, and at length Maſter of his College. He died at *Hereford*, *April* 9, 1678. He was accounted in his Younger Years, a brisk Diſputant; and whilſt Reſident in the College, was a Frequent Preacher; but always look'd upon as a Puritan, though an Honeſt and Harmleſs one.

Wood, Ath. *Vol. II. p. 453.*

* *Wood ſaith he ſubmitted to the Viſit. of the Univerſity, and kept his Fellowſhip.*

† *Which Wood ſeems to doubt of, not being informed of his Sequeſtration.*

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Take him to have been a different Perſon both from him in Wiltſhire, *and him in* Hampſhire.

How he came to loſe his *Vicaridge*, I know not: For it ſeems he afterwards Aſſociated with the *Preſbyterians* in *Worceſterſhire*, joyned with them in ſeveral of their Meetings, and was much eſteem'd by Mr. *Baxter*; who gave him the Character of a *Peaceable, Moderate, and Honeſt Conformiſt*: But his eſteem of him was leſſen'd upon the Doctor's Publiſhing his *Firmianus* and *Dubitantius*.

What elſe he Publiſhed ſee in Wood.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

GAULER, THOMAS; . *Chiſleborough*, R. worth 180 *l.* a Year,
And
Chinnick, ... }

He was Turned out about the Year 1646, for Refuſing the *Covenant*; and Diſpoſſeſs'd by a *Troop of Horſe*. All his Goods were Seized likewiſe, and his *Temporal Eſtate*, worth 120 *l.* a Year, put under *Sequeſtration*. He was alſo taken up by a *Serjeant at Arms*, and kept Priſoner two or three Months, at the Expence of Twenty Shillings a Day, beſides other Charges. After he had been ſome time thus Impriſoned, his Pariſhioners Petitioned for his *Releaſe*; but it was not granted them. I have been alſo told, that he could never Recover his *Fifths*; and that when he demanded them, the then Intruder put him out a Couple of Spinning-Wheels (which, to note that by the Way, were part of Mr. *Gauler's* own Goods, that had been Plunder'd from him) and told him that he ſhould take them, and *let his Daughters ſpin for their Living*. His Firſt Succeſſor was one *Allen*; after him came one *Tucker*, and at length Mr. ——. Mr. *Gauler* lived to be Reſtored both to his *Living* and *Eſtate*, with his Majeſty; and was a very worthy Man.

Which he was forced to Rent of them again.

He had a Wife and 7 Children, and was himſelf about that time, if I miſtake not, ſix Years of Age.

GOODEN, ——, . *Lydyard-St. Laurence*, R. worth betwixt 2 and 300 *l.* a Year.

See the Ch. of Wells, *and quære.*

'He was Outraged in the Church, being 'dragg'd out of the Pulpit; and was reduc'd ſo 'low, that he was forc'd to ſell the *Perpetuity* of 'his Living, which is worth betwixt 2 and 300 *l.* 'per Annum, to Sir —— *Portman*, for what he 'could get; which was but about 100 *l.* Being 'in *Exoream Want*, he applied himſelf to him 'that Uſurp'd his *Living*, whoſe Name was 'Wakeley; deſiring ſomething from him, that 'might be ſufficient at leaſt, to keep his Family 'from Starving: And *Wakeley's* Wife taking upon her to return him the Anſwer, told him: *That he had nothing to do there: and if he wanted, he muſt take his Plough, and Threſh.* 'Tis agreed upon by all Hands, that this *Barbarous Uſage* 'haſten'd his Death.

Or, as this Part of his Sufferings is otherwiſe reckoned, Tom muſt go tell him, that They owed him nothing; but if he would go into the Barn, and Threſh, they would pay him what he there earned.

Wood, *Ath. Vol.* II. p. 301. *Who ſeems to make a Doubt whether he was at all Sequeſtred. But I have been aſſured that he loſt both thoſe Livings.*

GOVE, RICHARD, . *Hinton-St. George*, ...
And
Eaſt-Coker, V. . . . . }

He was Born at *Taviſtock* in the County of *Devon*, and Educated at *Magdalen-Hall* in *Oxon*. Afterwards he became Chaplain to *John* Lord *Paulet*; by whom he was Preſented to the Former of theſe Livings in 1618. After his Sequeſtration he came to *Exeter*, and ſerved the *Daughter Church* of *St. David's* near that City, for ſome time; but was at length driven thence alſo. About the time of the *Reſtoration* he Returned to *Eaſt-Coker*, and taught a School there, till at length he Re-poſſeſs'd that Living: But I do not find that he returned to *Hinton-St. George*. He died in the Year 1668.

He Publiſhed ſome few things, which ſee in Wood.

GRANT, ——, D. D. *Batcombe*, R.

He was driven from this Living by the *Committee-Troop*, and never ſeen, nor heard of after in this County. He was a Perſon Eminent for Learning and Piety. See one Dr. *John Grant* in *London*, and *quære*.

GRINFIELD, JOSEPH, A.M. *White-Staunton*, R.

He was alſo Seized, as he came out of his Church, and carried away Priſoner to *Ilminſter* by the Rebels; who promiſed however, to Releaſe him, provided his Son, who was the *Vicar* of *Coombe-St. Nicholas*, would come and *Redeem* him. This Pious Office he readily undertook for his Aged Father; but the Faithleſs and Inhumane Villains, inſtead of being mov'd, as one might expect, by ſuch a Generous and Noble Piece of Vertue, to have Releas'd both; made uſe of this Opportunity of getting both into their Power, and carrying them away Priſoners to *Taunton Caſtle*; where they continu'd under Confinement until the King's Army from *Cornwal* ſet them free. But ſome time after they had obtain'd their Liberty, the Old Gentleman was again Apprehended, and ſent up to *London* where he died in * *Jayl*.

*Or, as I have otherwiſe heard, in the Ships.

GRINFIELD, THOMAS, A.M. *Coombe-St. Nicholas*, V.

He was that Son of the Gentleman now mentioned, who freely came, and offer'd his own Perſon to the Rebels for the Redemption of his *Aged Father*. He was Bred at *Pembroke-College* in *Oxford*, ſurvived the *Reſtoration*, became *Preacher* to the Society of *Lincolns-Inn*, and hath a Sermon extant, and perhaps ſome other Works. He was firſt ſucceeded in this Living by one *Coleprieſt*, who was ſoon after Diſpoſſeſs'd of it for Scandal: After whom came in Mr. *Baccolor*, the Perſon mentioned in the † *Abridgments*.

Wood, *Ath. Vol.* II. p 685.

This Living was given, or, as I rather gueſs, Reſtor'd to him by his Father: it may be, on Proſpect of the Act of Oblivion.

gainſt Pluralities; and ſo it may in ſome meaſure, be reckoned to the man's Account alſo, until the time of his Death. † P. 320.

SOUTHAMPTON.

GAWEN, THOMAS, A. M. *Exton*, R.
And
Stoak Epiſcopi, R. . . . . }

I take it to be the ſame Perſon who loſt both theſe Livings. See the *Church* of *Winchester*.

GILLINGHAM, GEORGE, D. D. *Chalton*, R.

See *Windſor*.

GLYD, MICHAEL, B. D. *Hawkley*, R.
See *Chicheſter-Cathedral*.

* GOOD,

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† See Henry Good in the Church of Salisbury, and quære.

† GOOD, ——, . *Marshing*, .

GOODMAN, ——, *Freshwater*, R.

GOSLING, ANTHONY, . *Morestead*, R.

His *Temporal Estate* also was declared Forfeited for Treason, by an *Act* of *Nov.* 18, 1652.

Scob. Coll. Par. II. p. 234.

* See one Dr. Green in Essex, and another in Wiltshire, and quære.

* GREEN, ——, D. D. *Avington*, R.

GULSTON, ——, D.D. *Waltham*, . See *Winchester-Cathedral*: For I take them to be the same; and if so, his Christian Name was *Joseph*.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

GILBERT, HENRY, . *Clifton-Camvill*, R. worth about 3 or 400 *l.* a Year.

His *Temporal Estate* also of 200 *l.* a Year, was put under Sequestration. He was also several times Plundered, and underwent divers Imprisonments; once more particularly, in *Coventry*-Jayl, where the *Plague* then was; which he had, but by the Providence of God, surviv'd it. He was moreover oftentimes Assaulted, and in continual Danger of his *Life*. He had then a Wife and Eight or Nine Children. The Whole of his *Losses* were computed at 10000 *l.*

Or Goch. One of his Successors was Richard Steedman; who was ejected in 1657.

GOUGE, HENRY, D.D. *Chendle*, R. Sequestred for not taking the *Covenant*. He was promised some Allowance out of his Living, but could never get it. He died before the *Restoration*.

GREENWOOD, ——, . *High-Offley*, V.

Quære further.

SUFFOLK.

GATFORD, LYONEL, B.D. *Dennington*, R. worth 200 *l.* a Year.

* Some say 300 *l.*

He was a Native of the County of *Sussex*, some time *Fellow* of *Jesus-College* in *Cambridge*, and † *Proctor* of that University. In 1631, he was Presented to the Vicaridge of St. *Clement's*, and in 1637, had the Living of *Dennington* bestowed upon him; of which he was again Dispossess'd in ‖ 1644: At which time he was also miserably Harrass'd and Abus'd; being Plundered, put in danger of his Life, and driven with his Numerous Family, to great Necessities; as his Worthy Successor in this Living hath inform'd me: To which his Son, the Reverend Dr. *Gatford* of St. *Dionis Back-Church* in *London*, adds these Particulars; 'He was Seized by *Oliver* 'Cromwell (then Captain of Horse belonging to 'the *Militia*) at One a clock in the Night, in 'his Chamber at *Jesus-College* in *Cambridge*, 'where he had been many Years a *Fellow*, (and 'was at that time in the *College* for the Conveni-'ence of the *Library*; he being then preparing a 'Book for the *Press*,) and by him brought from 'thence to *London*, and Committed to *Ely-House*, 'which was then made a Prison. There he con-'tinued about 22 Months, and from thence was 'Banished for 7 Years from *England*, but to no par-'ticular Place. His poor Wife could get no ad-'mittance to him, till the day before he was forced 'away, (whom he left with Child,) with five other 'small Children, in a poor *Thatch-House* in the 'Parish of *Dennington* above-mentioned. When 'she was within a Month of her time to be 'Delivered of that Child he left her big with, 'Four or Five Souldiers came armed to her 'House, demanding her Husband, and threatning 'to *set her House on Fire, setting Matches to her* 'Fingers, to make her discover where her Husband 'was; but by God's Providence, one Mr. *Moore*, 'who had been bred a Merchant at St. *Malo*, and 'there was acquainted with her Husband, brought 'a Letter from him at that Instant, which was 'the first notice she had of his being alive. After 'seven Years Mr. *Gatford* returned into *England*, 'and found his poor Wife with six Children, in 'the poor *Thatch-House* abovesaid. Presently after 'he removed to *Kenningal-Place* in *Norfolk*, 'where he had many Boarders, and kept up the 'Service of the *Church of England*; but in few 'Years was so *disturbed*, that he was forced to 'remove to *Sanden-House* in the same *County*; 'from thence to *Kilbrough*, and from thence to 'Swaffham, both in the same *County*; from thence 'to *Hackney* in *Middlesex*, from thence to *Well-*'*Hall* in *Kent*, and from thence to *Waltham-*'*Green* in *Fulham-Parish* in *Middlesex*; where he 'stayed till the Happy *Restoration* of K. *Charles* II. 'He then immediately took the *Degree* of *Dr.* 'in *Divinity*, which he could not do before. Up-'on his Return to his Living, he found the *Chan-*'*cel* and *Parsonage-House* in such Ruins, as he 'could not possibly Repair them, and Live there; 'and therefore he first accepted the Living of 'Creed-Church in *London*; and then being Invited 'to *Great-Yarmouth* in *Norfolk*, he accepted that, 'it being but 25 Miles distant from *Dennington*; 'and design'd in the Year ‖ 1664 to Settle *there*, 'had not God taken him to his Mercy in the 'common Calamity of the *Plague*, which Rag'd 'there very severely.

‖ 1643; as I have been otherwise informed, but I doubt whether this may not be a Mistake.

He was a very Learned and Worthy Man, and had been, as I have heard, *Fellow-Chaplain* with Mr. *Calamy* to some Bishop: At which time Mr. *Gatford* was deemed a *Puritan*, and *Edmond Calamy*, lookt upon as one of the *Laudensian Faction*, to speak in the Phrase of his Grandson. Which reminds me of another Hardship, (that, as 'tis said) was put upon Mr. *Gatford*. For there goes a Story, that some time during the *Usurpation*, he had got a *Presentation* to another *Living*; and appearing before the *Tyers* in order to Qualifie himself for it, they were so well satisfied of his Parts and Abilities, that they did not offer to make any Scrutiny in that kind; but then he was moreover to give an Account of his *Gracious Qualifications*; for which they asked him the *Usual Question* of those Times, *When he was Converted?* And to this he readily answered, *when the Puritans turned Rebels*. Which proved such a Demonstration to them of his being *yet in sin*, that it *cost* him the *Living*; being *dismist* without a *Testimonial*.

† Vide, in 1611.

His Successor in the Sequestration, was one Job Holmshead an Irish-Man, and a very mean Person, compared with Mr. Gatford: *He made Havock on the Glebe, Sold as much* Wood and Timber *from it as came to 300 l. but with his Landing which he dies so poor, that his Daughter became the greatest Charge to the Parish which hath been known in it for many Years*

* I have been otherwise informed, that he died not till 1665.

Mr. Edward Simmons, the Sequestred Rector of Bayne in Essex, in his Preface to Mr. Wodenote's, Manu-

mes Theologus, calls Mr. *Gatford*, a Man of most approved Integrity.

GEARY,

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GEARY, THOMAS, . *Bedingfield*, V.

Cent. p. 39. He was a very Scandalous *Minister* indeed, if what *White* faith of him be *True*, *viz.* that he was a moſt Prophane Swearer, and would be often Drunk, even to Spewing: A Charge of being *Popiſhly Affected* is alſo brought againſt him; but the *Accuſation* is *Cloſed* with the ſtanding Crimes of *Malignancy*; Deſpiſing the *Parliaments-Faſts*; Practiſing and Urging the late *Illegal Innovations*, and ſaying, that the *Chancel* was the worſe for *taking away the Rails*.

One Thomas Geary B. D. had been Fellow of Emanuel-College in Cambridge, and was the Firſt of Wolſtan Dixie Foundation there. Quere whether he was the ſame Perſon with this Sufferer.

GEAST, ——, . *Garblesham*, .

All that I know more of him, is, that he was a different Perſon from the following.

GEAST, ——, . St. *Margarets Ipſwich*, .

* Partly at Cambridge, and partly in London. He was alſo a long time * Impriſoned for his *Loyalty*; during which time having little elſe to do, he Counted, as 'tis ſaid, the *Words* of the *Covenant*; and found them exactly 666 †, the Number of the *Beaſt*. He was a *Worthy* Man.

† How to Counted them I know not; all the Words exceed twice that Number.

* It may be Glemsford, S.

GERNONS, LUKE, D. D. * *Glemsford*, .

I know nothing more of him; only I find one Dr. *John Gernons*, ſome time Fellow of *Emanuel-College* in *Cambridge*, was alſo ſome time *Rector* of this Living: Therefore *quare* whether the Chriſtian Name of this *Sufferer* may not be miſtaken.

GIBBONS, WILLIAM, . *Bealings Magna*, R. And *Bealings Parva*, R. . . . . .

I know nothing of him, but his *Bare Sequeſtration*.

Or Hartoft.

GIBBS, FREDERICK, . *Harſet*, R.

Mere. Ruſt. p. 85. He was alſo ſent for into Cuſtody by a *Serjeant at Arms* (for Reading the King's *Declaration*) on the Information of one C——, of his Pariſh, who had Impudently interrupted him in the *Church*, as he was Performing that Piece of *Duty* and *Juſtice* to his Majeſty. Mr. *Gibbs* Abſconded indeed, and ſo Eſcaped the *Serjeant's* Hands; but finding there would be no End of that Matter, was at length forc'd to go to *London*, and make his *Appearance*; where by the Mediation of great Friends, and paying Thirty Pounds Fees, he was at laſt Diſmiſſed; but afterwards however, *Sequeſtred*, as I find.

He had alſo the Living of Boxhead in this County. Quere if he did not loſe that likewiſe.

GILBERT, ROBERT, . *Flixton*, V.

A take this to be a different Living from Walton cum-Flixton in this County, which will be after mention'd under the Letter W.

He could get no *Fifths*, as I find by an *Original Petition* of his Wife now before me; though he had ſeveral Children to Maintain. He lived to be Reſtored.

GILPEN, ——, . *Weſton*, R

Of whom I do not know any thing further.

GOADE, ——, D. D. *Hadley*, R.

Poſſibly he was ſome way or other Related to the *Goades* mentioned by *Wood*; one of whom in 1638.

Ath. Vol. I. p. 847. had been alſo *Rector* of this Living, &c. and died

GOODWYN, NATH. . *Cranſford*, V.

About 1643, as I ſuppoſe. 'He was a Man of a *Peculiar Character* for his Good Life and Converſation, and alſo for his Preaching; but above all, for his Liberal Charity to the Poor. This Good Man, whether *Formally Sequeſtred*, or not, was obliged, for fear of Impriſonment, to leave his *Vicaridge-Houſe*, toge her with a *Sickly Wife* and *Five ſmall Children*, for ſome Months; but in the mean time the impatient Rebels forcibly brake into the Houſe, while the poor Woman was Brewing, and threw her, with her Children, and all her * Houſhold-Stuff, out of Doors; while ſhe (ſome tay, then big with Child) pleaded for God's ſake, and as ſhe had been ſo Inſtrumental, under God, to the Relief of the Poor, but to permit her to tarry in one End of the Houſe, till ſhe could provide for her ſelf better: But *Inſatiate*, fomented with *Rebellious Principles*, has no Ears of Pity: For tho' (according to all circumſtances) ſome of their *Aſſiſtants* had been but a ſhort time before Reliev'd at her Door, ſhe could not be heard; but was forc'd to remain, Expos'd to the Inclemency of the open Air, till ſhe could ſend for her Husband; who being not far off, finding his Wife, and all that were dear to him in this World, in that Diſconſolate Condition, patiently gather'd up the poor Remains of a ſhatter'd Fortune, and retir'd to his Patron's Houſe in the ſame Pariſh; who was one Mr. *John Pells*, a great Loyaliſt, but fled to avoid the Fury of the *Rebels*: But God ſent this *Diſtreſſed Family* a Friend of the Good Gentlewoman, who took what Care ſhe was able, of them, till her Husband came Home; privately, and ſpeedily raiſed up a *Chimney* in a little *Barn* he had ſtanding among the *Woods*, and with a great deal of Concern and Compaſſion, fix'd the poor *Sufferers* there; Lending them two or three *Cows*, and Letting them ſo much *Ground* as was proper to *keep* them. And here in a very Lonſome place, did Mr. *Goodwyn*, enclofed on every ſide with *Woods*, continue keeping a little *School*, and often receiving ſome of his *Sequeſtred* Brethren (particularly Mr. *Sumpter* of *Baddingham*) for about two Years. At the end of which time, whether he fear'd that ſome of the Pariſh began to caſt an evil Eye upon him (as they had upon ſome of his Brethren) for keeping School; or whether through *Poverty* (for in the midſt of his *Troubles* he was forced to Sell *his All*, being a *Land* of ſix Pounds *per Annum*:) or whether through the Narrowneſs of his *Patron's Circumſtances*, he was forced to follow his *Patron* to a *Town* called *Sapſton*, not far from *Thorford*, leaving his Wife and Children diſperſed among ſuch of *his* and *her* Friends, as were willing to take them. And at *Sapſton* Mr. *Goodwyn* continued, having nothing to Subſiſt on but a *Curacy* of Eight Pounds *per Annum*, till the *Bartholomew Act* took place; or at leaſt till the *Reſtoration*, and then being Invited to *Cranſford* again, but finding himſelf *Old* and *Decrepit* by his former Fatigues, his Wife being Dead, and his Children pretty well off hand, and taken Care of; Refuſed the Offer; and Retiring to ſome of his Friends, *died* in

* Which muſt be uſed in an a Servant; for they uſually took it every thing to themſelves.

The latter of theſe no Doubt.

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a *very short time*. This account of him was given by an Ancient Gentleman, Son to Mr. *Peel* the *Patron*, and a *Scholar* of Mr. *Goodwyn's*, under his *Calamities*: and the Reverend Perſon who tranſmits it to me, adds, that he could have *ſet forth the Sufferings of this Worthy Man with a great many more aggravating Circumſtances, without any Injury to Truth, or fear of Contradiction.* After Mr. *Goodwyn's* Sequeſtration; the *Living* was Served by unlettled *Curates*. The *firſt* who tarried any time, was One *Swain*, who had about 7 or 8 *Curacies*, or *Livings* beſides; at all which, no doubt, he *Preached twice a day*; and could not be Charged with Neglect of *Cure*, or being a *Pluraliſt*. About 1650, came one *J*---- *Broverſham* (at length *D. D.*) who, whatever *elſe* he did, would often make his *Congregation* burſt out *into a loud Laughter*. In 1658, came *Henry King*, who loſt it again for *Nonconformity*, in 1662.

Abr. p. 263

GOODRICK, ROBERT, . *Horninger*, R.

He alſo Suffered much in other *Kinds*; and *lying* before the *Reſtoration*, left 6 or 8 ſmall Children, and a very diſconſolate *Widow*: Who was afterwards Relieved by the Charity of the *Corporation for Miniſters Widows*.

GOSNAL, PAUL, . *Bradford St. Clare*, .

He was Turned out by the E. of *M. March* 23; for Inveighing earneſtly againſt the *Parliament*; and for being Reported to be a Drunkard. So that it ſeems, bare Report was thought ſufficient *Evidence* in thoſe times. I ſhould ſcarce have ventured to have told this, but that I find it mentioned in *thoſe Expreſs Words*, in the *Proceedings* againſt him before the E. of *M.*

GOUGE, ——, . *Framlingham*, R.

See the *Note* at Mr. *Gultie* who immediately followeth.

GOULTIE, RICHARD, .* *Framlingham*, R. worth 200*l.* a Year.

* *Unleſs there be two Livings of this Name, there muſt have been two Sufferers in this Rectory. And I preſume* Mr. Gouge *was the firſt, becauſe* Mr. Goultie *Poſſeſſed it in* 1660.

Or Welden.

GOULTIE, MILES, . *Walton*, V.

Cent. p. 31.

He is another of *Wcite's Scandalous* and *Malignant Prieſts*; and *Charged* by him with the *Outragious Crimes* of obſerving the *Rules* and *Orders* of the *Church*; urging the Neceſſity of *Parochial-Communion*; refuſing to *Preach twice a day*; and *Malignancy*. So that 'twas not poſſible ſuch a Man could be otherwiſe than a Drunkard. He was firſt *Sequeſtred* by one of the *Committees* of *Parliament*; but being, as it ſeems, Refractory, he was again taken in hand about the Year 1643, by the E. of *M.* if I miſtake not; and being Accuſed before him of Murmuring at his *Sequeſtration*, ſaying, that he *was yet Lawful Vicar*, and that *Weite's Centuries were all Lyes*; and moreover having refuſed the *Covenant*, and wiſh'd Succeſs to the King's Forces; his firſt Sentence of *Sequeſtration* was again confirmed, and put in Execution. I cannot but obſerve, that although *Weite* Charges him home with *Tipling* and *Drunkenneſs*, yet there is not one Word of that, or any other *Immorality*, alledged againſt him in his *Charge* before the E. of *M.* which I can ſcarce think would have been *omitted*, had he really been ſo Scandalous, as the *Century* would Repreſent him.

Which it ſeems was a Character they bore in thoſe times.

GRIGGE, STEPHEN, . *Whitton cum Thurliſtone*, R.

He was turned out in the Year 1645, having been admitted to the *Living* but two Years before. His only *Crime* was *Loyalty*. He was alſo *Impriſoned*; but lived to be *Reſtored*, and died in 1677.

SURREY.

SUSSEX.

GLYD, MICHAEL, B. D. *Eartham*, V.

See *Chicheſter-Cathedral*.

GORDON, JOHN, . * *Ockley*, R.

* *But quære if this Living be not in Surrey.*

He is one of *White's Scandalous Miniſters*; and is charged * with ſeveral Inſtances of *Malignancy* and *Drunkenneſs*. He had a Wife and ſix ſmall Children. He was alſo miſerably Abuſed, and was not permitted to Reap his own Glebe; but Plundered of the Crop in a Violent and Barbarous Manner.

* *Cent. P. 4.*

GOUGH, RICHARD, . *Eaſt-Grinſtead*, V.

He is another of thoſe who were ſingled out by *White* for a Place in his *Century*; where he is accuſed of *Swearing* and *Drunkenneſs*, Preſſing the Neceſſity of Parochial Communion, Favouring *Popery*, ſaying, *He hoped to ſee the time again, that there ſhould be no Bibles in Peoples Houſes*; and what, I am apt to think, was in their Opinion worſe than all, that he *cared not a Fig for the Parliament*.

P. 44.

WARWICKSHIRE.

GILBERT, JOHN, A. M. *Bourton upon Dunſmore*, R.

See *Lichfield-Cathedral*.

WESTMORLAND.

WILTSHIRE.

GOOD, ——, . *Woodford* and *Wilſford*, V.

See one *Henry Good* in the *Church* of *Saliſbury*, and *quære*. One *Marmaduke Good* had the *Prebend* of *Min. Par. Altaris* in the *Church* of *Saliſbury*, *Mar.* 24, 1674. Died before *June* 13, 1678, when he was ſucceeded by *Lancelot Addiſon*.

GREEN, ——, D. D. *Stockton*, .

See the *Church* of *Briſtol*, and *quære*. See alſo one Dr. *Green* in *Eſſex*, and another in *Hampſhire*, and *quære*.

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One William Grove, *the same Person doubtless with this Sufferer (as appears by the Coincidence of their Death) became* Prebendary of North Grantham *in the* Church *of* Sarum, May 29, 1662, *on the Death of* John Still, *died himself before* Mar. 27, 1666, *and was then succeeded by* Rich. Hyde.

GROVE, WILLIAM, A. M. *Poulshot*, R.

He had been Domestick Chaplain to Bishop *Davenant*, and was so at the time of that Prelate's Death. He was Turned out of this Living about the Year 1644, lived to Re-possess it after the King's Return, and died in 1666.

WALES.

ANGLESEY.

BRECON.

——, ——, . *Glascwry*, V.

See the *Note* at *Abergwyley* in *Caermarthenshire*, under the Letter *A*.

Quære if he was the same with him in Radnorshire *of both these Names.*

GRIFFITH, ALEXANDER, A. M. ——, .

This I take to be the Gentleman mentioned by *Wood*, Ath. Vol. II. p. 116. And if so, he was Born in *Wales*, Educated in *Hart-Hall*, became at length A. M. and was the Author of the *Hue and Cry* after *Vavasor Powell*, and of other things relating to the Proceedings of the *Commissioners for Propagating the Gospel* in South Wales.

** I find* Llanvihangel-Tallylyn *in this County under* Sequestration *also. I take it to be the same with this* Llanvihangel: *if not, it must be added to this* List *in a distinct Article.*

GRIFFETH, JOHN, . ** Llanvihangel*, .

He was Turned out by the *Propagators*, for *Drunkenness*, and being in Arms against the Parliament. After his *Ejectment*, the Cure lay Vacant about Six Years; and then one *Anthony Harry*, a Cobler, was allowed by those *Promoters of the Gospel*,

To put out a Master of Arts, and put in a Cobler, how strange soever it may seem to some, was doubtless a very ready way to Propagate the Gospel

To serve his Country *in a Double Capacity*; *To Teach and Cobble.*

And what was more to his purpose than either, he was ordered by them to take the Profits of the Living.

GWYNN, ROWLAND, . *Langorse*, V.

Before 1649. The Cure lay Vacant after he was Dispossessed, Nine Years; saving that one *John Edwards*, a * Shoomaker, sometimes Preached there by the Commissioners Orders.

** How much is this better than a Cobler?*

CAERMARTHEN.

GRIFFITH, REES, . *Merthery*, .

Sequestred for Insufficiency, Scandal, and Malignancy, by the *Propagators*.

CAERNARVAN.

GRIFFITH, WILLIAM, . *Llangian* and *Llanbedreg*, .

In 1649: After which, his Livings (or at least one of them, if they are distinct) lay Nine Years Void.

GRIFFITH, WILLIAM, . *Llandeinoboen*, .

Quære if he be the same with him before.

In 1649. The Place lay Void Six Years after his Ejectment.

CARDIGAN.

DENBEIGH.

FLINT.

GLAMORGAN.

GAMAGE, EDMOND, . *Lanharry*, R.

He was Turn'd out some time before the Year 1649; and not only *Dispossest* of his *House*, *Glebe* &c. but the very *Tythe-Corn*, that he had brought in some Weeks before, was Seiz'd upon; and not a *Grain* of it, or any *Fifths* allowed him towards the *Subsistence* of his *Large Family*: So that he was forc'd to *Quit* the Place, and Retire to a *small Pittance* of his own, until the *Restoration*. Upon which he Returned to his *Living*; but Enjoyed it a very little while. One *Howel Thomas*, and one *Thomas Joseph*, both *Anabaptists*, Occasionally held forth in his *Church*, during the *Usurpation*.

GAMAGE, EDWARD, A. M. *Rossily*, R. And *Llangennith*, V. . . . . .

He had been admitted A. M. of St. *Edmond's-Hall* in *Oxford*, in the Year 1635, was put under Sequestration by the *Propagators*, for Delinquency, and Illegal Induction, and succeeded by one *Higgs*. He had several Children; but could not obtain any Allowance out of his Living to support them: So that he was forced to turn Farmer for some time, and afterwards went to *Ireland*; but lived to Return, was Restored to his Places, and at length made Arch-deacon of *Llandaffe*, and Rector of *Cowsley*, and died, if I mistake not, in the Year 1686.

Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 879

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GAMAGE, NATH. . *Elwyddlan* and *Lanvaabon*, V.

He was Turned out about the Beginning of the Rebellion, becauſe, as they alledged, he never *Preached, nor read the Homilies of the Church*. He afterwards taught a *Grammar School* for his Subſiſtence, being allowed nothing towards it out of the *Vicaridge*. He ſurvived the Uſurpation many Years; but never returned to his Living.

* *I find a Vicaridge ſtyled* Penynyglogyn, *under Sequeſtration, in this County, and take it to be the ſame Place with* Aber-Penydylan.

GIBBON, WILLIAM, . * *Pendylon*, V.

If he had any thing at all allowed him for *Fifths*, it did not exceed Five or Six Pounds a Year: But he lived to *Repoſſeſs* the Place on the *Reſtoration*, and died not till ſeven or eight Years after it.

Whether this muſt be inſerted in a diſtinct Article in the Liſt.

GORDON, ALEXANDER, D. D. *Portenyon*, R.

He was Deſcended from the Noble Family of his Name in *Scotland*; born, as I take it, in that Kingdom, and was * Turned out for *Delinquency*, and *Refuſing* the Engagement. After which, he wander'd for a Livelihood; and ſettling at length in *Kent*, died there. He was ſucceeded by one *Evan Griffith*, who had alſo the Neighbouring Church of *Oxwich*, was a *Nonconformiſt* in 1662, but afterwards accepted of the Living of *Addrey* in *Glouceſterſhire*, and became, as I have been informed, as Violent a *Perſecutor of the Diſſenters*, as he had once been of the *Royaliſts*.

* *Some time before the Year 1649; and therefore quere, whether his being turned out Parity for Refuſing the Engagement may not be a Miſtake.*

GORE, HUGH, . *Oxwich*, R.
And
† *Nicholaſton*, ...

He was Turned out by the *Propagators*, for *Delinquency*, and *Refuſing* the Engagement. After which, he kept a School at *Swanſey*; and ſurviving the *Uſurpation*, was at length made *Biſhop of Waterford* in *Ireland*; where he was almoſt Murther'd by ſome *Papiſts* in the Reign of the late King *James*; but being recover'd of his Wounds, he return'd to *Swanſey*, and died there. His Succeſſor at *Oxwich*, was Mr. *Evan Griffiths*, as is juſt now ſaid.

† *Quere whether theſe Places be not Nicholaſton, or Uſkſtall.*

GRIFFITHS, ——, . *Lanblithian*, V.

He had little or nothing from his Living, as *Fifths*, for Eight Years together.

GRIFFITH, JOHN, . *Llangoedath*, .

Outed for *Malignancy*, and *Refuſing* the Engagement, by the *Commiſſioners for Propagation*.

GRIFFITHS, ISAAC, . *Llangadwalach*, V.

He had the Fifths *for ſome time at leaſt.*

He was Turn'd out by the *Propagators*, for *Malignancy*, and *Refuſing* the Engagement; and ſucceeded by one *David Jenkin Richard*, an Ignorant, Canting Fellow. Mr. *Griffiths* liv'd till the Return of his Majeſty, and was Reſtored; but died not long after.

MERIONETH.

MONTGOMERY.

GRIFFITH, GEORGE, D.D. *Llanchainio*, .
And
Llandyſſilio, ...

See the *Church* of St. *Aſaph*.

GRIFFITHS, GRIFFITH, . *Llanwithiloen*, R.

In 1650.

PEMBROKE.

GRIFFITH, HENRY, . *Gumphreſton*, R.

For *Pluralities*. Whether he loſt the reſt of them, *quere*.

GWINNE, LEWIS, . *Bridle*, . Or Swinne.
Turn'd out for *Inſufficiency*.

RADNOR.

GRIFFETH, ALEXANDER, . *Glaſbury*, .

Sequeſtred by the *Commiſſioners for Propagation*, for *Drunkenneſs* and *Laſciviouſneſs*.

GILL, ——, . ——, .
He was a very great *Sufferer* and *Sequeſtred* of all *Lively Hood* during the late times. He lived to ſee the *Reſtoration*, and had th *Pariſh* of *Aliſham*, which I take to be in *Norfolk* whether that be ſufficient to found a *Conjecture*, that he was *Sequeſtred thereabout*, and that he was the ſame Perſon with Mr. *Noth. Gill* of *Burrow*, before mentioned in that *County*, Quere.

GLEMHAM, HENRY, A.M. ——, .
Wood ſaith, he was well *Beneficed* before the *Rebellion* broke out. But doth not ſay what his *Living* or *Livings* were: But let them be what they will, it ſeems plain enough that he loſt them. For upon the *Reſtoration*, purely upon conſideration of his Loyalty and Sufferings, he was promoted to the *Deanery* of *Briſtol*. He was a Younger Son of Sir *Henry Glemham* of *Glemham* in *Suffolk*, by *Anne* his Wife, Eldeſt Daugh er of Sir *Thomas Sackville* Knight, afterwards Earl of *Dorſet*. He was born however in the *County* of *Surrey*, and Educated at *Trinity-College* in *Oxford*; and was at length Advanced from the *Deanery* of *Briſtol*, to the *Epiſcopal Chair* of St. *Aſaph*, by the Intereſt, ſaith *Wood*, of the Dutcheſs of *Cleveland*. He died in 1669. GOR-

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 670.

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GORGES, ——, D.D. ——, .

He had been Chaplain to his *Majesty*, and therefore probably muſt have been poſſeſs'd of ſome *Preferment* or *Other*; but whether *Cathedral*, or *Parochial*, or *both*, I cannot tell. But whatever his Preferment might be, 'tis ſure he Loſt it: And *from the final Prevalence of the Parliament, had* (about the Year 1652) *in many others of his Function had done, declined his Profeſſion, and pretended to ſtudy Phyſick.* He happen'd to be at Mr. *Neston's*, near *Briſtol*, when his *Majeſty* came thither with Mrs. *Lane*, in the *Diſguiſe* of her Servant, after *Worceſter-Fight*. At which time the King pretending to be *indiſpoſed*, in order to go to his Chamber, the better to conceal himſelf, as well from the *People of the Houſe*, as from any Stranger, who might happen to come to the *Family*; this Dr. *Gorges*, not knowing any other, than that he had been *in Truth* Mrs. *Lane's* Boy, out of good Nature made him a *Viſit* after Supper, Examined his *Pulſe*, &c. little thinking what a *Patient* he had in hand. Whether he lived to the *Reſtoration*, and was Rewarded for his kind *Viſit*, I know not: For I take him to have been a different Perſon from Mr. *Thomas Gorges* the *Suffering Prelendary* of * *Salisbury*, who was not at that time, (not till 1661,) a *Doctor*; unleſs my Lord *Clarendon* calls him ſo, becauſe he then *Practiſed Phyſick*, or by way of *Prolepſis*.

Parœd. Hiſt Vol. III. p. 3.

But Quere whether or no was the ſame Perſon with Timoleon Gorge of All Souls.

* *Wood*, Ath. Vol. II. p. 822.

See alſo Timoleon Gorge *at* All Souls, *and* Quare.

GOUGH, FRANCIS, . ——, .

He was Son to *Francis Gough*, B. D. *Vicar* of *Windſored* in *Sommerſetſhire*, who was ſome time *Fellow* of *Emanuel-College* in *Cambridge*, as this *Sufferer* alſo himſelf had been. What the Living was which he Loſt, I cannot learn; but am aſſured that he was certainly *Sequeſtred* ſomewhere or other: Nor is it probable that he would have *quitted* his *Fellowſhip* without ſome Preferment; and I find that at the Pariſh which he had after the *Reſtoration*, he was always accounted as one of the *Sufferers* for the *Royal Cauſe*. After his *Ejectment*, he Supported himſelf (as ſeveral other *Loyaliſts* did, both before and after him) for ſome time at the little *Vicaridge* of *Ninehead* in *Somerſetſhire*, where his Hand occurs in the *Regiſter* in 1643; ſo *early* (it ſeems,) were his *Sufferings*. I preſume the Living which he Loſt was no very conſiderable one; becauſe after the *Reſtoration* I find him in Poſſeſſion of *Stockland*, within the County of *Devon*, but belonging to *Dorſetſeire*; which being a Living of no very great *value*, it is not to be thought he would have *accepted* of it, and not have *claimed* his Former Preferment, had not his Former been of leſs *value*. He died, if I miſtake not, at *Stockland*, but in what Year I am not Informed.

One Nicholas Greaves *D.D. was ſome time* Rector of Wellwine in *Herfordſhire*,

GRAVES, ——, . ——, .

He afterwards died in ſuch Poverty, that his Wife was forced to *Sue* for a Subſiſtence, from *the Corporation for Miniſters Widows*.

admitted in 1651. *Chauncy. Ant. p.* 118.

Wood, Ath. *Vol.* II. *p.* 408. 100.

Ibid. p. 706

There was one *Thomas Greaves*, who was Brother to the moſt Learned Mr. *John Greaves* of *Merton-College*; and one Mr. *Nicholas Greaves* of *All-Souls-College*, who was created *B. D.* at *Oxford*, among the *Loyal Sufferers* in 1642. *Quære* if either of theſe was the *ſame* with *this* Mr. *Graves*: If not, 'tis probable that the *latter* of them was *Sequeſtred* ſomewhere or other; and ſo ought to have a diſtinct place in this *Liſt*.

One Thomas Greaves *D. D. was* Prebend of Peterborough *after the* Reſtora tion. *Quære if he was the ſame Perſon with either of theſe.* *Cant Hiſt. p.* 91.

See Dr. Bowerman *in the* Letter B. *at the End of the* Countries.

GURNEY, ——, D. D. ——, . *Or* Goornal.

Somewhere as I conjecture, about *Norfolk* or *Suffolk*. An Ancient Lady, Grand-Daughter to *Biſhop-Hall*, hath told me, that ſhe very well remembers a Reverend old Gentleman, whom they called Dr. *Gurney*, came often to Viſit her Grand-Father under his *Afflictions*; and added, that he had been himſelf a *Sufferer* and *Sequeſtred*, ſome where as the conjectures, about one of the *two forementioned Counties*. There is one *Edmond Gurney* mentioned by *Fuller*; who was *Beneficed* in *Norfolk*, and died, as he ſaith, in the *beginning of the Wars*. If *Fuller* be more exact in the Account of this Gentleman's Death, than he is of a great many others, his *Edmond Gurney* muſt have been a different Perſon from this *Sufferer*; for it was ſome time after 1650, that this *Lady* ſaw him. Beſides, I do not perceive by *Fuller*, that the Gentleman he writes of was *D. D.* not to mention *Fuller's* ſilence as to his *Sufferings*; becauſe he was apt enough to *Conceal* them, though he had *known* them.

Or Goornal.

Worth. in *Norfolk*.

Although poſſibly this old Gentleman whom the Lady mentions,

might be call'd Dr *for his* Age, *or* Gravity, *or ſome other* Reaſon, *and not be* really Doctor of Divinity.

H.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

BERKSHIRE.

——, ——, . *Hemſted-Norris*, .

See a Note at *Abberton* in *Suſſex*, under the Letter *A*. One *Samuel Woodward* ſucceeded in 1657.

HILL, JOS. . *Elinton*, R. He lived to be Reſtored in 1660.

HYDE, EDWARD, D.D. *Brightwell*, R.

He was one of the Eleven Sons of Sir *Laurence Hyde* of *Salisbury*, Knight, *Fellow* of *Trinity-Coll.* in *Cambridge*, and was at length Preferred to this *rich Living*: From which he was *Sequeſtred* ſome time after the Year 1645; and was then ſucceeded by *John Ley*. After his *Sequeſtration* he retired with his Wife and Children to *Oxford*; and 'hiring an *Appartment* within the *Precincts* of '*Hart-Hall*, lived there ſeveral Years, ſtudied fre-'quently in *Bodley's Library*, and Preached in the 'Church of *Hallywell* in the *Suburbs* of *Oxon*, 'to the *Royal Party*, till he was Silenc'd by 'the *Faction*. In 1658, he obtained of his *Exiled* '*Majeſty*, by the Endeavours of Sir *Edward Hyde* 'his Kinſman (then, tho' in Baniſhment, Lord 'Chancellour of *England*) *Letters-Patents* for the 'Deanery of *Windſor* (in the Place of Dr. *Chriſtopher Wren* deceaſed) dated in *July* the ſame 'Year: But he never liv'd to enjoy it; dying ſome time before the Year 1660.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 809

See a Note at one Edw Hyde in Wilts, *and* quare

p. 150.

He hath publiſh'd ſeveral things; the Account of which ſee in Wood.

BUCKS.

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BUCKS.

HARMITAGE, JOHN, . *Wendover*, V.

He was Turned out by the *House*, about *Oct.* 1643: At which time they substituted *Samuel Wells* in his room.

HOCKNELL, ROBERT, . *Great-Brickhil*, R.

The Equitable Right to this Living was undoubtedly in Mr. *Clutterbuck*, who had been Seiz'd, and Worried into a *Resignation* of it, by the Harrassing Vexations of those Times: And therefore unless Mr. *Clutterbuck* died before the End of the *Usurpation* (which *quære*) Mr. *Hocknell* must be deem'd a *Suffering Minister* only, and not a *Sequestred* one: and belongs rather to the *Appendix*, than to this Place. On the Resignation of Mr. *Clutterbuck* before mention'd, Mr. *Duncombe*, the Rightful Patron of this Living, Presented Mr. *Hocknell* about *July* 1655; but could not by any means get him Approv'd by the *Commissioners for Approbation*, though there was neither *Scandal*, *Ignorance*, *nor other Delinquency* alledged against him. Instead of it, they continue to favour the Pretensions of Mr. *Mead*, who still prosecuted his *Cause*, in order to possess himself of the *Living*; which at length he obtained by the favour of Major-General *Packer*, who was himself one of the *Commissioners for Approbation*: and writing to his *Brethren* in that *Commission*, that Mr. *Duncombe* had lost his Right of Presentation, desired them to give Mr. *Mead* their *Instrument of Approbation*, which they accordingly did; and thereupon the *Major-General* telling Mr. *Duncombe* 'that he had Order from the *Protector* to deliver '*Mead* Possession of the Parsonage, the next day 'there came a Troop of Horse from *Aylesbury*, and 'Seiz'd upon the Parsonage-House by force, break-'ing open the Door; turning out the Tenants, and 'gave *Mead* Possession; and Seiz'd upon the 'Corn and Hay growing upon the *Glebe*; and 'kept the *House* to end it by force. Notwithstanding which, Mr. *Duncombe* perfisted in the Defence of his Right: Whereupon *Mead*, as he had before gotten Major-General *Packer* to *Decimate* him for a *Malignant*, so he likewise got him taken into Custody by a Messenger from the *Protector*, and threatned him with utter Ruin if he did not *desist*. But at length *Hugh Peters* takes the matter in hand, deals first with Mr. *Duncombe*, but in vain, till he told some of his Friends, *that the Protector would have his Hearts blood out*. Whereupon Mr. *Duncombe*, to prevent the Ruin of his Family, was perswaded to refer the *Cause* to some Persons, who came to this Resolution; that he should release Mr. *Mead* from all *Actions*, &c. and recalling all former *Presentations*, should *Present* one Mr. *William Peirce* a Nephew to *Hugh Peters*; which was accordingly done in the Year 1656; but upon the *Restoration*, Mr. *Duncombe* revives his Claim, and drawing up the *State* of his *Case* (wherein he Represents the *Violent* and *Illegal Methods* that had been taken to *Extort* from him the *Presentation* of Mr. *Pierce*) tenders it to the *Parliament*; and by that means gets his own *Clerk*, Mr. *Hocknell*, Restored *as an Ejected Minister*, to the *Possession* of this *Living*. *Quære* if the *Commissioners for Approbation* did not *give* (or at least *offer*) Mr. *Hocknell* another *Living*, when they put him by *this*? For if so, that will make a considerable Alteration in his *Case*, and much *alleviate* the Burthen of his *Sufferings*.

Of whom see before in this County.

And then he will make a Second Sufferer in this Living.

Of whom see before in the Case of Mr. Clutterbuck, already mentioned in this County.

——, ——, . *Horsendon*, R.

See the *Note* at *Abbenton* before-mentioned. One *Samuel Dicks* succeeded in 1655.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

HALL, STEPHEN, B. D. *Fordham*, V.

See *Ely*-Cathedral.

HILL, ——, . *Coveney cum Manea*, R. in the *Isle* of *Ely*.

He was turned out by the E. of *M. Jan.* 10, 1644. His Crimes were, Suing for a Tithe-Calf, and buying a *Communion-Table* with the Money, putting on it this Sentence, *Go thy way, sin no more, lest a worse thing befall thee*; To which is added, his having refused the *Covenant*, and being Instrumental in getting the Earl of *Essex* Proclaimed a *Traytor*.

HUXLEY, THOMAS, A. M. *Burwell*, V. *Or* Huntly.

See *Christ-College* in *Cambridge*.

CHESHIRE.

HARRISON, PETER, D. D. *Chedle*, He was likewise *Plundered of all he had, to the utter Ruin of his Children*. His Widow was afterwards *Relieved* by the *Corporation for Ministers Widows*.

HAYWOOD, ROWLAND, D. D. *Frodsham*, V.

He was Harrassed and Persecuted, and thereby driven from this Living. He lived to see the *Restoration*, but did not Return to the Parish. His first Successor was a *Presbyterian*, and the next an *Anabaptist*; who quitted it at the *Restoration*, leaving most of the Parish, either of his *own* Perswasion, or the *Quakers*.

One James Cockayne.

HUNT, RICHARD, . St. *Mary's* in *Chester*, R. then Valued at 160*l.* a Year.

See a Note at Mr. Seldon *in this County.*

He was turned out soon after the taking of *Chester* by the *Parliament-Forces*. He was Born in *Lancashire*, had been *Fellow* of *Emanuel-College* in *Cambridge*, and was some time *Vicar* of *Alton* in *Cheshire*.

See one of both these Names in the Church of Lichfield, and Quere.

HUCHINSON, THOMAS, . *Astbury*, R.

One *John Machin* was Presented to this Living in 1654.

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HUTCHINGS, WILLIAM, . *Gosworth*, .

Scob. Collect. Part. II. p. 210.

His *Temporal Estate* was also Forfeited for *Treason*, by the *Act* of *November*, the 18, 1652. In that *Act* he is said to have been *late of Gosworth* in this *County*; which I take to be a *Living* of that Name; and presuming it to have been his *own Living*, I Judge from his being declared a *Trayter*, that he must likewise have been *Sequestred* from his *Rectory*. However *Quere* farther. He was Dead ar the time when that *Act* was passed.

I shall mention some few other Clergymen as Sequestred upon the same Grounds, of finding their Temporal Estates Declared Forfeited *for* Treason, *by that Act. Which I am the rather Encouraged, to do, because I find by* other *Informations, that several of the* Clergy There *named were* Actually Sequestred. *And I must here add, Once for all, that the* Livings *from which they were* Ejected, *are the* Places *by which they are* Described *in that Act. Which makes me guess the same, of those mentioned in it, concerning whom I have not any other Notice.*

CORNWALL.

HALL, GEORGE, A. M. *Minhinnet*, R.

See the Cathedral of *Exeter*.

HARDING, ——, . *Bucconock*, .

HARRISON, THOMAS, . *Lanivet*, R.

By an Account, from a Grandson of Mr. *Harrison's* by one of his Daughters, in the following words; it appears, that he ' *Suffered* as ' much in the time of *Persecution* as any *Clergy-Man* in this *County*; and was not only turned ' out of his *Parsonage*, but *Imprisoned* by those ' *Villains* at *Bodmin*. For they being Informed ' he was a married Man, and was about that time ' to make a confiderable Payment for an *Estate* ' he had Purchas'd, thought that the beft Method ' they could take to carry on their *Helliſh Deſigns*; Concluding that my Grandmother would ' go to ſee her Husband, which accordingly ' ſhe did; but he had no ſooner left her Houſe, ' but theſe *Rogues* Entred the ſame, *Rifled* the ' Houſe, and *carried off all the Money* which ' he had call'd in for the uſe aforeſaid, and ' *whatever elſe was of any value*; which *diſabled* him from *performing his Contract* for the ſaid *Eſtate*. And which was yet worſe than ' all this, he at that time *quite loſt the uſe of both his Eyes*; occaſioned, as 'twas ſuppoſed, ' by his *Impriſonment and Inhuman Uſage*. He lived ſome Years after; but died before the *Reſtoration*.

HATCH, ——, . *Lanteglas* by *Fowye*, R.

HELE, ——, . *Filly*, .

HUTTON, ——, B. D. St. *Kew*, .

CUMBERLAND.

HAISLY, JOHN, . *Beureth*, V.

——, ——, . *Horſley*, .

In the *Admiſſion-Books* of thoſe Times I find the Living of *Horſley*, there ſaid to be in this County, under *Sequeſtration*. In the *Books* of the *Commiſſioners for the Approbation of Publick Preachers*, I find the *Vicaridge* of *Horſley*, there ſaid to be in *Derbyſhire*. I take them to be *all* the ſame *Living*, but in which of thoſe *Counties* it lyeth, I muſt leave as a *Quere*; though I gueſs it is in the *Second* of them. But *quere* alſo if there was not more than one Living of *this* Name put under *Sequeſtration*.

DERBYSHIRE.

——, ——, . *Horſley*, V. One *Walter Heron* ſucceeded to this Living about 1651, and one *Samuel Heron* in 1654.

DEVONSHIRE.

HALL, PHILIP, . *Upton-Pyne*, R. This Worthy *Old Gentleman* had been Educated at *Wadham-College* in *Oxford*, and was Preſented to this Living about the Year 1637. His Family had been much *Diſturbed* and *Harraſſed*, and himſelf forced to *hide* and *ſculk* about for *Shelter*, before they proceeded to a *Formal Sequeſtration* of his Living. Once more particularly, a *Party of Horſe* came and Threſht out his Corn; and taking a Flitch of Bacon (when the poor old Gentleman had ſcarce Food for his *Numerous Family*) they wound it round with *Week-Tarn*, and then hanging it upon an Apple-Tree, ſet it on Fire, to Blaze and give Light to their Horſes, whilſt they were Eating the Corn they had thus Plundered. About the Year 1654, or 1655, he was ſummoned before the *Commiſſioners*, who ſate at the *New Inn* in *Exeter*, and there *Sequeſtred*, for *Inſufficiency*, and *Charity*: the Latter was indeed ſubſtantially prov'd againſt him, by this undeniable Inſtance; that he had ſhew'd Kindneſs to Colonel *Penruddock* and Colonel *Grove*, and ſent them *Refreſhments*, whilſt they were in Priſon. The *Sentence* which they paſs'd upon him, diſabled him likewiſe from *Keeping a School*. After his *Sequeſtration*, he Retir'd to an Houſe called *Court-Houſe*, in the Neighbour-Pariſh of *Newton-St.-Cyres*; where he made very hard ſhifts to ſupport his Family, which conſiſted of a Wife and 12 Children; ſome of the Children were however, grown up, and able to give ſome Aſſiſtance to their *Parents*, and the *Younger Children*. But the *Fifths* being very badly paid, and not obtained without *much Trouble* and *large Deductions*, he was forced himſelf to *Card Wool*; which he did, as I am informed, with more *Chearfulneſs* than ever he Poſſeſs'd his Living; and would ſit and *Sing* many Hours together at it. The *Old Gentlewoman* was conſtrain'd to turn *Midwife*: the *Elder Children* all went out to *Service*, and the four *Younger Daughters* tarried at home and *Spun*. Mr. *Hall* ſet up a School for ſome time; but they ſoon obliged him to put it down again. He out-lived the *Rebellion*, Poſſeſt his Living many Years after the *Reſtoration*, and died not till 1683. His *only Succeſſor* was one *Edward Bine*, an *Independent*; who never Adminiſtred the *Sacrament* during the whole time of his Abode there. He gave up the Living to Mr. *Hall* on the *Reſtoration*; and immediately after, (how

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(how Honeſtly, is another Queſtion) became *Rector* of *Pyworthy* in this County.

HALL, RICHARD, . St. *Mary Steps*, R. in *Exon.*

He was Son to Mr. *Hall*, the *Sequeſtred Miniſter* of *Upton-Pyne* juſt before mentioned; was ſummoned before the *Commiſſioners*, and *Diſpoſſed* the ſame Day with his Father. He came to this Living ſome time in the *Confuſions*; and therefore could have no other *Title*, than *that of the Times*: Beſides, one Mr. *March* had been *Turned out* of this Living before; and if he was not *Dead* at the time that Mr. *Hall* came to it, then Mr. *Hall* muſt be lookt on as a *Suffering Miniſter* only, and not a *Sequeſtred one*. So that I forbear to proſecute the *Account* of him any further.

Whom See afterwards.

HALL, ROBERT, . *Stokeintinny*, R. See the *Cathedral-Church* of *Exeter.*

HAMMOND, ——, . *Aiſhwater*, R.

See Mr. *Hoar*, after mentioned. I preſume they loſt this Living *ſucceſſive*ly.

HARVEY, WILLIAM, A.M. *Buriington*, V.

He was, if I miſtake not, a Gentleman of a very good Family; and was alſo in great Eſteem with the Gentry of this County; being look'd upon as one of the moſt *conſiderable* of all the *Clergy*. He was very old, and had been poſſeſs'd of this Living about *Thirty Years*, at the time of his *Sequeſtration*. The main Accuſation againſt laid againſt him, was, that he had Preached a *Cavalier Sermon*, as they called it, at *South-Moulton* in this County; for which, as likewiſe for his Praying for the King, they *proceeded* (when thy had firſt *Revil*ed him for his *Loyalty*) to Sentence him *not to Preach, or Read Prayers, in any Church or Chapel in the County; not to Read Prayers in any Gentleman's Houſe; nor, as it is affirmed, ſo much as to ſay Grace at a Gentleman's Table, till further Order.* He was alſo *Plundered* to the Value of 1000 *l.* was forced to Buy the Corn on his own *Glebe*; and at length reduced to ſuch *Neceſſities*, that his *Fifths* not being paid, or at leaſt, very badly, he was like to have Periſhed during the *Uſurpation*. His Cure was invaded by three or four Perſons; one of whom, whoſe Name was *Miller*, was, as I have heard, a very ſcandalous Perſon. Mr. *Harvey* out-liv'd the *Uſurpation* about Three Years, and was for that ſhort Space, Re-poſſeſſed of his Living.

After his Eſtabliſhment, the Living lay void a conſiderable time, without any Service, except now and then.

Another was ſaid ſhortly after to be Conformed, and had the Vic. of Winckley in this County

HAYCRAFT, ——, . *Fruſham*, R.

He was Preſented to this Living by the Right-ful Patron in * 1653, and was *Actually Poſſeſſed* of the Place; but Harraſſed out of it ſoon after by the *Sequeſtrators*; who took all due care of the Profits, but none at all of the Pariſhioners, whom they left without any *ſettled Miniſter*, till ſome time before the *Reſtoration*.

* And ſo could have no other Title to it, than ſuch as thoſe Times would allow of.

And another Living in this County

HELLIAR, WILLIAM, . *Donchideock*, R.

See the *Cathedral-Church* of *Exeter*.

HERNIMAN, BERNARD, A.M. *Liſton*, R. worth 180*l.* a Year.

He was of an Ancient Family, which had formerly a good Eſtate in it; and was Born at *Winckley* in this County, Educated at the Univerſity of *Oxford*, and Preſented to this Rectory about the Year 1632. In the Beginning of the *Rebellion* he left one Mr. *Shaxton*, an unexceptionable Man, for his Curate, and follow'd Sir *Richard Granville* into the Army, if I miſtake not. About the Year 1645, he returned to his Living, but was ſoon after *Sequeſtred*, *Plundered*, and Hurried away Priſoner to *Plymouth*, where he died in the following Year. He was ſucceeded by *John Squire*, B.D. who had been *Fellow* of *Exeter-College*; was Preſented by the Righeful Patron, continued in Conformity after the Reſtoration, died Poſſeſt of the Living in 1672, and was, as I have heard, a very *worthy Perſon*.

HERRICK, ROBERT, . *Dean-Prior*, V.

He was a Sober and Learned Man; and was Preſented to this Living by his Majeſty King *Charles* I. on the Promotion of Dr. *Potter* to the See of *Carliſle*. After his *Ejectment* he retired to *London*; and having no Fifths paid him, was ſubſiſted by Charity, until the Reſtoration; at which time he returned to this Vicaridge.

HILL, ——, . *Iſſington*, V. I am aſſured by an Ancient *Gentleman*, that he was *Sequeſtred* from this Living, and *immediately ſucceeded* by Mr. *Stoak*: But either he had only ſuch a Title as the Confuſions would allow him, or elſe his *Admiſſion* was not Enter'd: For the laſt *Regular Incumbent* before the Year 1646, which appears on the Biſhop's *Regiſter*, was *Robert Dove*, A.M. In 1663, *William Bettenſon*, A.M. was admitted to this Living, *per Priv. ult. Incumb.* which laſt Incumbent I take to have been Mr. *Stoak* before-mention'd.

Abridgm. *p.* 204.

HILL, JAMES, . *Manaton*, . I have no I have been told that one of the main Articles againſt him, was *Gaming*; and that ſworn to by one of the *Commiſſioners*, who was himſelf the Perſon, that Play'd with him for Six pence, it ſeems, at ſome Game. So the ſame Perſon was Judge, Witneſs, and equally Criminal with the Condemned Offender; which is certainly a very *Uncommon Caſe*. He ſurvived the *Uſurpation*, re-poſſeſſed his Living, but died in 1661.

I have heard that he would drink more than became him.

HOAR, JOHN, A.M. *Aiſhwater*, R. He was alſo Rector of *Aiſhbury* in this County; but whether he was Turned out thence alſo, or not, I am not informed. I gueſs it was upon his Death, that Mr. *Chaplain* came to the laſt mentioned Living. Mr. *Hoar* was ſucceeded on the *Sequeſtration* by *Bened. Morſe*; who was ordered into the Living by the Committee of *Devon*, in 1652, and Approved in 1654.

See Mr Hammond.

Whom ſee before.

HOLGREW, GEORGE, . *Wolfardiſworthy*, R.

He was *Diſpoſſeſt*, as ſome ſay, for Refuſing the *Covenant*; but, as others affirm, for Frequenting *Ale-houſes*. I do not find that they agree in the Pariſh about his Character: But this is certain, that he had at the time of his *Sequeſtration*, Five Children; although, if I miſtake not, they were

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were mostly Grown up. However, he lived in a *Poor Cottage* of Forty Shillings a Year, and in a very mean and poor Condition. He died long before the *Restoration*; and had been first succeeded on the *Sequestration*, by one *Shute*: But on Mr. *Holgrew's* Death, the Patron Presented Mr. *Waldron* to this Living, who Possess'd it till 1662, and then lost it for Nonconformity.

Abridg. p. 206.

HOOPER, NICHOLAS, . St. *Edmond's*, R. in *Exon*.

I find him also Curate of S. George's in this City

I suppose he died under the *Usurpation*; at least, he never Returned to the Living after the *Restoration*.

HORSHAM, JOHN, . *Staverton*, V.

An Ancient Clergyman, who lived thro' those *Times*, informed me of this *Sequestration*. I find *Mr. Horsham* Possess'd of this Vicaridge before the Wars; and there was one of both these Names *Dispossess'd* for Nonconformity in 1662. I hope the Old Gentleman did not mistake one of these *Ejectments* for the other.

HUCHENSON, WILLIAM, D. D. *Cheriton Episcopi*, R.

See the *Cathedral-Church* of *Exeter*.

HUNT, JOHN, A. M. *Loxbear*, R. See him in *Somersetshire*.

DORSETSHIRE.

HANDLEY, WILLIAM. . *Melbuck Bury*, R.

He was turned out in 1648; and also by *Persecution* driven from a small School at *Corne-Abbas* in this *County*. Himself, his Wife, and Children suffered great *Extremity* for some time after his *Ejectment*; and at last his Wife, by *hard Working Night and Day*, Supported the Family. He lived to be Restored, and died in 1677.

HINCHMAN, ———, D. D. *Portland-Island*, R.

He was Dispossess'd by the House, about the 4. of *July* 1643, who at the same time thrust in one *Henry Way* to Succeed him. *Quere* if he was the same Person with Dr. *Humphry Henchman* the Suffering *Chantor* of *Salisbury*, or with his Nephew Dr. *Thomas Henchman*, whom the first named *Dr.* whilst Bishop of *Salisbury*, *Collated* to the *Arch-Deaconry* of *Wilts* in 1663, and, when he after became Bishop of *London*, to the Church of *Hadam-Magna* in *Herefordshire* in 1669, and to the *Prebend* of *Kentish-Town* in the Church of St. *Paul's* in 1672. He was also *Rector* of St. *George Botolph-Lane*, which he Resigned in 1661, and died some time before *Sept.* 22, 1674.

Newc. Rep. Eccles. Vol. I. p. 1172.

DURHAM.

ESSEX.

HEARD, THOMAS, . *West-Tuckley*, V.

Or Timothy, as I rather believe.

He makes another of the Scandalous *Century*; and was Accused of the most shameful Drunkenness; and is said *in one of his Drunken Fits*, to have *called for a Fire to be made, and Vowed he would burn his Wife and Children* in it. But then he had also refused the *Sacrament* to such as would not come up to the *Rails*; and said, *that he hoped to live to see all the Puritans Hanged*. He had been *Collated* to this *Living* in 1629.

Vol. I. p. 49.

HOLBECH, THOMAS, B. D. *Epping*, V.

I make no doubt but he was the same Person with Mr. *Holbech* of *Emanuel-College* in *Cambridge*, who was Voted *Non Socius* by the *House of Commons* in 1642. He was Born, if I mistake not, in *Warwickshire*, and Benefic'd some time, as I have heard, in *Oxfordshire*. But be that as it will, this is certain, that in *March* 15, 1641, he was Admitted to this Vicaridge, and Dispossess'd of it about *Oct.* 1643, by the *House of Commons*, who at the same time Thrust one *Henry Wilkinson* into the Living. Upon the Return of his Majesty, he was, as I guess, Restored to it. *Aug.* 23, 1660, he was Collated to the *Prebend* of *Hoxton* in the *Church* of St. *Paul*; *Aug.* 2, 1662, the *Deans* and *Chapter* of that Church conferred on him the *Rectory* of St. *Augustine's*, towards the Pewing of which he gave 100 *l.* He was also D. D. made *Master* of his College in 1677, was *Vice-Chancellour* of that University, and died some time before *Nov.* 1680. He gave 100 *l.* towards the Re-building of St. *Paul's* Cathedral.

See what is said at the End of that College.

Newc. Rep. Eccles. Vol. I. p. 164.

New Survey of London, p. 137.

Ibid. p. 466.

HOLMES, ———, . ———, .

He was Turn'd out about 1644, for Pluralities and Non-Residence.

———, ———, . *Little-Holmbury*, .

See the *Note* at *Birchbrook* in *Essex*, under the Letter *B*. See also a Note at Mr. *Edward Thurman* in this County.

Dissenters Lists in 1669.

HONIFIELD, GABRIEL, * B.D. . *Ardley*, V.

* D. D. *for some Arrears which I have received: Perhaps by reason of his Preferments afterwards.*

Mercr. Rust.

He was forced to Resign in 1642, by the Barbarous Usage and Treatment which he met with. He lived at that time in *Colchester*; the *Mobb* of which Place, in one of their Grand Rounds, *Rifled his House of all its Furniture, took away his Bonds, Bills, and Evidences; and left not a Shelf behind them, or a Pin to hang a Hat on.* Upon this the Old Gentleman goes to the *Mayor*, and makes his Complaint; but instead of finding any Redress, one of the Aldermen then present, told him, *That he wondered he would offer to come abroad, being a Man so much hated; and so Rated him away.* In his Return, he was followed through the Streets with Shouts and Hootings, and what is much worse, with Dirt and Stones: So little did either the Hoary Head, and Ve-

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Venerable Age, of this grave Perſon, then 70 Years old, or the Privilege of his ſacred *Function*, afford him *Protection* from the Enrag'd Multitude. In this manner he paſſed on ſome part of the Way, till at length a Kinſman of his ventur'd to *open his Doors*, and give him Shelter: Upon which, the Rabble threatned to pull down the Houſe; and would, no queſtion, have been as good as their Word, had not the *Good Old Gentleman*, to ſave his Kinſman's *Family*, Expos'd himſelf a Second time to their Fury, and ſuffer'd them to purſue him again with their Clamour, thro' the Streets; which they did with ſuch Outrages and Inſults, that he was at length forced to take the *Common Jayl* for his *Sanctuary*.

HURT, JOHN, . *Horndon upon the Hill*, V.

Chan. p 46. He is one of *White's Scandalous* and *Malignant Prieſts*; and is charged with Drunkenneſs, Swearing, Gaming, and Suſpicion of Incontinency: But he had withal ſpoken *baſely* of the *Parliament*, and Profaned their *Faſts*.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

HAINES, THOMAS, A. M. *Superton*, R.

He was a Man of great Learning and Piety; and not only *Sequeſtred*, but *Plundered* alſo, and ſeveral times Impriſoned in *Glouceſter*-Jayl. He was once likewiſe carried Priſoner to *London*, by a Party of Horſe. The chief Crime alledg'd againſt him, was his Reading *Common-Prayer*. He had a Wife and Five Children, and died ſoon after his being Diſpoſſeſt. The Intruder was one *Appleby*; of whom I may have Occaſion to ſpeak more hereafter.

He got Poſſeſſion of this Living after Mr. Wallington (whom ſee afterwards) had been driven from it; and ſo could have only ſuch a Title as theſe Times could allow him. And if Mr. Wallington muſt then living, none at all: Therefore quere. One of both theſe Names was Sequeſtred in Devonſhire: But I cannot learn, that he wander'd into this County. However, quere that alſo.

HARVEY, WILLIAM, . *Winchcombe*, V.

He was alſo very much Harraſs'd; once pluckt out of his Pew at leaſt, if not of his Pulpit, and hurried Priſoner to *Glouceſter*-Jayl, where he lay Three Months.

HUGHES, WILLIAM, . *Newland*, V.

One of his *Succeſſors*, if he had more than one, was *Fr. Ford*; who was Preſented to it in the Year 1654.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Chauncy. Ant. p. 146. HANCOCKS, HENRY, . *Furnam-Pelham*, V.

P. 17. He hath a Place in *White's Century*; becauſe he urged the Duty of *Parochial Communion*, Preached againſt the Puritans, Prevented the Prophanation of his *Communion-Table*, and Rejoyced in his Majeſty's Victory at *Edgehill*; after which followed the *Hackney* Accuſation of *Tipling* and *Swearing*.

HAUSTED, PETER, D. D. *Hadham*, R.

He was Born at *Oundle* in *Northamptonſhire*, Educated at *Queen's-College* in *Cambridge*, became at length, * *as 'tis ſaid*, Rector of this *Living*, as alſo *Chaplain* to the moſt Noble and Loyal Earl of *Northampton*; whoſe Fortunes he followed in the Wars, particularly at *Bandbury-Caſtle*, where he died in 1645. He was always accounted *an Ingenious Man, and an Excellent Poet*. In 1642, he was *Created* D. D. among the other Loyaliſts, at *Oxford*. See in *Wood* an Account of what he wrote.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 715.

* Therefore Quere further of this Sequeſtration; for he Occurs not in Mr. Newcourt's Liſt of the Incumbents of this Church: Nor could he Suffer at all there, unleſs Dr. Paſk (whom ſee at Clare-Hall) obtained the Living after his Death in 1645. Or perhaps he was only Curate at Little-Hadham, and if ſo, he belongs to the Appendix. See Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Vol. I. p. 832.

HORWOOD, ——, . *Tring*, R.

This is called a *Rectory* in the *Admiſſion-Books* of thoſe times; but the *Tythes* are *Impropriate*: therefore *quere* whether the *Miniſter* be other than *Curate* here.

Chaun. Ant.

HUNTINGTONSHIRE.

HAWKINS, GEOFERY, A. M. *Cheſterton*, R.

He was driven from this Living in the Year 1641, by the *Steward* of the Mannor; who took no care to put any one into his Place, but Seiz'd the *whole Profits* for his *own Uſe*, and afterwards by an *Incloſure*, *Alienated* almoſt the whole *Glebe*; which to this *day* is not *Reſtored* to the *Parſonage*. Mr. *Hawkins* out-lived the *Uſurpation*, became afterwards *Rector* of *Water-Newton*, and was *Living* in 1689.

KENT.

HAMMOND, HENRY, D. D. *Penſhurſt*, R.

See *Chriſt-Church* in *Oxford*.

HANNIGTON, HEN. . *Haugham*, V.

P. 48 He is another of *White's Scandalous* and *Malignant-Prieſts*. The Charge againſt him in the *Century*, is a very Scandalous one indeed: But whether it be any thing truer, than that againſt Dr. *Horſmanden*, I do not know. He is ſaid to have been a notorious Drunkard for 20 Years together; ſome times to have Wallowed in the *High-ways* Dead-Drunk; to have been Drunk on *Eaſter-Eve*, and other *Saturdays*, and yet to have *Adminiſtred* the *Communion* the *Sundays* following; to have Sung *Bawdy-Songs* in *Ale-Houſes*, and called them *Catbedral-Songs*; to have ſaid, that ſo his Pariſhioners paid their *Offerings* at *Eaſter*, they might go to the Devil at *Whitſuntide*; to have made no other *Examination* previous to the *Sacrament*, than how many *Piggs*, how many *Lambs*, &c. the young Peoples Fathers or Maſters kept. He is alſo *Charged* with Neglect of *Cure*.

But his Encouraging the *Book* of *Sports*, and Practising the *Innovations*, being added to those other *Crimes*, would tempt one to believe, that his *Malignancy* had no small Share in making him so great a Criminal.

HARRISON, BENJAMIN, . St. *Clement's*, . in *Sandwich*.

He had been *Admitted* to this *Living* some time during the *Wars*; but was, as it seems, not long after complained of to the *Committee* for *Plundered Ministers*; however without any *Effect*, or at least, without the *desired one* of getting him *Disposses'd*; until at last the *Complaint* was Revived before the *same Committee*, about the middle of the Year 1649: At which time they Referred it to the *Committee* of *Parliament* for the County of *Kent*. The Accusation then brought against him, was his not having *Published* the *Act*, Enjoyning the *Observation of a Thanksgiving for Mercies in* Ireland. How long his Cafe *continued* before this *last Committee*; or what they did in it, I cannot tell. This is sure, that a *Charge* was at length *drawn up* against him, consisting of several *Articles*. The Substance of which was this: That he had been Chosen by *Malignants*, and was himself a *Malignant*; that he had Prayed for the *Progress of the Treaty at the* Isle *of* Wight, and for the late King and his Posterity; had Preached *against the King's Murther*, and talked *against it in private Company*; that he had also Preached against the *Sectaries*, and the Leading Men of the Times for Suppressing them; and had shewn his Dislike of a *Common-wealth*. But there is not one *Syllable* of *Immorality* alledged against him. In a *Petition* of some of the Inhabitants of *Sandwich*, I find this additional *Charge* likewise, that he had said, (speaking of *Cromwell*,) that Success was no Sign of a good Man. I find also that he was further Accused of Preaching against the *Engagement*: But when the matter came to a Hearing, the Evidence against him, was partly Hearsays; his Words were very much Misrepresented and Perverted: And as to the matter of the *Engagement*, no particular Words were alledged against him; only the Witnesses affirmed in General, that they Apprehended he did Preach against it; but the contrary was Attested under the Hands of no less than 30 Persons. After this I find the Examination of his *Cafe* referred to the *Mayor* and *Jurats* of the Town of *Sandwich*; to whom the *Charge* against him was delivered in Writing; but they would not Examine the Witnesses Face to Face, nor permit any Company to be present, nor so much as allow a Person who was one of the *Jurats*, to *sit* among them, as of Right he ought to have done, because he was one of *Mr. Harrison's* Friends. These worthy Persons also insisted upon having Mr. *Harrison's* Witnesses Examined *first* in his *Defence*, before they would produce their own Witnesses to prove what had been *alleged* against him in the *Charge*; and at length Endeavoured all they could, to *Brow-beat* the *Evidence* which appeared in his behalf, and *threatned* to Prosecute them for a *Mutiny*; and in *order* to it, began to take their Names. They Revil'd Mr. *Harrison* likewise in a *most shameful manner*; call'd him *Monkey*, *Ape*, *Jack-a-napes*, and the like, for using his Pen whilst under *Examination*. Nor could he at all prevail upon them to have the Witnesses Face to Face, or so much as to receive his Defence, which he Tendered to them in Writing. After this, he was again Summoned before another *Set of Sequestrators*, which *Sate* at *Sandwich*, who made him pay a very long Attendance, and at last would not *permit him so much as to be present*; *whilst they were Examining the Witnesses against him*; and when he was at length called in, would oblige him to come alone, and not permit any of his Friends to come in with him: For which Reason he utterly refused to go in at all. Hereupon they proceeded that very Day, which was *Aug.* 1, 165c, to *Sequester* him; *alledging then* no other Reason for it, as far as I can perceive, than that he had refused to *observe* the *Parliament-Fasts*, and to Read their *Declarations*. It was for the Space of about a whole Year, that his *Cafe* was depending before these *Committees*: But these were not all the Sufferings he underwent; for one *Sunday* Morning, whether before or after his *Sequestration* I do not find, 'Whilst he was in his Prayer 'before Sermon, in the *Pulpit*, an *Officer* came in 'with one or two Files of Musquetiers, and Commanded him to come down; but he not regarding their Words, but continuing the Holy Office 'he was about, unconcerned; the *Officer* gave 'the necessary Words of Command *to make Ready*, 'then to *Present*; but perceiving him still unmoved, he did not think fit to give the last Word of 'Command; but instead of that, Commanded his 'Soldiers to go and *drag* him out of the *Pulpit*; 'which was accordingly done, and they carried 'him away in great Triumph to the Main-Guard, 'and after that, to *Prison*, where he remained 'some time; but how long I cannot Learn.——' But that which is most remarkable, is, that that 'very *Sunday* in the Afternoon, on which they 'Pulled him out of the *Pulpit*, knocking his Head 'against the Steps of the *Pulpit* and *Desk*, by 'a strange and unaccountable Accident, only by 'Providence, by what ever appeared, the Court of 'Guard was blown up with *Gun-powder*, and the 'Man that first laid his Hands upon him, killed 'Dead, by taking away his Belly at once (his 'Name I hear, was *Buck*) and a great many others 'of them mortally *Wounded*. Nor must it be forgotten, that the same day, or the day following, one Capt. *Wilson* came to the *Church*, and pulled down the *Commandments*. In 1653, Mr. *Harrison* came to *South-Taunton* in *Devon*: how long he continued there, I cannot tell; but he Returned to St. *Clement's* in 1660, where he continued about Six Years, and then was removed to another Living in the *West*. I have only to add, that this Relation is Attested by Persons of the best Fashion in *Sandwich*, who are now, or were lately Living in that Town: One of whom hath often heard it from his *own Mouth*, and others were present in the *Church* at the time, when those *Barbarities* were acted upon him there.

Mr. Fotherly *was turned out of this* Living *in the beginning of the Rebellion. He was alive when Mr.* Harrison *Succeeded in it, then 300 Harrison must not be look'd on as a Sequestred, but as a Perfecuted Minister only. But if Mr.* Fotherly *was Dead, then Mr.* Harrison *makes a* second *Sufferer here. But Quere if he did not come to late to it in the Rebellion, that he could only have the Title of the* Times.

I find Examinations *taken at* Canterbury, *Aug.* 30, 1649, *relating to Mr.* Harrison's *Behaviour*, *by* Order *of the* Committee *for* Plundered Ministers; *but by whom, it doth not appear.*

Which are now before me.

His Cafe was again before the Committee *for* Plundered Ministers, *Mar.* 8, 1649, *and to the same* Committee *was the* Return *made by the* Mayor *and* Jurats, *of the* Examinations *which they had taken. So that I presume that* Committee *had re-assumed the matter and that it was by their* Order *that the* Mayor *and* Jurats *of* Sandwich *were* Impower'd *to* Examine *the* Witnesses *to Mr.* Harrison's *Charge.*

HIGGONS, THEOPH. A. M. *Hunton*, R.

He had been perverted to the *Romish Religion*, but was reclaimed by Dr. *Morton*, then Dean of *Winchester*. My only Authority for this *Sequestration*, is what *Wood* saith of him; who not being positive himself, using this Expression, *as I have heard*, I forbear to account for him at *large*, and choose rather to refer the Reader to *Wood* for his Life. Ath. *Vol.* II. *p.* 155.

HIGOS,

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HIGGS, GRIFFITH, D. D. *Cliffe*, R. worth betwixt 3 and 400 *l. per Annum.*

See the Church of Lichfield.

That there was a *Sequestration* here, is undoubted from *Wood*, Antiq. *l.* 1. *p.* 404; and that Dr. *Higgs* was Rector of this Living about the beginning of the Troubles, or shortly before, is plain from *Wood*, Ath. *Vol.* II. *p.* 153. Nor doth it there appear that he quitted it, either on his Promotion to the *Chanterfhip* of St. *David's*, or to the Deanery of *Lichfield*; nor did he Die till the Year 1659. However, if I may be miftaken in the Man, I can be pofitive as to the *Sequeftration*, as well from the *Abridgment* it felf, as from Mr. *Wood*.

Pag. 213.

HILLS, EDMOND, . *Weftfarly*, V.

HORSMANDEN, DANIEL, D. D. *Ulcomb*, R.

P. 36.

The *Infamous Century* unhappily pitch'd upon this Gentleman to fill up a Vacancy: Such Straights were they in to find out an *Hundred fcandalous Minifters*, among the many Hundreds of the *Clergy* whom they had at that time *Sequeftred*. His great Crime, as may be feen with half an Eye, was, affirming that the late *Deputy* of *Ireland* was put to Death wrongfully, and was facrificed, as our Saviour Chrift was, to give the People Content. But then, to prove him a *Scandalous*, as well as *Malignant Prieft*, 'tis added, that he hath been for 11 Years laft paft, a Common Haunter of Ale-Houfes and Taverns, and very often exceeding Drunk. How true this, and the other Accufations of that *Pamphlet* are, let the Reader judge, when he hath perufed the following Letter from this Excellent Doctor's own Son, dated at *Deal*, *June* 29, 1706:

'*Sir*,

'YOurs of the 19th Inftant I have received, and 'thank you for it. I cannot (without Sorrow and Amazement) hear, that a *Felfe* and *Scandalous Pamphlet*, of at leaft 60 Years ftanding, fhould now be * Trumpt up to difturb the Afhes, and befpatter the Reputation of Dr. *Horfmanden* (now dead about 55 Years) whofe whole Life gave him the Character of a *Learned*, *Religious*, and *Loyal Divine*: Which, as they were the Great Glory and Ornament of his Life, fo they were the fitteft Marks for Ignorance, Profaneneſs, and Rebellion, to ſhoot their Venom at; and which (with the Aſſiſtance of a great deal of Envy, Hatred, and Malice) brought on him thofe *many Sufferings* he endured all his Life-time, from the very Beginning of the Rebellion in 1641. His Life was indeed the beſt and trueſt Character could, or can be given of him: In which were Eminent in him his Meekneſs, Humility, Learning, Piety, Patience, Temperance, Reſignation, Charity, and Loyalty; from which, no Perſecution could ever in the leaſt make him Swerve. As for the *foul*, *falſe*, and *ſcandalous* Charge of *Drunkenneſs*, with which that *Pamphlet* is ſtuffi, it can be nothing but the *Malice of the Devil that invented it*: and had his Inclinations been that way, he needed not have fought it in *Ale-houſes* and *Taverns*; to whom all the Houſes of the *firſt*, and *beſt Rank* of Men in the Country in which he lived, were always open to receive him. And the Improbability of the Truth of this Charge will appear, if he be conſider'd when at the Univerſity of *Cambridge*; where (in St. *John's College*) he continued above 20 Years, and was thought

* As the Party by the Pens of their weekly Scriblers have threatned to do; one of this infamous Pamphlet, beyond Queſtion.

Where I find him Tutor in the Year 1604.

'worthy of his Degree of *Doctor in Divinity*, and to be *Tutor* to many Perſons Sons of the *Firſt Quality* in *England*: Which Honour ſeldom attends a *Drunken Man*. And if his *Youthful Age* was attended with *Sobriety* and *Temperance*, it is not at all probable, his more *Advanced Age* ſhould be ſullied with the quite contrary Vices, which then could afford no Reliſh or Satisfaction. Nor is it to be conceived, that (when the Doctor left the Univerſity, and married the Daughter of Sir *Warham* St. *Ledger*, with a very good *Portion*) he ſhould be Guilty of the charged *Crime*; ſuch Matches ſeldom or never falling to the Lot of a *Drunken Man*: But his whole Life as well before, as under, his *Perſecutions*, hath ſufficiently Baffled and Confuted this *Aſperſion*. His Sufferings were firſt Impriſonment; which he endured in *Winchester-Houſe*, and within the Lines of *Communication* of *London*, for at leaſt five Years; and was (with many Perſons of *Quality*) order'd and put on Board a *Ship*, to be ſent and *Sold* to Turkey *for a Slave*. 2dly *Sequeſtration*, and *Plundering*, and total *Deprivation* from his *Benefice* at *Ulcomb*. And to compound for his *Paternal Eſtate*, he was forced to ſell the greateſt part thereof; and He, his Wife, and four *Children*, were forced almoſt to ſtarve on the ſmall remainder, till the year 1655; when (with a good Conſcience) and in a good (but poor) old Age he Dyed, being then 73 Years Old. He out-lived the Malice of his ſevereſt Perſecutors, and had the Satisfaction to ſee them *Repent*, and the *Charity* to forgive them. His Offences againſt the then State, were nothing that was ever laid to his Charge, or Proved againſt him, but his *firm Loyalty* to the King, his never-to-be ſhaken Steadineſs to the *Church of England as then Eſtabliſhed*, and his being in Poſſeſſion of a good Living; which (in that time) were Crimes enough to undo any Man. As for his *Intruder* (Mr. *Belchier*) I ſhall ſay nothing (he being now dead) becauſe I know nothing *good* to ſay, either of his *Morals* or *Divinity*: But his * *Preaching* down of *Tythes* as *Jewiſh* and *Antichriſtian*, before he was ſettled at *Ulcomb*, made him then the *Celebrated Object* of the Peoples Eſteem there; till (being fixed) he gave them occaſion to *know*, as well as *feel*, what was meant by *Treble Damages*; by the Advantage whereof he left a *Tenement* in *Ulcomb* † ſo called, as he himſelf alſo was to his dying Day.

* By which Stratagem he wrack'd the Doctor out, and himſelf into the Affections of the Parſonage which he lived ſome time on Contributions;

but theſe at length falling, he ſued for the Tithes, even from the firſt Moment of his Coming among them; beginning with one P——, a leading Man; from whom he recovered Treble Damages, which ſoon made all the reſt ſubmit.

† Treble Damages.

'I confeſs, I have with great Difficulty prevailed with my ſelf to write any thing on this melancholy Subject, which I have many times formerly refuſed (tho' importunately ſollicited) to do, for many Reaſons which I ſhall forbear to Enumerate; but eſpecially becauſe I believed that what my Father and an Act of Parliament had Pardoned, would never have been mentioned any more, either to his Honour, or his Enemies Shame.

For which thoſe alone are anſwerable who gave the juſt occaſion.

I am, &c.

The only Reflection I ſhall make upon this *Letter*, is, that it cannot be ſuſpected of Partiality; becauſe it was plainly Extorted from the Perſon who wrote it. To this I ſhall add a further Vindication of this very Reverend and Worthy Perſon, from ſome of his *Pariſhioners*, now, or very lately living, who perfectly well remembred him. The Gentleman who ſends it me, ſaith, that he made Enquiry in the *Pariſh* after the Grounds of that *Heavy Charge* brought againſt Dr.

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Dr. *Horſemanden* and found it to be as *falſe*, and *ſlanderous* a Charge, as *Hell* or *Malice* could invent. I met (ſays he) with three ancient Perſons of the Pariſh, who were then Inhabitants there, when the *Dr.* was Sequeſtred; they give me a quite *different Character* from what the *Pamphlet* mentions of him; that he was remarkably *Sober*, one that *abhorred all manner of Exceſs*, eſpecially in *Publick-houſes*, which he always *Induſtriouſly declined*; that he was *Charitable* to the *Poor*; *Hoſpitable*, to all Goers and Comers, kept *open Houſe* in a manner to every one, and though *abſtemious himſelf*, one that loved to entertain his Friends *plentifully*. He was a Man likewiſe very *Sober* in that other *Senſe* of the *Word*, as it ſignifies *free from Paſſion*, being very Meek, and ready to *forgive Injuries*, *Faithful* in the *Diſcharge* of all the parts of his *Miniſterial Function*, well-beloved by all his honeſt Neighbours, both of the *Gentry* and *Clergy*. In a Word, ſuch a one (ſaid the poor old Man, *Frankly enough*, with *Tears in their Eyes*, though *no great Friends to the Church of* England) as the *Pariſh never had ſince among them, and we fear never ſhall*. The *Gentleman* further Subjoins, that as far as he could find, his *great Loyalty*, and the hopes, which his Pariſhioners had conceived, of *Paying no Tithes* to the Perſon, who put in for the Living, and who had *Preached* againſt them as *Jewiſh* and *Antichriſtian*, were the *true Cauſes* of his *Sequeſtration*. To this let me add, that the moſt Learned Mr. *Stephens*, one of the *Suffering Prebendaries* of *Lincoln*, in ſome Manuſcript Papers of his, which I have had the uſe of, calls this *Dr.* an *excellent Perſon*. From all which 'tis undeniably *manifeſt*, how *little Credit* there is to be given to *any thing*, which is ſaid of the *Clergy* in the wicked *Century*. I do not meet with any more Notices, relating to the *Sufferings* of this worthy Doctor, than what are interſperſed in the former *Letter*. Only *Wood* ſaith, *that he boaſted other Spiritualities*; which however I judge may be a *Miſtake*, becauſe of the *utter Silence* of that *Letter*, as to any thing of that *Matter*.

By which we may ſee, that ſometimes the Crime of Drunkenneſs, ſo often Charged upon the Clergy in the Century, was in truth no other, than the Vertue of Hoſpitality.

Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 828.

LANCASHIRE.

HINDLE, CHISTOPHER, . *Ribcheſter*, V.

He had been Thirty Years *Vicar* of this Place; and continued upon it, diſcharging all the Offices of an excellent Paſtor, although it was not worth to him above 20 Marks a Year; and for the latter part of the time, ſcarce any thing at all. Which ſhews that nothing but his very great and extraordinary Merit, render'd him Obnoxious to the Rage of the Party. Juſt upon the breaking out of the Rebellion indeed he had got a *Petition* and *Subſcriptions*, from the Pariſh of *Blackbourn* in this County, for *that* Living; but the Confuſions both prevented his obtaining of it, and deprived him of that Little which before he Enjoyed. He was once, as I find, Summoned before one of the *Preſbyterian Claſſes* of this County; but being an excellent *Scholar*, and particularly well verſed in the *Hebrew* Tongue, he moſt ſhamefully expoſed them. Whether they thought fit to meddle with him any more, I know not; but I find that his Sequeſtration proceeded from another Quarter; and was brought about in this Honeſt manner: One *Ingham*, a *Godly and Orthodox* Man of *thoſe Times*, went about, and Sollicited the Pariſhioners to ſubſcribe a Certificate for him, in Order to his being ſettled in the *Chapelry* of *Longridge*, which is a Branch of this Pariſh. This they granted him, and withal made up amongſt them 30 *l.* to bear the Expences of his Journey to *London*, for that purpoſe; but upon his Arrival there, he produces his Certificate, not for the *Chapelry*, but like an *Honeſt Man* as he was, for the *Vicaridge* it ſelf, and gets an Order from the *Committee for Plundered Miniſters*, Dated if I miſtake not, *May* 4, 1649, to Diſpoſſeſs Mr. *Hindle*, and ſerve the Living himſelf. Antwerable to the Honeſty of Mr. *Ingham*, and his Undertaking, was that likewiſe of the Aſſiſtants, whom he had in it; all of them, as far as I can Learn, being Perjured; and one of them, who was a poor Ragged *Weaver*, being much mended in his Garb, after his *Aſſiſtantſhip*, this gave People occaſion to believe, that he had been well paid for it. However, Mr. *Hindle* did not deliver up his *Vicaridge* without ſome Reluctancy: for once I find there was a ſtruggle betwixt him and Mr. *Ingham*, for the *Pulpit*; at which time *Ingham* got into it; but Mr. *Hindle* followed him as cloſe as he could, and ſtanding upon the higheſt Stair of it; and in the preſence of ſeveral *Parliament* Soldiers (whoſe buſineſs there was, as I preſume, to give their Clerk Mr. *Ingham* Induction) made one of the boldeſt and moſt *Pathetical Speeches* to his Congregation, that I ever ſaw. He deſcribed the *Miſerable Poſture* of Affairs, both in *Church* and *State*, in the moſt lively Colours imaginable; He charged the Ruin of Each home upon the Rebels in the boldeſt and plaineſt Words that can be. He repreſented the horrid *Murther* of the King in its *proper* and *blackeſt Terms*; and concluded with the moſt *Charitable* Declaration of Praying conſtantly for thoſe involved in thoſe *horrid Crimes*, that God would give them Repentance, *&c.* What effect this had upon any of them, I know not, unleſs it was to Inrage them further againſt him: for this is certain, that his bare Sequeſtration was not thought Puniſhment enough; and therefore they once knockt him off his Horſe, betwixt *Preſton* and *Ribchedler*, and were very like to have *Murthered* him. He was Sixty Years old at the time of his Sequeſtration, and had a Wife and a great Charge of Children. He was poſſeſs'd indeed of a *Temporal Eſtate* at *Cowel* in this County, which contributed to his Maintenance before, and was I believe his only Support after his *Sequeſtration*; and that as I gueſs but a mean one: for it appears by a *Petition* of his to the then *Councellours*, that he was forced to ſue in *forma Pauperis* for three Years Arrears, and one Years *Fifths*. He died at *Cowel* in the Year 1657; and was a moſt excellent *Scholar*, very well read in the two *other Profeſſions* of *Law* and *Phyſick*, as well as in *Divinity*; and a Perſon of *a very good Life*. As for his *Succeſſor* Mr. *Ingham*, he was ſo far from being any way comparable to him, that he had never been at any *Univerſity*, and could ſcarce *Write his Name*; but the *Vicaridge* being augmented with 40 *l.* a Year, he Conformed on the *Reſtoration*, kept it, and died in *Poſſeſſion* of it.

To long to be inſerted.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

HALL, NICHOLAS, D. D. . *Loughborough*, R.

I have been Informed, that he was the ſame Perſon with Mr. *Hall* of *Emanuel-College* in *Cambridge*, who was, with two *others*, pronounced

Non

But what is said at the End of that College.

Non Scitus by the *House* of *Commons* in the Year 1642; and if so, (of which *Quære* further;) for I make some doubt of it) he was Born at *Newcastle*. But however that be, I am assured that the *Sequestred Rectie* of this *Living* was a worthy Man, and of a very *good Family*, being (as the *Gentleman* thinks, who sent me the Account of his *Sequestration*) by the Death of his Brother, a Baronet. Perhaps he became *D. D.* after his *Ejectment*; or it may be after the *Restoration*, if he Survived it; *Quære.*

There is no Baronet of this Name in Heylin's Aids, to the Year 1670. See his Help to History.

Or Hunt.

HAULT, WILLIAM, D. D. *Kirkworth-Beauchamp*, R.

One *John Taxley* had the *Living* in 1654.

HODGES, JOHN, . *Shakerston*, V.

HOLLAND, ——, . *Frisby* on the *Wreak*, V.

HONYWOOD, MICHAEL, D. D. *Keyworth*, R.

He was a *Gentleman* of a very considerable *Family*, Brother to Sir *Thomas*, and Sir *Peter Honywood*, of *Kent*, and one of three Hundred Sixty-seven Delcendants, which his *Grandmother* saw before she died. He was Educated at *Christ's-College* in *Cambridge*; where he was successively *Scholar*, *Fellow*, *Taxor* in 1623, *Proctor* in 1628, and at length a *Benefactor*; and *Incorporated* A. M. at *Oxford* in the Year 1621. He was very Ill-used in the time of the *Rebellion*; insomuch that he went beyond the Seas, about the Year 1643, and lived at *Utrecht* during the *Perfecution*. In 1660, he was made *Dean of Lincoln*, and died *Decem.* 7. 1681, in the 83th Year of his Age. *He was an Holy and Humble Man, and a Loving Library for Learning*; and hath left the *Church* of *Lincoln* a well built *Library*, replenished with many rare Books, which he Bought at *Frankfort*. He gave alſo 100 *l.* to St. *Paul's-Cathedral.*

Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 840.

New View Lond. p. 466.

HUDSON, MICHAEL, D. D. *Market-Bosworth*, . worth 400 *l.* a Year.

See him in the following *County.*

LINCOLNSHIRE.

HARWOOD, ANTHONY, . *Barnolby*, R.

He was Thrown out by the Earl of *Manchester*, for *Absence*; being in the *King's Army*; for Asserting his Majeſt's *Cauſe*; Diſwading his *Parishioners from Rebellion*; and *Obſerving*, and *Defending* the *Ceremonies of the Church.*

HASTINGS, ROBERT, A. M. *East-Keele*, R.

He ſived to be *Reſtored.*

HAZLEWOOD, ——, D. D. *Fleet*, R.

He was Turned out by the *Houſe*, *June* 27. 1643. His *Temporal Eſtate* alſo was put under *Sequeſtration*; and he was forced to Fly for his Life.

HOLDER, ROBERT. . *Claxby* and *Normanby*, R.

Himſelf, Wife, and Children were allowed but 8 *l.* a Year to Live upon.

HOLLINGWORTH, RALPH, D. D. *Fillingham*, R.

See the *Cathedral* of *Lincoln.*

HOLT, ——, . *All-ſaints*, V. } in Staffordſhire, worth 150 *l.* a Year.
And
St. *Peter's*, V. . . . . .
And
Thropſton, . in *Northamptonſh.* worth 150 *l.* a Year alſo. . . . .

He left likewiſe, if I miſtake not, near 200 *l.* a Year *Temporals*, and 1000 *l.* in Money. Some of his *Accuſations*, were theſe; that he came in by the Intereſt of the Lord Keeper *Coventry*, that he had been abſent from his *Cures*, and ſent *Scandalous Preachers* to ſupply them; One of which had affirmed, that they were *beating down the Churches with Axes and Hammers.* And ſo I doubt: this was what made that Perſon *Scandalous*, ſo I believe it was ſomething or other of the *ſame kind*, which made the *Reſt* ſo likewiſe: 'Tis certain at leaſt, that *Malignancy* was alſo added as one part of Mr. *Holt's Charge.*

Did they ſo, in the Name of God, or not?

HUDSON, MICHAEL, D. D. *Uffington*, R. worth 140 *l.* a Year at leaſt, } Or 180 *l.* See Mr. South in this County.
And
Market-Boſworth, . in *Leiceſterſhire*, worth 400 *l.* a Year. . . .

He was a *Native* of the *County* of *Weſtmorland*, and became ſucceſſively *poor Child*, *Taberder*, and *Fellow* of *Queen's-College* in *Oxford.* When the *Royal-Standard* was Set up at *Nottingham*, Dr. *Hudſon* Repaired to His *Majeſty*, Adhered to his Intereſt, and after the Battle of *Edge-Hill*, retired with him to *Oxford*; where he was *Created* D. D. and made one of his *Majeſty's Chaplains*; as alſo, about the ſame time (*being Eſteemed an underſtanding and ſober Perſon, and of great Fidelity*) *Scout-Maſter General* to the *Army* in the North Parts of *England*, under the Command of the Marquis of *Newcaſtle*: To which *General* he was highly Serviceable in that Imploiment. In the Year 1646, when his *Majeſty's* Affairs were reduced to ſuch a paſs, that he was forced upon the deſperate Attempt, of entruſting Himſelf in the hands of the *Scots*; he made choice of this worthy *Doctor* (on whoſe *Loyalty*, *Courage*, and *Knowledge of theſe Parts*, he wholly rely'd) to Conduct him in Diſguiſe to *Newcaſtle*, which he *happily* (ſhall I ſay, or *unhappily*) performed; and was immediately upon it ſent for by the *Parliament* into the *Cuſtody* of a *Serjeant at Arms*: But having ſeaſonable Notice of it, he made his Eſcape at that time. However not long after, as he was croſſing the Country, in order to get to *London*, he was Diſcovered at *Rocheſter*, Apprehended, brought to *London*, and Committed *Priſoner* to *London-Houſe*; where he continued about four Months, and then found a means to make his Eſcape. But about three Months after, he was Seized again, ſent from *Hull* to *London*, and *then Committed cloſe Priſoner to the* Tower; *with ſtrict Order given, that none ſhould Speak with him, but in the Preſence of his Keeper.* This was in *Jan.* 1646; from which

Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 590. Lloyd, Memb. p. 633.

See alſo Whitlock's Mem. p. 239, 308, 307.

Quære of Dr. Hudſon did not alſo loſe the Living of King-Cliffe in North amptonſhire, worth 300 *l.* a Year.

Whilſt he was here, he had, ſaith Lloyd, *formed a notable Priſon to keep the Tower in; but he could not bring it to bear.*

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time, till the Beginning of 1648, he continued in that *Durance*, and then found a means to Escape * *thence also*. After which he came into this County, *where he Raised a Party of Horse for his Majesty, and had Engaged some of the Gentry of* Norfolk *and* Suffolk *in the like Design.* The chief Body of those who had then taken up Arms, betook themselves, to *Woodcraft-House*, in the Parish of † *Erton* in *Northamptonshire*; which is a strong Stone-building, and surrounded with a *Moat*. At this place Dr. *Hudson*, who was at the Head of them, and had, as tis said, a *Commission* from his *Majesty* for a Colonel, was *barbarously Murdered* in the following manner. ' After the ' *Rebels* had Enter'd into the ' *House*, and had taken most of ' the *Royalists*, *Hudson* with ' some of his courageous Soldi- ' ers, went up to the Bat- ' tlements thereof; where ' they Defended themselves for ' some time. At Length, *upon* ' *promise of Quarter*, they yield- ' ed; but when the *Rebels* had got into ' them, they *denied Quarter*. Whereupon *Hudson* ' being thrown over the *Battlements*, he caught ' hold of a Spout, or Out-Stone, and there Hung; ' but his Hands being bear, or cut off, he fell into ' the *Moat* underneath, much Wounded, and ' desired to come on Land to die there. Where- ' upon one *Egborough* (a Servant to Mr. *Spinkes*; ' the Intruder into the Parsonage of *Caster*, be- ' longing to the Bishop of *Peterborough*) knocked ' him on the Head with the But-End of his ' Musquet; which being done, one *Walker* a ' *Chandler* or *Grocer* in *Stamford*, cut out his ' Tongue, and carried it about the Country as a ' Trophy. His Body for the present was denied ' Burial, yet after the Enemy had left that Place, ' he was by some Christians committed to the ' * Earth. ——As for *Egborough*, ' he was not long after torn ' in Pieces with his own ' Gun, which burst while ' it was under his Arm in ' *Long-Orton*: And *Walker* since, ' through Poverty, quitted his ' Trade, and was become a ' Scorn and By-word to the ' Boys, when he pass'd through ' the Streets of *Stamford*. This Excellent *Dr.* lost by the *Rebellion*, besides his *Life*, * 2000 *l. Personal Estate*, and 900 *l.* a Year: Insomuch that his *Wife* and *Children* were from a plentiful Fortune, reduced in a manner to *Beggary*, and left to *Charity*. I have nothing more to add, as to his *Sufferings*, but that he was Sequestred from *Ufsington*, *Dec.* 31, 1644, for having come into that *Living* upon the *King's Prefentation*, though the Earl of *Rutland* was *Patron*; for *Non Residence*, and having been in his *Majesty's Garrisons* of *Belvoir*, *Croyland*, &c. By which the *Reader* will eafily obferve, how *Active* and *Indefatigable* he was in his *Majesty's* Service, from the very Beginning of the *Rebellion*, till the time of his *Death*. Whilst he was in the *Tower*, he *wrote* and *publisfhed* a *Treatise*, Intituled *The Divine Right of Church-Government: wherein he fhewed himfelf to be a Scholar*; as by his Behaviour towards his *Majesty*, he approved himfelf an *Honest*, Courageous Man, and a plain and upright Christian; always *telling him his Mind, when others would, or durst not*. For which the King uſed to call him, his *Plain-dealing Chaplain*. And as for his *Loyalty* and *Fidelity* to *His Majesty*, his continual *Activeneſs* in the *Royal Cauſe*, the *great Services* which he did it, his *Courage*, *Boldneſs*, and the *Noble* and *Generous Greatneſs* of his *Mind*: they are *all of them* ſo *Evident* from what hath been already ſaid of him, that it would be needleſs to remark them any further.

* *In Diſguiſe with a Baſket of Apples upon his Head.*

† Hapſon, *ſaith* Wood.

I have elſewhere been Informed, by a Reverend Gentleman (who was not long ſince, at the Place, on purpoſe to make Enquiry about this matter) that they Surrendred *for* Want *of Proviſions, but obtained* Articles, *which the* Rebels *immediately broke, as ſoon as the* Houſe *was* delivered up *to them.*

Or out of a Window.

Cut off, *ſaith my other Information.*

* *In the Neighbouring* Church *of* Benton *from whence Hon. ſaith Mr.* Charles Bertie, *who had a juſt Veneration, for the Memory of Dr.* Hudſon, *did once intend to remove it to* Uffington, *but whether it was actually done, or not, I am as much* uninformed *as* Wood *himſelf was.*

HURST, THOMAS, D. D. *Langleadingham*, R. And *Barrowby*, . The Two worth 350*l.* a Year. . . . . } *But quere if there was not one Dr.* Lewis Hurſt, *who left a Living called* Leading-ham, *in this County.*

He was of the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, and Incorporated A. M. at *Oxford* in 1623. He was Turned out of his Livings in 1644, by the Earl of *Manchester*: Had been at leaſt, if he was not at the time of his *Sequeſtration*, Chaplain to his *Majesty*. He was *bitterly Perſecuted* in the *Rebellion*, *Impriſoned*, *Plunaered*, and had an Eſtate of 300 *l.* a Year, ſome time under *Sequeſtration*. He was alſo ill Treated, and Abuſed in his Perſon. His Loſſes were computed at 10000 *l.* It was in the Year 1644, that he was Turned out of his Livings; which was done by the Earl of *Manchester*, for Neglect of Cure, Preaching againſt the *Parliament*, ſaying, that *if this Damnable Work of Reformation went on two or three Years longer, all Miniſters would become Fellow-Commoners with* Nebuchadnezzar; and comparing *Eſſex*, *Fairfax*, *Waller*, and *Cromwell*, to the *Four Horns* mentioned by the Prophet *Daniel*; adding, that *Cromwell* was the *Great and Terrible Horn*: Which to me, in truth, looks ſomewhat *Prophetical*. He lived to be *Reſtored*, and Died in the Year 1674.

Wood, Athen. Vol. I. p. 845. Where alſo ſee more be Publiſhed.

One of his Successors at Barrowby, was John Elwood, who got in in 1634.

Was this true or not?

MIDDLESEX.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

HARRIS, WALTER, . *Wolves-Newton*, R.

He was Turned out for *Drunkenneſs*, and Aſſiſting his Majeſty; by the *Commiſſioners for Propagation.*

HAYWARD, ——, . *Bedwas*, R.

Mr. *Heyward* obtained this Living doubtleſs on the Death of Dr. *Morgan Owen*, the Suffering Biſhop of *Llandaffe* (who held it in *Commendam*) and ſo makes a *Second Sufferer* in it. It is Conſolidated with the *Rectory of Rudry* in *Glamorganſhire*; and ſo I preſume, Mr. *Hayward* was poſſeſt of, and Loſt, *both*. But *quære.*

HERBERT, CHARLES, . *Bergevenny*, V.

He lived to be *Reſtored*,

HETH, RICHARD, . *Greſmont*, V.

I find him Arbitrarily thruſt out of his Vicaridge Houſe, by a private Perſon: Which is all the Grounds I have, whereon to build the Conjecture of his *Sequeſtration.*

HOWELL, JEFFRYS, . * *Matther*, .

* *in this County, if I muſt ariſght.* Quære.

HUGHES, MICHAEL, . *Usk*, V.

Turned out by the *Commiſſioners for Propagation*; for *Drunkenneſs*, for Promoting the *Late Tyrant's* Service (as they impiouſly ſtiled the *King*) and for Uſing the *Common-Prayer.*

HUGHES,

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HUGHES, WILLIAM, . . *Bergaving*, V.

He was alſo Turned out by the *Propagators*, for *Drunkenneſs*, and *Illegal Induction*.

‡ Quere if not ſet out of theſe before.

‡ HUGHS, ——, . *Gwebellugge*, .

HURD, WILLIAM, . *Porſkurſt.* † *Peare*, R.

† This, if I miſtake not, is the Perſh Hurſt out of which he was Turned

He was *Diſpoſſeſt* ſome time before 1649. Tis, I think, otherwiſe wrote Portſhurſt.

NORFOLK.

Or Harry.

HARRY, STEPHEN, . *Aldborough*, R.

Quere if he did not alſo loſe a Temporal Eſtate of 30 l. a Year.

* ſeques. for afterwards.

I preſume he came to this Living (unleſs there are Two of the Name in the County) on the *Sequeſtration* of Mr. *Reeve*: And if ſo, he cannot be lookt on in an Equal Rank with the other *Sequeſtred Miniſters* of this *Liſt*; ſince *Mr. *Reeve*, who had an undoubted Right to it, was ſtill living. Mr. *Harry* was Turned out by the Earl of *Manchester*, *Apr.* 28, 1644, for being ſtrict in Obſerving the Orders of the Church himſelf, and preſſing them on others, when *Rural Dean*; for ſaying, Women ought to be Church'd in a Veil; for Vindicating the *Ceremonies* of the Church, the Validity of an Evil *Miniſter*'s Office, and the *Book of Sports*; for ſpeaking againſt the *Scots*, and Mr *Dodd*'s Works; for Stopping in his Sermon, when he ſaw any with their Hats on; for being Diſtemper'd with Drink; for telling a Woman, who deſigned to give her Ring for the Parliament Service, that ſhe might chance to have a *Rope* for it; and ſeveral other Inſtances of *Malignancy*. At the time of his Death, he gave Legacies to *Forty Sequeſtred Miniſters*.

——, ——, . *Hackford cum Whitwil*, R.

See the *Note* at *Abberton* in *Suſſex*, under the Letter *A*. One *Sampſon Townſend* gotthis Living in 1655.

HATLEY, CHRISTOPHER, . *Mourning-Thorp*, R.

HEMBLING, JO. . *Hickling* and * *Taling*, V.

* I think theſe Two are United.

He had a Wife and Two Children. *Quare* if he did not alſo loſe a *Temporal Eſtate* of Twenty Pounds a Year.

HINSON, JOHN, . *Terrington-St. Clement's*, R. And *Terrington-St. John's*, V. . . . . }

HOWES, RICHARD, . *Knapton*, R. He had a Wife and Two Children.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

HARRISON, JOHN, A. M. *Talvertoft*, R.

He lay under *Sequeſtration* 15 Years, was Barbarouſly dragged out of his Houſe, and forced to ſeek Shelter where he could find it. He lived to be *Reſtored*, but died about the Year 1662; leaving a very poor and ſuffering Family. His Son in the Year 1705, was coming to the Maintenance of the Parith.

HAYWOOD, THOMAS, . *Badby cum Newnham*, V.

He muſt have been Turned out about the Year 1646: For I find that he lay under *Sequeſtration* 14 Years. He was alſo dragged out of his Pulpit, *Plundered*, and *Impriſoned*. He had at the time of his *Sequeſtration* a Wife and Six Children, Two of which were ſmall: And for the Maintenance of himſelf and them, was driven to all Extremities. His Wife indeed 'kept Poſſeſſion of the *Vicaridge-Houſe*; but the *Farmer* of the *Glebe* and *Small Tythes*, uſed to carry 'away the *Hay* of the *Cloſe* by force, when it 'was ready made upon the *Cock* for her; and to 'gather the *Fruit* of her ſmall *Orchard*. If *Good friends* and *Charitable Neighbours* (Mr. *Lance* of '*Dodford*, her Brother, Mr. *Oneſy*, Sir *Richard Shugbrough*) had not Reliev'd her, ſhe and her 'Children muſt have Starved: For her Husband 'went up and down on Foot, Begging from one '*Royaliſt* to another; and uſed to come home 'ſometimes but with a Groat in his Pocket, and 'was glad to eat a Barley-Pudding ſtirred with 'Water. His Firſt and Immediate Succeſſor was one *Dawkes*, who had formerly been a *Nail-Maker* at *Birmingham*, and to very poor, that he went up and down with a Bag to ſell them. I ſhall have occaſion to ſay more of Him hereafter. After him came one *Winſtan*, who will be alſo mentioned in another Place. This laſt Surrender'd the *Vicaridge* again to Mr. *Haywood* on the *Reſtoration*; but how long he tarried in it, I know not; being ſome time after, as a Reward for his *Sufferings*, Preſented to the Living of *Riſden*. He was a Man of Learning, of a good Life, and a Diligent Preacher.

HOLT, ——, . *Thropſton*, . See *Lincolnſhire*.

HOLWAY, ——, . *Kislingbury*, R. worth about 300 *l.* a Year.

He had a very good *Temporal Eſtate* which was likewiſe put under *Sequeſtration*. The *Crimes* alledged againſt him, were his refuſing the *Covenant*, and avowing the *Lawfulneſs* of having *two Wives*: Which latter Accuſation was a *Vile Calumny*. For he was Speaking only of the *Polygamy of the Ancients, then Tolerated*, but *not now allowable*. All his *Neighbours* were for him, *except* one *Thieviſh Miller*, and one or two *Paultry Fellows* more. To theſe, as I have been further Informed, was added the *Crime* of holding Correſpondence with the *King*; Of which *Oath* was made before the *Committee*, by one of his Servants, to whom he had been *God-Father*; and whom, in Charity, he had bred up from a *Boy*. The unhappy Wretch was prompted to this Piece of *Ingratitude*, by his Maſter's having *re-*

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proved him for Imbezling his Corn and other things. Mr. *Holway* was 60 Years old, had 20 Children, had built very much on the *Parſonage*, at the time of his *Sequeſtration*, and had no *Fifths* paid him; all which are Circumſtances that do not a little aggravate his *Sufferings*. To which it muſt be added, that he had the *Perpetuity* of the *Living*, and had bred his eldeſt Son at the *Univerſity* of *Oxford*, till he was A. M. intending him for his *Succeſſor*; of which he was wholly diſappointed: For the ſame *uſurped Authority* which *Diſpoſſeſſed* him, took care to appoint his *Succeſſors* likewiſe. The *firſt* of which was one *Robert Rogers*, the Son of a *Miller*, a *very Dunce*, and *then* a *poor Curate*; as he muſt *always* have continued, in any *other Times* but *theſe*. However he was *extreamly Diſliked of all the Pariſh, and by them driven away, by many Indignities and Reproaches*; although afterwards he made a ſhift to *plunder* himſelf *into another Living, belonging to Doctor* Walker, *near* Oxon. After him came one *John Wilmot*, a poor Lame Fellow, who was *no Graduate, either in Arts or Divinity*, having never been at the *Univerſity*; nor did he ſo much as underſtand the *Latin Tongue*. He *had a Baſtard before Marriage*, was *very ſcandalous for Drunkenneſs, being in Debt in every Ale-Houſe near him*, and went often Home, Spewing-Drunk, from *Northampton*. Mr. *Holway* had been * *ſequeſtred* from a Living near *London*, and not long before he came to this Living, had Lain in the *King's-Bench for Debt*. He was *an Ancient grave Divine, of good Life and Learning, a conſtant Preacher, and very Hoſpitable to his Neighbours*.

His Death was haſtned by his Troubles, being Old and Harraſſed with Journeys, &c. inſomuch that he dyed ſoon after his Ejectment.

Whether his Living (in what County ſoever it lay) was by Lawful Authority put under Sequeſtration, for the Payment of his Debts; or whether Mr. Wilmot might be One of thoſe few Miniſters, truly Scandalous and Ignorant, which the Uſurpers hoped to ſtumble upon, as they walked the Grand-Round of a General Diſſolution among the Clergy, I cannot tell. There ſeems to be ſome ground to conjecture the former; for in what Followers of his Lying in the King's Bench for Debt. But if the latter was his Caſe, then his being afterwards placed into ſo great a Living by the Rebels themſelves, is a Plain Evidence, that even amongſt thoſe who were truly Scandalous and Ignorant, neither the Scandal of their Lives, nor their Ignorance, but ſomething elſe, which 'tis eaſie to gueſs at, was the Real Cauſe of their Sequeſtration; ſince the Names of manifeſt, that as ſoon as they approved themſelves Well-wiſhers to the Good old Cauſe, they might preſently Commence Saints, how Scandalous ſoever they had been before. However quare further of his Caſe.

'it, nor in any Place of that *Pariſh*; and therefore to Support his *Family*, which was much Increaſed by the *Charge* of three *Orphans*, left to his Care by the foreſaid Daughter, he was obliged to take a *Farm* in the Neighbourhood, where in leſs then half a Year, what by the Change of *Paſture*, and what by *Thieves* and *Plunderers*, he Loſt upon the matter, *all his Cattle*, and was reduced to extream Poverty. It is obſervable, that during the ſhort time of his abode in the Town, after he was forced from his own Houſe, he ſcarce dared to avow the uſe of *Family Prayer*; there being *Spies* upon him, who watched all opportunities of *Informing* againſt him, and none more *violent*, than his *Succeſſor* Mr. *Moor*, who often Threatned to Ruin him if he did not leave the *Pariſh*; and when upon the *Reſtoration*, he was Repoſſeſs'd of his Living, the ſaid *Moor*, who had Enjoyed the Profits of it for 12 Years together, demanded 20 *l.* of him for the Repair of a little Study, where his Books ſtood.

HILL, FRANCIS, . *Kirkbaugh*, R.

HUME, JAMES, . *Tinmouth*, V.

HUXLEY, THOMAS, . * *Morpit*, .

* *I take this to be the ſame Living with* Morpeth; *and if ſo,* Huxley *was* Sequeſtred *from it, by* Mr. Robinſon

This *Sequeſtration* is rather a matter of *Quare*, than *Certainty*.

makes a ſecond Sufferer, *and Succeeded, as I gueſs, on the* Death *(whom alſo ſee in this County) who died about* 1643.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

HENSHAW, ——— , . *Peadbury*, R.

OXON.

MODGES, WILLIAM, D.D. One of the *Vicaridges* of *Bampton*.

See the *Cathedral* of *Worceſter*.

HOLIDAY, BARTON, D.D. *Crowel*, R. . . . . And Another *Living* in this *Dioceſs*. .

See the *Arch-Deacon* of *Oxon*.

HOUGHTON, ———, . B. D. St. *Miles*, R. in *Oxon*.

See *Lincoln-College* in *Oxford*.

HUNGERFORD, ——— , . * *Heyford-Warren*, R.

* *Or alſo* Upper-Heyford in Northamptonſhire, Quere which *of the two*.

He had been *Fellow* of *New-College* in *Oxford*, Lived to Re-poſſeſs his Living, and was a Man of a very good *Character*.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

HENDERSON, THOMAS, . *Chatton*, V.

HETCHTETER, DANIEL, . *Newbourn*, V.

HESLEHEAD, JOHN, . *Warkworth*, V. worth 100 *l.* a Year.

As 'he was Officiating in his *Church* on the *'Lords'-day*, a Party of Soldiers came in a very 'rude manner, and diſturbed the *Congregation*; 'and one of them made up to him, holding a '*Cock'd-Piſtol* to his Breaſt, threatning to *Shoot* 'him, if he did not *deſiſt*. Having thus turned 'him out of *Church*; the next Attempt was *'to turn his poor Wife, and Children, and his whole 'Family out of the Vicaridge-Houſe*; and with this '*Inhuman* Circumſtance, that they would not 'ſo much as ſuffer a Daughter of his, that ſtayed 'with him after her Marriage, and was then up'on point of being *Delivered*, to Lye-in in the 'Houſe, and who *ſoon after died in Child-birth*. 'Her Death being *chiefly occaſioned*, as *'twas thought*, by the Hurry and Fright of her ſudden 'Removal. After his *Ejectment*, he Hired a *Houſe* 'in the *Town*, but was not permitted to ſtay in

RUTLANDSHIRE.

HALL, ——, . ——, .
The Living from which this Gentleman was *Sequeſtred*, lay, if I miſtake not, ſomewhere in this *County*. However *quære* whether he be not the ſame with ſome of the *many other* Gentlemen of *this Name*, mentioned in this *Liſt*.

HALLES, WILLIAM, A.M. *Glaſton*, R. worth 120*l.* a Year.

See *Peterborough-Cathedral*.

HULL, RICHARD, . *Lyndon*, R.
He was Preſented by the *rightful Patron* of this *Living*, and Tendered his *Preſentation* to the *Biſhop* about the Year 1648; who *admitted* of it, but durſt not give him *Inſtitution* at *that time*; whereupon one *Barker* Uſurped the Place, and kept Poſſeſſion of it until 1661; and then dying, Mr. *Hull* took out a *freſh Preſentation* from the *Crown*, by Vertue of which he Enjoyed the Living. He had been alſo *Impriſoned* in thoſe times. At his Death he left his Family in ſo *mean a Condition*, that I find his Wife afterwards *Supported*, among the *other Widows* of the *Sequeſtred Clergy*, by the *Corporation for Miniſters Widows*.

SALOP.

HABBERLEY, THOMAS, *Diddlebury*, V. And *Corfton*, R.

The *latter* of theſe I take to be in this *County*, as well as the *former*.

† *Which is in this County, if I miſtake not.*

HALL, GHARLES, .† *Cainham*, V.

He was *Succeeded* by one *J*—— *Lloyd*, who was ſent thither for that purpoſe, from *Eaton-School*.

HIGGINS, WILLIAM, . *Stoke* upon *Terne*, R.

See *Lichfield-Cathedral*. One *John Adams* Succeeded in this Living in 1655: Who had been there *before*, I know not.

HIDE, RALPH, . *Sydbury*, R.
He Lived to *Repoſſeſs* this Living in 1660.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

HELE, ——, . *Hemington*, R.
He Lived to be *Reſtored*.

HEXT, AMIAS, B.D. *Babcary*, R.
He was alſo *Impriſoned* in the Year 1646, continued in *Durance* more than a *Twelve-Month*, and was likewiſe *Plundered* of all he had. In ſome of his *Papers* he drew up his *Complaint* in the following manner: In this Confinement I am 'Debarr'd of *Seven* things dear to me; '1. The Society and Company of my *Wife*, '2. The Company and Comfort of my *Children*, '3. The Fellowſhip and Comfort of my *Pariſhioners*, 4. The want of the *Benefit* of my '*Living*, 5. The Reſtraint of the *Exerciſe* of my '*Function*. 6. The *Abridgement* of my *Liberty*, '7. The want of the uſe of *Books*. Things dear indeed to a *Chriſtian*, a *Parent*, a *Miniſter*, and a *Scholar*. I perceive by a *Petition* preſented to the *Committee*, that his *Crime* was refuſing the *Oath of Non-Adherence*; for which he gave this very good *Reaſon*, that it was directly oppoſite to *Other Lawful Oaths*, which he had *before taken*: And therefore in a 2*d. Petition*, I find him urging, that even in their own Opinion he *ſhould be no longer Criminous, could he diſpenſe with being Conſcientious*. Both theſe Petitions were Preſented without any Effect; as likewiſe a *Third*, by a *Relation*, in his Favour; wherein he repreſents the lamentable Caſe Mr. *Hext* was in; and particularly, that he had a *Wife* and *Six Children* to provide for. I have ſeen a *Letter* which Mr. *Hext* wrote during his Impriſonment, directed to this *Relation* of his, wherein he thus declares himſelf: 'Conformity muſt be yielded: —— 'Tis not all the *Livelihood* I have, will bring 'me within the Terms of that Concluſion: —— 'I leave all to God's wiſe and gracious *Diſpenſation* and *Providence*, &c. It appears alſo by *theſe Papers*, that Mr. *Hext* had receiv'd the *Directory* and *Conformed* himſelf in ſome meaſure to it; but becauſe he would not do *every thing*, they were reſolv'd to make *thorough Work with him*. So little will they allow of *Moderation*, as much as they pretend to it.

HITE, ——, . *Brampton-Ralph*, R.

He liv'd to be *Reſtored*.

HOLT, THOMAS, . *Lamiat*, R. And *Weſton-Zoyland*, .

See the *Cathedral-Church* of *Wells*.

HOLWAY, WILLIAM, . *North-Chriſton*, R.

He was Seiz'd on in the time of *Sermon*, by ſome Fellows who Preſented their Piſtols at him, and carry'd him away before the *Committee*. He went at length into *Shropſhire*, where he got a *Place*; but what it was, I cannot learn. Some time after, he return'd to Viſit his *Old Pariſh*; and then foretold, as the Report goes, the *Miſerable Death* of one of his *Perſecutors*; who was accordingly afterwards devoured with Lice and Worms; which ſeveral of the Pariſh now or lately living, affirm upon their own Knowledge.

I judge there were two Sufferers in this Living; ſucceſſively, no doubt. I only gather the Sequeſtration, both of them and the other, from what they ſuffer'd in other kinds. See Mr Rook *afterward, whom I take to have been the Firſt Sufferer.*

HUISH, ALEXANDER, B.D. *Beckington*, R. And *Hornbloton*, R.

See the *Cathedral-Church* of *Wells*.

HUNT, JOHN, A. M. *Exford*, R. And *Loxhoar*, R. in *Devon*. . . . .

I can be positive as to his *Sequestration* from the Former of these Livings; but as to the Latter, it is only a *Conjecture*, grounded on these Reasons, that at the Breaking out of the *Rebellion*, he was Posseſt of them both, and was afterwards forced to Fly to the King's Army. I presume he died under the *Usurpation*: For on the *Restoration* I find Mr. *Henry Travers* quietly Posseſt of the Living of *Loxhoar*.

——, ——, . *Huntspil*, R.

SOUTHAMPTON.

He was also Plundered.

HAGAR, JOHN, A. M. *Chilcombe*, R. He lay under *Sequestration* Thirteen Years; and during that time was reduced to such Extremity, that as he *hath walked the Streets of* London, *if he hath seen a cast Piece of Bread in the Streets, he hath dropt his Glove on it, took it up, and eaten it with Greediness*. He lived to be *Restored*; and dy'd, as I guess, about the Year 1671. He was a Person of a good Life, and great Learning; but had been succeeded on the *Sequestration* by one *Gasp. Binner*, who was every way inferiour to him.

HALSWELL, HUGH, A. M. *Cheriton*, R.

See *Winchester-Cathedral*.

HAMILTON, ——, . *Fareham*, .

HANHAM, ——, . *Dogmersfield*, R.

HEATH, ——, . *Glanfield*, .

HEYLIN, PETER, D. D. *Alresford*, R. And *South-Warnborough*, R. . . . . .

See the *Church* of *Westminster*.

HINTON, LAURENCE, D. D. *Chilbolton*, R.

See the *Church* of *Winchester*.

HOLLNESSE, ——, . *Odiam*, V.

HOLLOWAY, ——, . St. *Clement's*, .

He was also *Plundered*.

HOOD, ——, . *Bentworth*, R.

* It may be Abbots-Anne, R.

HYDE, ——, D. D. * *Abbots-Inn*, . He was likewise Imprisoned. See *Wiltshire*, and *quere*.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

HILTON, ——, . *Lapley*, V.

HUMPHRIES, ——, . *Longdon*, V.

SUFFOLK.

HART, RICHARD, . *Hargrave*, R. P. 14.

He hath deservedly a Place in the *Century*, if all be true which is there charged upon him, viz. his continuing almost a whole Week together in an Ale-house; and having his Face so Batter'd, that he could not Officiate the *Sunday* following; making his Parishioners drunk (and that too on *Sundays*) at his own House; and Tipling with them in Ale-houses; and once on a *Whit-Sunday*, after the Sacrament, making a Fellow Drunk, and when he was asleep, sitting up all Night in a Chamber with his Wife. To which is added, his Contempt of the *Parliament Fasts*, and saying, he would rather *Curse the Parliament, than Pray for them*.

——, ——, . *Heveringham*, R.

HILL, ——, : *Shordon*, . He was Turned out about *April* 1644.

HIND, ——, . *Wherstead*, R. He was Turned out about the same time with Mr. *Hill*.

HOLT, ——, . *Aspal-Stonham*, R.

He had been *Fellow* of St. *John's College* in *Cambridge*, and was by that Society recommended to the *Patron* of this Living, as a Learned, Worthy Man. He had also Re-built most of the *Parsonage-House*: But neither his Learning, nor Benefaction could preserve him from being Persecuted to such a Degree, that he was forced to Abscond, and at length to Fly into *Norfolk*; where he died.

HONEKIN, THOMAS, . *Palgrave*, R.

He was Hurried, and Frighted into a *Resignation*. After which, he liv'd a Retir'd and Melancholy Life, and died at *Thelnetham* in this County, in the Year 1646.

SURREY.

HANSLOW, JOHN, A. M. *Aldbury*, R. See St. *Paul's Cathedral*.

HILLIARD, ROBERT, . *Ewell*, V. P. 6.

He is another of the *Malignant Priests* of the *Century*. For I can scarce think him *Scandalous*; since he is only *Charg'd* in general with the *trite* and *Hackney Accusations* of *Drunkenness* and *Swearing*. Especially considering his Malignancy was so great, that it was not to be suppoſed, he could escape without those Imputations: For he had not only

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only discourag'd the *Parliament Service*, and said he would rather live under an Heathen Government; but also called them *a Parliament for the Devil, and the Devil's Court*; adding, *that the Petitions of the Parliament to the King, are like the Petitions of* Jeroboam *to* Rehoboam, *Command, and not Petitions.* And what is worse than all, he had jeared the *Holy Spirit of Grace*; saying, *We have Ministers now will Preach forsooth, and Pray by the Spirit.* He was Dispossess'd, if I mistake not, *July* 11, 1643.

SUSSEX.

HALSEY, ——, . *East-Dean*, R.

He was Turned out upon a Pretence of Insufficiency; but 'tis certain that he could not be so very ignorant, as not to understand his *A B C*. So that if their thinking him not Learned enough for the *Ministry*, was the Real Cause of his Deprivation, they might well enough have allowed him to be a *poor School*; which, however, they would not: For tho' he came with Tears in his Eyes, and fell on his Knees to a Leading Man of the Times, and *desired the Favour of him to let him teach an English School as a Penny a Week to each Child*, he was in a barbarous manner denied that Means of supporting his *Numerous Family*; which consisted of no less than *Nine Children*, and which must have all starved, had they not been supported by some Persons in *London*. The Subsistence which they had from thence, was indeed so small, that one of his *Daughters* complained to a Gentleman now living, that she was sometimes glad to make a Meal on Half an Egg. Such was the *Extream Want* in which himself and his Family lived, during the *Rebellion* and *Usurpation*; insomuch that 'tis no small Wonder how he happen'd to survive them both, and live to receive his *Rectory* again, from the Hands of *Germain*, who had been Eating the Bread of this Starving Family all that time. Mr. *Halsey* was a very Honest and Industrious Man.

HASLER, ——, . *Bignor*, R.

He was a very Loyal and Good Man, and was sent for up to *London*, upon some *Accusations* against him; one of which more particularly, was his *Reading the Homilies*. In return to which, when he answered, that he had read but One, which was that against *Rebellion*; he was for that *sawcy Reply* Turned out of his *Rectory*, and afterwards lived in great Poverty until the *Restoration*: When he recovered his Living again out of the Hands of the Usurper, one *Peers*, who was Esteemed by all, a Rank Knave.

Or Bens

HEATH, GEORGE, . *West-Grinsted*, R.

He was Son to the Lord Chief Justice *Heath*; and consequently Brother to Sir *Edward Heath* (whose only Daughter was Grandmother to the present Earl of *Gainsborough*) and to Sir *John Heath* (Father to the present Lady *Willoughby of Brook*;) And had for his Sister, the Lady *Morley* of *Halnaker* in this County, Grandmother to the present Countess of *Derby*. There is one Circumstance particularly observable in his Sufferings; namely, that Mr. *G. Venter*, the Chairman of the *Committee* by which he was *Sequestred*, confess'd he had dispatched him out of Malice: For in Discourse with *John Greatwick*, Esq; one of her Majesty's Justices of Peace for this *County*, now living, he said, *He never turned out any Clergymen out of Spleen, but Mr.* Heath. The Person substituted in his room, was one Mr. *John Tredcroft*. He Enjoyed the Living till the *Restoration*, and then gave it up again to Mr. *Heath*; who Repossess'd it at that time, to the Joy and Comfort of his Parishioners. The Worshipful Gentleman before-mentioned, very well remembers that there was in those Times a Subscription of some underhand Dealings betwixt Mr. *Venter*, the Chairman of the *Committee*, and those who succeeded in the Livings of the Loyal Clergy. And accordingly they used to call him the *Lord of the Manor*; and the *Fatlion Intruders*, the *Copy-Holders*, who paid *Fine* and *Quit-Rents*. Nor was the Suspicion wholly groundless, as Time hath since discover'd: For there are now before me Three *Original Receipts* from Mr. *Venter* to this Mr. *Tredcroft*, for a *Yearly Stipend*. I shall insert *verbatim* the Copy of one of them, as well for the Peculiarity of such a Paper, as for the great Wickedness of the Practice.

'*Oct.* 16, 1657.

'RECEIVED then of Mr. *Tredcroft*, the Sum of '*Twelve Pounds*, in full of an Half Years '*Annuity*, due to me at *Michaelmas* last. I say, 'Received by me,

'*G. VENTER.*

The other Two are of the 2*d* of *May*, 1659, and the 14*th* of *Decem.* the same Year; and are for the same Sum, and to the same Effect, with this now Recited; save that in the former of them this *Pension* is called by the general Name of a *Payment*; and in the Other, a *Rent*. Notwithstanding Mr. *Tredcroft* quitted the Living, as is before said, to the Right Owner, upon the Restoration, he is Ranked by the *Abridgment* (p. 290.) among the *Bartholomew Sufferers*.

HENSHAW, JOS. D. D. *Lavant*, R.
And
Hayshot, R. . . . . .

See the *Cathedral* of St. *Paul*.

HENY, THOMAS, . *Arundel*, V. P. 90.

He is put into the *Century* likewise, for Drunkenness, Swearing, seldom Preaching, Endeavouring to introduce a Contempt of that Ordinance among his Parishioners, telling them *he would make them content with a Homily; and before he had done with them, would make them glad with* one Sermon *in a Month*. To which is added, great Malignancy against the Parliament.

HINE, ——, . *Fittleworth*, R.

After the most diligent Enquiry for Matter of Scandal and Accusation against this Excellent Person, nothing could be found, but his being a Notorious Sabbath-breaker; the Instance of which, was this: The Button of his Breeches, as he was stepping one *Sunday* over a Stile, tore off; and he got a Taylor in his Neighbourhood presently to Sew it on again. And for this he was Dispossess'd of his Living: though he was a Person Eminent for his great Learning and Charity, and particularly Useful to his poor Neighbours, in lending them Money, without taking any Intereſt for it. He was succeeded by one *Walmyn*, a Fellow of a Profligate Life, and one who had recommended himself to the Reward of a *Sequestred Living*, by going about the Country, and Riding into the Churches to disturb the Service; as he had done but the Week before he was made the *worthy Rector* of it, in this very Church of *Fittleworth*. At which time he call'd

out

out aloud to the Congregation as they were Singing the Pſalm, and told them, he thought *they were extreamly merry without Pot or Pipe.*

HOOK, THOMAS, . *New Fiſherbourn*, R.

He compounded alſo at 265 *l.* for his *Temporal Eſtate*, which they had likewiſe put under *Sequeſtration*. There was one of both theſe Names who had been originally of the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, Created D. D. at *Oxford*, among the *Loyal Sufferers* in 1642. There is alſo another of the ſame Names already mentioned at the *Cathedral* of *Chicheſter*. Probably this Laſt, if not the Other alſo, was the ſame Perſon with *this Sufferer*. *Quere*. But if that *Theo. Cook* who was Created D. D. at *Oxford*, be different from both theſe, then he ought to be inſerted in a diſtinct Article: For 'tis more than probable, that he was a *Sufferer* alſo, for Reaſons which you may ſee at Dr. *Bowreman*, in the End of the Counties, under the Letter *B*.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II p. 716.

HUGGET, ANTH. . *Cliff*, R. And *Glynd*, V. . . . . .

He is another of the Scandalous and Malignant *Prieſts* of the *Century*; and ought rather to have been *Hanged* than *Sequeſtred*, if the Charge upon him was ſufficiently proved: For it is there ſaid, that he had been *Pox'd*; and that quarrelling with his Wife about a Whore, he *Kick'd her on the Belly*, which occaſioned her being Delivered of a *Dead Child* ſoon after. But then Urging the Duty of *Parochial Communion*, Proſecuting his Pariſhioners for not Practiſing it, but running abroad to *other Churches*; Obſerving the *Orders* of the *Church*; Reading the *New Canons*, and going into his Majeſty's Service, compleat his *Accuſations*. I am informed from his *Succeſſor* in this Living, *that he cannot find that he was guilty of thoſe Crimes that are there* * *laid to his Charge: Beſides, thoſe few Perſons (now, or lately living) who knew him, never heard of any ſuch that were charged upon him: ſo that they muſt be Notorious and Falſe.* And indeed the ſame Letter ſeems to account ſufficiently for the whole of his Accuſation; which it very probably puts upon the ſcore of his being a *Surrogate* in the *Eccleſiaſtical Court*, and very *Exact and Strict in keeping up the* Diſcipline *of the* Church *to the Height, and* puniſhing all Perſons *that were guilty of* any Enormities *and* Irregularities, *which are* Cognizable *and* Corrigible *by her* Canons *and* Conſtitutions. He was Proſecuted, as will eaſily be believed, and *Purſued with the utmoſt Fury and Rage, and very narrowly eſcaped the dire Effects of it: For his* Enemies *hunted and purſued him ſo cloſe, that he was ſecured by a Neighbour in the* next Pariſh, *who hid him under a Bed.*

P. 31.

* *In the Century.*

WARWICKSHIRE.

HOLYOK, FRANCIS, . *Southam*, R.

He was Born in this County, and was ſometime of *Queen's-College* in *Oxford*; after which he became a Noted *School-Maſter*, and *Rector* of this Living. He was Elected a *Member* for the *Convocation* of the *Clergy* in the Beginning of the Reign of King *Charles* I, and Died in 1653, in the 87th Year of his Age. *Wood* ſaith that he *Suffered much for the King's Cauſe, during the time of the Grand Rebellion.* If that *Expreſſion*, doth not *ſufficiently Imply* a *Sequeſtration*, I am willing to *Diſcount* him *here*, and Place him in the *Appendix*. He was a *Reverend and Learned Man.*

Wood, Ath. Vol. II p. 507.

See in Wood an Account of what he Wrote.

WESTMORLAND.

WILTSHIRE.

HERN, JOHN, . *Gardſen*, R.

He was alſo *Impriſoned*; and Suffered many *other* Hardſhips, beſides the Loſs of his *Living*. He Died *very Poor*, leaving behind him ten Children; and a Widow who came afterwards to be *Relieved* by the *Charity* of the *Corporation for Miniſters Widows*. He was a *Learned* and *Pious Man*, and a conſtant *Aſſerter* of the *Doctrine* of the *Church* of *England*.

HICKMAN, THOMAS, . *Upton-Lovell*, R.

I know very little of this Gentleman, beſides what is contained in the following Petition:

'To the *Right Honourable* Edward *Earl* of Clarendon *Lord High-Chancellor of* England, &c. The Humble *Petition* of *Elizabeth Hickman* of '*Upton-Lovel* in the County of *Wilts*, Widow,

'*Moſt Humbly* ſheweth unto your *Good Honour*;

'That in the Time of the late *Uſurpers* (of execrable *Memory*) your Honour's poor *Petitioner's Husband, Thomas Hickman*, in his Life-time was *Inveſted* in the *Parſonage* of *Upton* aforeſaid; and there *Studious* in his *Function*, a Dutiful Son of the *Church* of *England*, in Judgment *Orthodox*, conſtantly *Loyal*, zealouſly *affected* to the *Royal Intereſt*; manifeſted in providing *Horſes* and *Arms* at his *own proper Charges*, and ſending both his Sons and Servants in Vindication thereof. Our eldeſt Son *Samuel Hickman*, *Maſter* of *Arts* in *Oxford*, Captain of a Troop of Horſe in his Late *Majeſty's* own Reigment (which ſaid Troop alſo we *Raiſed* at our *own proper Coſt and Charges*) was *ſlain* at *Newbery* firſt *Fight*. Our other Sons Imployed in matters of *Conſequence*, in Order to, and Purſuance of, the *Intereſt* of his late *Sacred Majeſty*, of Famous and and Ever bleſſed Memory. For which your *Honours* poor *Petitioner's Husband* was *Thrown* out of his *Parſonage* (worth 120 *l.* a Year) *Plundered* of our Goods portable, his *Perſon* divers times, and in ſeveral places, *Impriſoned* and *Villainouſly Entreated*, and conſtrained to purchaſe his *Peace* and *Liberty* at 100 *l.* Which Money we was forced to *Borrow*, to ſatisfie the *Avaricious, Covenant-Committee*. All which *Loſſes* and *Charges*, beſides the *Loſs* of your poor *Petitioner's* Son, the Horſe and Staff of her old Age, amounting to more than 1800 *l.* And thus after 14 Years Expulſion from our *Living*, your poor *Petitioner's Husband* departed this miſerable Life; leaving your Petitioner 200 *l.* Indebted, and but a very *ſmall Subſiſtence* for your ſaid *Petitioner*, and her *ſurviving* Children. May it therefore pleaſe you, *Right Honourable*, to take into your Pious Breaſt, a *Reſentment* of your poor *Petitioner's* ſad Sufferings; that according to your *Honour's* Innate Beneficence to the Worthily Deſerving, your poor *Petitioner* alſo may Receive ſuch Compenſation, which may enable her to Diſcharge her *Engage-*

ments

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'*ments* contracted by the aforesaid *Services*. The 'Way and Means the Humbly *leaves* to your 'Honour's excellent *Prudence*. And your *Petitioner* shall ever *Pray* for the Augmentation of 'your *Honour* here, and *Eternal Happiness* hereafter. I am loth to tell the *Reader* what *Success*, or rather what *Disappointment* this moving *Petition* met with, from the Hands of that Great Person to whom it was Presented: And have only to add, that Mr. *Hickman* had a *Temporal Estate* of about 20 *l. per Ann.* on which his Wife, and 4 or 5 Children Subsisted during the *Usurpation*; and that his Immediate *Successor* was one *Bradish*, an *Irish-Man*; of whose Ridiculous Preaching (not to give it the worse Name which it deserveth) I could let the Reader have a very particular Instance, if Modesty would permit me to Relate the *Story*.

———, ———, . *Ham*, R.

See the *Note* at *Abberton* in *Sussex*, under the Letter *A*. One of his *Successors*, if he had more than one, was *Richard Willows*; who got the Living in 1658.

* See *Dr. Creed* in this County. They *Doubtless* Lost their Living *successively*, and if *Dr Creed* be the same *Person*, which *him* who was afterward Divinity-Professor in Oxford, there is no *doubt but Dr.* Hobbs *was the Sufferer, and probably* Died *under the* Usurpation, *&c.*

HOBBS, ———, D. D. * *Boyton* R.
And
Sherrington, R. worth 200*l.* a Year.

He had been *Fellow* of *Trinity-College* in *Oxford*. After his Sequestration, he Lived on *Charity*, particularly with one Mr. *John Topp* of *Stockton*. Soon after the Restoration, one *Thomas Lambert* was *Rector* of *Boyton*; and one *William Hobbs* (probably a Relation, it may be a Son to this *Sufferer*) had the *Rectory* of *Sherrington*.

HYDE, ALEXANDER, D. D. *Wiley*, R.

See the *Church* of *Salisbury*. See also one Dr. *Hyde* in *Hampshire*, and *quære* if he were the same Person, either with this Dr. *Alexander Hyde*, or that Dr. *Thomas Hyde* of *Mill-ston* who follows.

He was a different Person from Dr. Edward Hyde *who is mentioned in* Berks, *of I have a very Account of their* Degrees; But *quære*

HYDE EDWARD, A. M. *Grimsted* near *Sarum*, R. worth 100*l.* a Year.

He had a Wife and three Sons, and died before the *Restoration*.

HYDE THOMAS, D. D. *Millston*, .

He Lived to be Restored. *See* Dr. *Thomas Hyde* in the *Church* of *Salisbury*, and *quære*.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

———, ———, . *Hartlebury*, R.

See the Note at *Abberton* before-mentioned. Whoever was the *Sufferer*, one of his *Successors*, (if there were more than one) was *Tho. Wright*, who got the Living in 1655.

HOLLEAD, ———, . *Church-Lench*, .

When the *Barbarous Ravagers* came to *Dispossess* him, his Wife happened to be *with Child* at least, if not *near her Time*, or *Lying in*. Notwithstanding which they proceeded to *Execute* their *wicked Purpose*, and not only Turned him and his Children out of Doors, but Dragged out the poor Gentlewoman also in that Condition; though it was a Season of bitter *Cold* and *Snow*. Upon this Mr. *Holead* was forced to Remove into a little House, where he died a few Years after.

HOLLINGTON, ———, . *Alvechurch*.

Mr. *Richard Moor* was Possess'd of this Living in 1661; and then gave it up to Mr *Hollington*, who out-lived the *Usurpation*. *See Abridg. p. 144.*

YORKSHIRE.

HANNOW, ———, . *Thornhill*, R. worth 250*l.* a Year.

———, ———, . *Hanfworth*, . worth 160*l.* a Year.

HITCH, ———, D. D. *Addle*, R. He Out-lived the *Usurpation*, and became at last *Dean* of *York*. He was forced by the Ordinance against *Pluralities*, to Resign this Living, having also that of *Guisly* in this County. Whether he was permitted to keep *Guisly*, or was afterwards Turned out of that likewise, *quære*. I find one *Robert Hitch*, D. D. made Arch-deacon of the East-Riding in *Yorkshire*, in 1662. Probably he was the same Person with this Dr. *Hitch*. *Ibid. p. 446*

Wood. Ath. Vol. I. p. 753.

WALES.

ANGLESEY.

BRECON.

HABERLEY, RICHARD, A. M. *Talgath* and *Lyssuen*, .

He was Turned out by the *Commissioners for Propagating the Gospel*, for Swearing, Scandal, and Malignancy. And yet the Sheriff of this County gave his Character to the Parliament on Oath, in these Words: That he was an *Able, Pious, and Learned Man*. His Cure lay Vacant, after he was Turned out of it, *Nine Years*: But at last one *Tho. Powell* of 18 Years of Age, himself pretending to be no more than Twenty, got an Instrument from the *Approvers* themselves, and by Vertue of it held this Place and *Llanelieu*; in which two Parishes were 1000 Souls.

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One of Both theſe Names was of Trinity-Hall *in* Cambridge, *and Tutor there in* 1641.

HATSLY, GRIFFETH, A. M. *Abereiker*, V.

He was Turned out by the *Propagators* likewiſe, for Illegal Induction: His *Vicaridge* alſo lay Vacant Nine Years. He was an Able Miniſter.

HERBERT, CHARLES, A. M. *Llanvillo*, R.

See the Note at Abbergwyley *in* Caermarthenſhire, *under the Letter* A.

That this Living was in the Hands of the *Sequeſtrators*, I can be poſitive: But I am not altogether ſo well aſſured, that this Gentleman was wholly deprived of it. I find that he was forced to pay ſeveral Sums of Money, as well to the *Propagators* themſelves, as to the Commiſſioners *Agents*, to keep himſelf in. But at laſt, as far as I can gueſs, they *wholly outed* him (unleſs he died) or at beſt, paid him out of the Living, only what they thought fit; which (he being, as I find, ablent) 'tis moſt likely was next to Nothing. See one of Both theſe Names in *Monmouthſhire*, and *quere*.

Quere if theſe are three diſtinct Livings, whether they are all *in this* County; *and whether he be the ſame* Matthew Herbert *with him in* Radnorſhire.

HERBERT, MATH. . *Llangattock Llanelle* and *Llangeve*, . All worth 250 *l. per Annum.*

CARDIGAN.

HERBERT, EDWARD, . *Nantguimble*, V.

He alſo was Diſpoſeſs'd by the *Propagators*; for Inſufficiency, Common Fornication, and Delinquency; as they are pleaſed to aſſign the Reaſons of his *Ejectment*.

CAERMARTHEN.

HARRIS, WILLIAM, *junior*, . *Llanwibangel*, .

In 1650.

HUGHES, WILLIAM, . *Llanarthey*, .

He was Turned out for Drunkenneſs and Malignancy, by the *Commiſſioners for Propagation*.

CAERNARVAN.

DENBEIGH.

FLINT.

GLAMORGAN.

———, ———, . St. *Hilary*, V. See the Note at *Abergwyley* in *Caermarthenſhire*.

HOPKIN, MORGAN, . *St. Mary's*, V. in *Swanſey*.

I believe he was a Perſon of mean Abilities and Learning. He was ſucceeded by one *Morrice Bidwell*, who died there before the Reſtoration.

HOUGHTON, WILLIAM, . *Iſton*, R.

There were *Two Sufferers* in this Living; of whom this Gentleman was the Latter. He was *Sequeſtred* by the *Propagators*, for Delinquency; and ſucceeded by one *John Miles*, an Anabaptiſt. He lived to be Reſtored, and died in Poſſeſſion of this Rectory. *See Mr. Edwards in this County.*

MERIONETH.

HUGHES, JOHN, . *Eſtymanner*, V.

MONTGOMERY.

HUGHES, JOHN, . * *Llanſantfyd*, V.

* *There are Two* Llandrinio *in this* County, *the one a* Rectory, *the other a* Vicaridge. *See Mr.* Parry *in this* County: *And if then* Llanſantfyd *be not the* Rectory, *then there were Two Sufferers in this* Vicaridge.

HUGHS, JOHN, . *Hyrnant* .

Quere if theſe Two were one and the ſame Perſon. They are different, as far as any thing yet appears to me. In 1654, one *Edmond Hall* got *Llanſantfyd*.

HUGHS, LEWIS, A. M. *Machynlleth*, .

In 1647.

PEMBROKE.

HAYWARD, THOMAS, . *Moylegrove*, V.

For Inſufficiency.

———, ———, . *Heriſmont*, R. The Rector, whoever he was, had ſome one or more Livings beſides this; but what they were, or whether he loſt them; as likewiſe whether he or they may be mentioned in other Parts of this *Liſt*, I cannot as yet diſcover. *See the Note at* Abergwyley *in* Caermarthenſhire.

———, ———, . *Hoberſton*, R. See the ſame *Note*.

———, ———, . *Hogdon*, R. See the ſame *Note*; unleſs this Living be the ſame with *Hodgeſton*; which ſee at Mr. *Owen* in this County.

———, ———, . *St. Howell*, V. If I read it right. See the ſame *Note*.

HUDSON.

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HUDSON, FRANCIS, . *Penally*, V.
In 1650. The *Vicar* here is ſaid to be a *Pluraliſt*; but what his other Living or Livings were, or whether he loſt that, or them likewiſe, I do not find.

Some ſcore are Two Livings of this Name in this County, or elſe Mr. Callow (whom ſee before) and Mr. Hughs loſt this Vicaridge ſucceſſively. Quere.

HUGHS, TREVOR, . *Lowchurch*, V.
He was Turned out for Drunkenneſs, by the *Propagators*.

RADNOR.

HERBERT, MATTH. . *Revenlys*, R.
Some time before 1649.

Or Cafcobb. HOWLE, EDWARD, . *Caſcoband-Lanſanfred*, R.

Some time alſo before 1649.

HULL, JOHN, . *Dyſcoyde*, .

HAVERGILS, ——, . ——, .
His Family were by his great Sufferings reduced to ſuch Poverty, that they came at length to be Relieved by the Charity of the *Corporation for Miniſters Widows*; where I find them ranked with the *Widows* of the *Sequeſtred Clergy*.

HOOKE, ——, . ——, .
There was a Gentleman of this Name *Sequeſtred* ſomewhere in * *Dorſetſhire*, if I conjecture aright: And if ſo, 'tis not improbable that he might be a different Perſon from *Thomas Hooke* already mentioned in *Suſſex*.

* But quare further.

HUMES, ——, . ——, .
There was a Sequeſtred Miniſter of this Name likewiſe, who was Relieved by Mr. *Baiſton*, the Suffering Miniſter of *Chulmleigh* in *Devon*. I cannot poſitively ſay, that the Neceſſities of Mr. *James Hume* of *Tinmouth* in *Northumberland*, or of Mr. *Humes* of St. *Dionis Backchurch*, did not drive them into *Devonſhire*. But to me it ſeems probable, that the Gentleman relieved by Mr. *Baiſton*, might be one of the ſame Dioceſs (or at leaſt a Neighbouring one) with himſelf.

See the Note at Dr. Bowreman, at the End of the Counties, under the Letter B.

HUNGERFORD, WALTER, D.D.
——, .
He was Created D. D. as of *All-Souls-College*, *Nov.* 16, 1643, among ſeveral other *Loyaliſts* who were Created at *Oxford* that Year. He lived to the Reſtoration, became at length *Prebendary* of *Wells*, and Rector of *Buſcot* in *Berks*, where he died in 1681.

Wood, Ath. *Vol.* II. *p.* 723.

I.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

BERKS.

BUCKS.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

JOHNSON, EDWARD, . *Milton*, V.
He was Diſpoſſeſt *Jan.* 17, 1644, by the Earl of *Mancheſter*, and almoſt for the ſame Reaſons with the Gentleman next mentioned; only to his Practiſing of the *Innovations*, is moreover added, the uſual Accuſation of *Drunkenneſs*. He had a Wife and Four Children.

IZATSON, WILLIAM, . *Swaffham-Bulbeck*, V.
He was Turned out, *Apr.* 5, 1644, by the E. of *M.* for *being zealous to put in Execution Biſhop* Wren's *Fancies* (as the *Party* expreſs'd it;) and in a Word, for his *Obedience* to the *Ordinances* of the *Church*, his *Affection* to the *Royal Cauſe*, and *Diſlike* to that of the *Parliament*: Tho' not a Syllable even of *this* was depoſed on Oath.

CHESHIRE.

CORNWALL.

JACKSON, ——, . *St. Mewan*, .

JOHNS, HENRY, . St. *Iſſy*, V.
In 1651. He was a Graduate in the *Civil Law*, and a Man of very good Senſe. He was Reſtored in 1660, and died in 1666.

There was no ſettled Miniſter after his Eſtabliſhment, till about the Year 1688; when one Rule *had the Poſſeſſion of this* Vicaridge.

CUMBERLAND.

DERBYSHIRE.

DEVONSHIRE.

JACKSON, THOMAS, . *Marytavey*, R.
He was Diſpoſſeſt by the *Committee* of this County; and ſo much afflicted with his *Loſs*, that it broke his Heart in leſs than a Fortnight's time. I make ſome queſtion, whether he had any other Title, than ſuch as the *Confuſioners* would admit of; becauſe I do not find him mentioned on the Biſhop's Regiſter before the Aboliſhing of Epiſcopacy. He was firſt ſucceeded by one *Hatch*, and afterwards by one *Berne*; who, 'tis ſaid, had never ſeen any Univerſity.

JONES,

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* Or B. D. and afterwards, *as I have been informed*, Created *D. D.* at Oxford by *his* Majesty's *Especial* Command, *as the Reward of his* Loyalty and Good Services: *Though I do not find him mentioned in* Wood.

JONES, THOMAS, * A. M. *Offwell*, R. worth 100 *l.* a Year.

He was a *Gentleman* of a good *Family*, and had a *Temporal Estate* of a conſiderable Value, which was alſo put under *Sequeſtration*; but he was at length admitted to a *Compoſition* for it. The Beginning of his *Troubles* was occaſioned by his Suing for one of the *Portions of Tiverton* in this County, the Right of Preſenting to which (for that turn at leaſt) he had diſcovered to be in the *Crown*. In purſuit of this he had ſpent 1000 *l.* and as it ſeems, *Recovered* it. But ſoon after, thoſe who pretended to the *Right* of *Patronage*, getting into the *Parliament-Houſe*, took an opportunity to be even with Mr. *Jones* for Diſputing their *Title*; for they Accuſed him of ſome *Anti-Parliamentary* Paſſages in a *Sermon*, which he had Preach'd at *Tiverton*; and procured the *Houſe* to ſend for him into the *Cuſtody of a Serjeant at Arms*; who accordingly *Apprehended* him, and kept him Priſoner at a great Expence for ſome time. By theſe and ſuch like Methods of Oppreſſion, they forced him into a *Reſignation of the Portion of Tiverton*, which he had lately Recovered; and in Conſideration of *that*, which was the *Real Occaſion*, they were contented to overlook his Falſe Doctrine, which was but the *Pretended* one, of his being taken into *Cuſtody*. Thus Ended his Trouble at that time. But about the latter End of the next Year, as he was Riding to *Taunton* with one of the Prince's Servants (who had then the Prince's Livery on) He was Immediately upon his going out of *Town, Apprehended* and brought back again (together with the Servant, whoſe Clothes had made both of them *Malignants*) and *Committed Priſoner* to the *Caſtle*; where he continued under Confinement for three Weeks. Upon his return home he was ſo continually Harraſſed and Moleſted (being ſometimes Threatned to be *Hanged*, and at other times, to have his *Houſe Burnt*) that he was obliged to think of betaking himſelf for Shelter to his *Majeſty's* Forces, under the Command of Sir *Ralph Hopton*, then in *Cornwall*. In order to which, he furniſh'd out three *Horſes* and Arms for his *Majeſty's* Service, and with theſe he Set out for the Army; but was unhappily Intercepted by one Captain *Gull*, who Robbed him to the value of 80 *l.* not ſparing the very *Boots* which he Rode in, and withal carried him away Priſoner to *Lefkard* in *Cornwall*, *where they kept him three days. In which time he, and another Miniſter with him, with his Servant, had but one Pint of Beer for their Suſtenance, being kept without either Fire or Light, and for one Night had their Hands bound behind them.* How long after he continued in this *Durance*, I know not; but this is certain, that both himſelf and his *Fellow-Priſoner* might have ſhorned their Confinement, upon the *Eaſy* and *Merciful* Conditions of *Paying* 300 *l.* and taking an (unlawful) Oath, *viz.* Never to Aſſiſt his *Majeſty* more. But as they refuſed *thoſe*, ſo they were at length Set at *Liberty* upon *other Terms*, which were much more acceptable to them. For Sir *Ralph Hopton* obtaining a Victory over the *Rebels* near the fore-mentioned Place; among the other good Conſequences of it, this of Setting Mr. *Jones* and the other *Priſoners* at *Liberty*, was one; after which he returned to *Offwell*; but having been, as it ſeems, too ſenſible of *God's Mercies* to him in his late *Deliverance* from *Priſon*, and giving *Publick Thanks* for it, he was again taken into *Cuſtody*. From this *Confinement* alſo, he was by ſome Means or other *Delivered*; but not long after his Troubles were *renewed* at the *Seſſions*, being Summoned thither for *Neglecting the Parliament-Faſts*, and Superſtitiouſly *obſerving* that of *Good-Friday*: For which he was Roundly School'd, and Threatned with being made an Example; and probably they would have punctually performed it, had not Mr. *Jones* prudently withdrawn himſelf. This was what he had hitherto Suffered in his *Perſon*: Beſides which, his *Houſe* was *Plundered Seven times*. Once they 'Threatned to carry away 'his Aged Father Priſoner, who was no leſs than '86 Years Old; and they had been as good as 'their Word (for in Mitchief they ſeldom fail 'of their Promiſes) had not the Women of the Pariſh (in Deteſtation of ſo great Barbarity) Reſcued him out of their Hands. *At another time one* Captain *Hoſſe* came with his Troop of Horſe to Apprehend him; to Eſcape which, 'he was forced to creep into a *Mault-Kiln* in his own Houſe, at which time, in Searching for him one of them put his Hand on part of his Cloathes, yet did not diſcover him. After which he lurked and hid himſelf where he could find Shelter in poor Mens Houſes.

A Third time of his being *Harraſſed* and *Plundered*, was when 'Four *Troopers* of the *Rebels* '*Houſe* came to his Houſe, ſearched it very narrowly for him; inſomuch that he heard them 'Swear, how cruelly they would uſe that *Cavalliering Prieſt*, if they could meet with him; 'when they were nearer to him than they were 'aware of (had they known it) there being but an *Inch Board* between him and them. However, miſſing of the intended *Prey*, they wreck 'their Malice on the Houſhold-Stuff; what they 'could not carry away, they ſpoil; Beds, Bedſteds, Hangings, all are torn and ſpoiled: They 'Plunder the *Maid-Servants*, and that of their '*Smocks*; and exchange in their very Preſence, 'their *Louſie Shirts* for their *Clean Linen*.

There are alſo theſe further Accounts of a Fourth and Fifth *Plundering* which he underwent: For a *Troop of Horſe* from the Garriſon of *Lyme*, once Rifled and Ravaged his Houſe in the following manner: 'A *Fine Organ* which ſtood in the 'Hall, they brake in Pieces, and ſeveral *Muſical* 'Inſtruments which hung up there, they carried 'away; ſeveral Feather-Beds they threw down 'Stairs; ſome they carried away, the reſt they 'trampled upon in their Boots; they drove away 'Six Oxen, Two Cows, and One Horſe; they 'carried away Abundance of Wearing-Linen, 'as alſo Pewter and Braſs. And once more, when 'the Earl of *Eſſex*'s Army came into the *Weſt*, 'a Party of it came and Plundered the Houſe, carrying away almoſt all that was left, and took away all the Reſidue of the Linen, ſave what they wore; his Study of Books, which were of great Value (for the *Miniſter* of the next Pariſh told my *Informer*, that he thought no *private Miniſter* in the County had a *Better*) they brake into, ſeveral Books they carried away, ſome they denied, and many they tore in Pieces, and ſcatter'd the Leaves; many of which were ſeen torn, and ſcatter'd along the Roads, and in the Fields, for near a Mile together; many of his Choiceſt Books he had hid in a *Chamber-Privy*, on the Top of which a Plank was nailed down; yet the Soldiers found it out, and open'd it; many of the Books they carry'd away, more they brake: At length an Ancient Man, and an Officer, coming in, and looking over the Books, ſaid, they were very good Books; Two he took with him, and had a Servant belonging to the Houſe, to put up the Remainder in their Places again. However, afterwards they were Rifled and Imbezled by the Soldiers and others; ſo 'that he never had any of them again; and 'tis 'ſup-

Merc. Reſp. p. 107.

Lloyd, Mem. p. 689.

Which I find by the Parliament-Journals *was done* Jan. 23, 164⅔.

So that one of the Rich Portions of Tiverton *may alſo juſtly be reckoned with* Offwell, *as another of the* Livings *which he* Loſt.

I have the particular of theſe ſeveral Plunderings *from different hands; If all the* Circumſtances *of* Each, *as here* Related, *are* Punctual *and* exact, *they muſt have been ſo many* Diſtinct Times *of* Plundering, *though under* Circumſtances *from to make* ſome *of them* Co-incident.

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'supposed that many of them are still in the Parishioners Houses; and I my self have seen a great many, some *Quarto's*, some *Octavo's*, and some Unbound, which I have great reason to believe were his.

By all these *Ravages* and *Plunderings*, Mr. *Jones* perceiving 'twas in vain to think of living quietly at home, was forced to shelter himself a *second* time in Sir *Ralph Hopton*'s Army: By which General, I find, he was not only much Esteem'd, but Employ'd in some *Services* of *Moment* and *Consideration*; and once particularly, sent from the *Devizes* to his *Majesty* then at *Oxford*, to desire a Supply of *Horse*, when he was about to Engage with Sir *William Waller*: And at that time it was, as I have been informed, that Mr. *Jones* was Created D. D. I had almost omitted to mention one *Imprisonment* more which he was under. It was after he betook himself to the Forces under Sir *Ralph Hopton* the * *Second* time, but *when* or *how* he was Apprehended, I do not find. The place where he was *Imprisoned* was *Exeter*, from whence he made his *Escape*, by letting himself down from his *Window* with a *Bed-Cord*. Some time after that again, 'tis said, they had laid a Design to *take off his Life*, by Charging him with *Murdering* a Man in *Cold-blood*. What the *particulars* of that Story were, or how he *got off*, I cannot Learn. But at length finding there would be no End of his *Persecutions*, he *fled* to *Rotterdam*, and Died there some time before the *Restoration*.

* *Unless this be mistaken for the time when he was* Imprisoned, *for* giving God Thanks *after his* Delivery *from his* Confinement *in* Cornwall

He had at the time of his *Sufferings* a Wife and six Children; his Wife coming to demand the *Fifths* for the *Support* of *her self* and her *Family*, the *Intruder* told her, 'he did not know but that her Husband was Dead; *to which she Answered*, that she had a Letter from him but a Week before, and that at the Writing of it he was alive and in Health in *Rotterdam*. Whereupon Mrs. *Jane*, Wife of the Usurper, *Reply'd*, she had often heard of *Rotterdam Rogues*. And in Conclusion Mrs. *Jones* departed Weeping, and without the *Fifths*. *My Informer was present and heard all this.* As for his Children, one of them Died in the Parish, three went to *Ireland*, and the other two to *London* for a *Maintenance*. The *first* Person who Succeeded him upon the *Sequestration*, was one Mr. *Robert Dacy*, who was put in by order of the *Committee*, and possess'd the *Living* about three Years. In some part of which time he was *Tryed* for a *Rape*, Committed on *Dorcas*, the Wife of *Richard Vildey*, a *Miller* of the *Parish*. And though he was Acquitted by the *Law*, yet he was not so, in the *Consciences* and *Opinions* of *most* that *knew him*. The *Parishoners* at length *Articled* against him, and got him Removed: At which time he returned to the small *Living* of *Buckland-Brewer*, which he had left, when he came to *Offwell*. There he continued *after* the *Restoration*, and after *Bartholomew-Day* too; and I presume *Died* there, as he had *Lived*, a Monument of the *too great Clemency*, as well of the *Ecclesiastical*, as *Civil Government*, at that time; Notwithstanding both the *One* and the *Other* hath been so *Clamour'd* against and *Railed* at for *Persecution*. The next who Succeeded, was Mr. *Humphry Bradford*, who *Conformed*, and *kept* the *Living* after the *Restoration*, and *died* in *Possession* of it *Decem.* 12, 1677. I have this only to add, that Mr. *Jones* was reputed a *Man of good Learning, and a very good Preacher*; he kept a *Large and Hospitable House, and was very Charitable to the Poor*: He was mightily *beloved* by his Neighbours, and *Respected by the Gentry and Clergy*; and was very Zealous and Industrious in the *Service* of *his Majesty*.

DORSETSHIRE.

DURHAM.

JAMES, WILLIAM, A. M. *Ryton*, R. worth 150 *l.* a Year.

See the Church of *Durham*. One *Weld* had this Living in 1656.

ESSEX.

JACKMAN, ———, . ———, . Somewhere in this County. He died soon after his *Sequestration*.

JENKINSON, EDWARD, . *Panfield*, R.

He was admitted to this *Living*, *June* 26, 1628, and dispossest it by the *House of Commons*, about *Oct.* 1643; at which time ——— *Clerk* was by the *same Authority* thrust into his *Rectory*. He is mentioned by *White* (*Cent. p.* 15.) as one of the *Scandalous* and *Malignant Priests*; because he was Strict in Observing, and Zealous in Vindicating the *Orders* and *Ceremonies* of the *Church*; as likewise because he had Countenanced the *Book of Sports*, and express'd great *Malignancy* against the *Parliament*: Some of the *Particulars* I cannot forbear to mention, which are these; He had called those, *Wall-Ey'd Horses*, that would not come to the Rails to Receive the *Communion*; he had said, *that the Table is God's Altar*; and that those who *would not Bow here at the Name of* Jesus, *should Bow in Hell hereafter*: He had also *compared the Godly Reverend Ministers living about him, to Salt Bitches which Dogs run after; and to Roasted Dogs which draw away other Mens Pidgeons; because his People went to hear them Preach when they had no Sermon at home*; and did further say, that *such as Preach twice a day, are but Praters*.

See Mr. Spark *also in this County. Possibly Mr.* Jenkinson *dying soon after the* Sequestration *Mr.* Spark *got this Living and was himself also turned out of it. Which was no common* Case. Quære

Possibly he mentioned (*with Approbation*) *the* Known Saying *to this purpose*, That Those who Preach twice a Day, Prate Once.

———, ———, . *Inworth*, .
He lived to be Restored. See the *Note* at *Birchbrook* in this County, under the Letter *B.*

Dissenters *List of* 1661.

IVY, WILLIAM, . ———, .
I cannot learn the Name of his *Living*; but, as I apprehend, he survived the *Usurpation*, and died *Rector* of *Arthingworth* in this County. Whether that was the Living which he lost, I know not: This, in the mean time, is certain, that he died in such a poor Condition, that *his Wife had* 12 d. *a week Relief from the Parish*, and was at last supported by the Charity of the *Corporation for Ministers Widows*.

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GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

JASPER, HUMPHRY, . *South-Cerney*, V.

I do not find that he was ever *Formally Sequeſtred*; but what he *Suffered*, ſeems to be *Equivalent* to it. However, I ſhall give the Account of him to the Reader *verbatim* as it was tranſmitted to me, and leave him to determine whether he belongs to this *Liſt*, or the *Appendix*. Venturing to read the *Common-Prayer* in thoſe Times, he 'was 'Plundered of all that he had; and as he was go-'ing to *Oxford* for the Security of his *Life*, he 'was taken Priſoner by the *Parliament-Forces*. 'In ſome time he made his Eſcape to the City of 'Gloucester, to a Son he had there, a *Clergyman*; 'who entertained him privately, until *Cirencester* 'was taken by the King's *Forces*; and then com-'ing home to *South-Cerney* aforeſaid, he was forced 'to take *Straw-Ricks* and *Hay-Ricks* for his Lod-'ging. About which time the *Parliament-Soldiers* 'took him Priſoner again, and forced him to 'Preach a Sermon to a great Number of their 'Officers and Soldiers, with many of the Pari-'ſhioners; but for all that he had ſo much Cou-'rage as to ſpeak in the Pulpit againſt the then 'Parliamentary Proceedings; and made a Compa-'riſon, that if *Lucifer* was in Heaven, he did not 'preſume to ſit in God's *Throne*: But he thought 'the *Devil* was in the *Parliament*, in ſitting in the 'King's *Throne*. Upon which the *Common Soldi-'ers* would have killed him before he came out of 'the *Church*, had it not been for their *Officers*. 'However they guarded him to his own Houſe; 'and afterwards brought him over to *Cirencester*; 'and Captain *Buck*, one of their *Officers*, threat-'ned to hang him on the *King's-Head* Sign-Poſt 'there: Which had been done, if *John Georges*, Eſq; and Colonel *Fortſiplace* had not got him 'out of their Hands, and ſent him home under a 'Guard. And at other times they threatned to 'Fire his Houſe, and *Kill him*; and ſeveral times 'forced he was to creep out at his Back Window 'to ſave himſelf; and oftentimes he was forced 'to ly for ſeveral Hours in the *Chancel* of the 'Church, in the Night-time, to be out of their 'way; and many times he dared not to be ſeen 'by his own *Pariſhioners*, for fear of being diſ-'cover'd: for the Generality of them were for 'the *Parliament Party*.

ILES, ——, D. D. *Toddenham*, R. worth 140 *l.* a Year.

He was ſuc-ceeded by one Mr Wickins

Quære if this was not the ſame Perſon with Dr. *Iles*, one of the *Suffering Prebendaries* of *Gloucester*, and *Canon* of *Chriſt-Church*: At which laſt Place ſee him.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

INGOLDSBY, WILLIAM, . *Watton*, R.

He was Turned out by the *Houſe of Commons*, about *Apr.* 1643; who at the ſame time thruſt one *J—— W——* into the Living.

HUNTINGTONSHIRE.

KENT.

JEFFRIES, ——, . *Feverſham*, V. And *Ticehurſt*, V. . . . . }

He is placed among the *Scandalous* and *Malignant Prieſts* in *White's Century*; but nothing of the former kind is alledged againſt him; and the chief Proof of the Latter, is Neglect of the *Parliament-Faſts*, Speaking againſt the *Parliament*, and Wiſhing in a Sermon of his, 'That Evil 'might befal thoſe, who went about to take away 'Government by Biſhops, which had its Platform 'from Heaven; and that the Government by *Biſhops*, *Prieſts*, and *Deacons*, under the *Goſpel*, was 'from God; as under the *Law*, the Government 'of *High-Prieſts*, *Prieſts*, and *Levites*; and that 'he knew not from whence the *Preſbyterian Go-'vernment* came, but from *Corah*, *Dathan*, and *A-'biram*. He had been *Chaplain* to Arch-biſhop *Abbot*, and was an *Excellent Man*, ſaith the Learned Mr. *Stephens*, one of the *Suffering Prebendaries* of *Lincoln*.

P. 10.

See the Cathedral of Canterbury, and quære.

Lloyd, Mem. p. 511.

LANCASHIRE.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

JACKSON, VALENTINE, St. *John's*, R. in *Stamford*, And *Brid-Aſhton*, R. . . . . }

He was alſo *Plundered*. His *Wife* came afterwards to be Relieved by the *Corporation for Miniſters Widows*.

MIDDLESEX.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

JAMES, LEWIS, . *Llandewe-ſkirid*, .

He lived to be Reſtored.

JAMES, LEWIS, . *Bedwelly*, V. He was Turned out ſome time before 1649. *Quære* if he be the ſame with him juſt before mentioned.

In the Accounts of the Welch Sequeſtrators Lewis is the Surname.

JEF-

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JEFFRYS, ——, . *Malberre.* R.
Ejected by the *Propagators*, for *Malignancy*, and *Drunkenneſs*.

JEFFRY, ——, . *Matherne.* R.

JONES, JOHN, . *Lanfoiſt*, R.
He was *turned out* by the *Commiſſioners for Propagation*. The *Crime* they *Charged* upon him was *Drunkenneſs*.

JONES, LEWIS, . *Lanthyſchwe*, R.
He was *turned out* by the ſame *Commiſſioners*, *for Illegal Induction*; *a Cauſe of Sequeſtration*, which the *Reader* will ſeveral times meet with, in this *County*, and the *Counties* of *South-Wales*. The *meaning* of which is happily *Interpreted* by the *Caſe* of *this Gentleman*, as I would have the *Reader* here obſerve: For I find it *Signifies*, being preſented by a *Malignant*, and Admitted by the *Biſhop*.

JONES, *RICE, . *Michleſtone-Vedoe*, R.
He was alſo turned out by the *Commiſſioners for Propagation*, for *Malignancy*, and *utter Inſufficiency*.

As I Gueſs. Quare if he be the ſame with any of the other Jones's here mentioned. I find Michleſtone-Vedoe under Sequeſtration, and if there are more Michleſtones *than* one in this *County*, *and it ſhould happen to be* Either *of the* others *which this Mr.* Jones *Left, then* Michelſtone-Vedoe *muſt have a* ſeparate *and* diſtinct *Place in this* Liſt.

JONES, RICHARD, . *Llandevan*, V.
And
Llandebir, V. . . .

I take them to be both in this County, and to be diſtinct Livings.

I have no *expreſs* Account of this *Sequeſtration*: 'tis ſaid *in general* of this Perſon, that he was *a great Sufferer*: And I find his *Family* afterwards *wanted*, and were *Relieved* by the *Corporation for Miniſters Widows*, among the *other Widows* of the *Sequeſtred Clergy*.

JONES, RICHARD, . *Llanvair-Dyſcoed*, V.

I take it to be this Llanvair which he Left; If not Llanvair-Diſcoed *alſo was under* Sequeſtration, *and muſt be* ranked *in a* diſtinct *Article.*

Quare if he be the *ſame* with Mr. *Richard Jones before* mentioned. See *Montgomeryſhire* alſo and *quare*.

JONES, WILLIAM, . *Dingſton*, V.

He was *turned out* by the *Propagators*; for *Drunkenneſs*, and being an *Ignorant Reader*. After his *Ejectment*, the Place lay *vacant* for ſome time; and at length, to make amends for the *Ignorance* of the *former Vicar*, one *Charles Williams*, a *Felt-Maker*, was put in; who being a Man of more than *common Merit*, had alſo an *Augmentation* ordered him.

JONES, WILLIAM, . *Llandevand*, R.

The' I think he was kept out of it but two Years.

Quere if he be the ſame Perſon who Loſt *Dingſton*, before-mentioned.

See Mr. Morgan in this County.

JONES, ——, . *Magor*, V.
Quere if he be the ſame *Jones*, with any of the former.

NORFOLK.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

JAY, GEORGE, . *Bugbrook*, R. worth 300 *l.* a Year.

See the *Church* of *Lichfield*.

JOHNSON, ——, . *Paul's-Peri*, R. worth 300 *l.* a Year.

He was a *Gentleman* of a *Good Deſcent*, *Life*, and *Learning*; and was Succeeded by an *old Fellow*, one C——, who tis certain had *followed the Law* ſome time, in the *Quality* of an *Attorney*; though his Friends affirmed him to be a *Maſter of Arts*.

JONES, ——, . *Wellenborough*, V.

The *Barbarous* and *Unheard* of Treatment which this Good old *Gentleman* met with from the *Rebels*, doth in a manner *exceed Belief*; and therefore the *Mercurius Ruſticus*, who gives a large Account of it, would not venture to relate it without making a ſort of an *Apology* to the *Reader*, and aſſuring him, that he had it from Perſons of undoubted *Credit*. Notwithſtanding which I ſhould almoſt have Scrupled to recite it after him, had it not been confirmed to me from ſeveral other hands; and one more particularly, who had it from the Mouth of a Perſon, that knew Mr. *Jones*; and affirms that his Treatment was really *worſe*, than the *Mercurius Ruſticus* hath Repreſented it. About the Year 1642, one Mr. *Zouch Tate* of this County, who was a Man of Power in thoſe times, ſent a Rabble of 300 *Watermen* to *Northampton*; who Committed all imaginable *Plunders* and *Rapines* about that *County*. Among other places, they came to *Wellingborough*, and having Ranſack'd the Town, they took many Priſoners, and among the reſt Mr. *Jones*; who had been *Vicar* there 40 Years; was at that time *Three-ſcore and ten* Years Old; and as the *Mercurius Ruſticus* obſerves, might have *come to Fourſcore Years*, had not the *Barbarous* Uſage which he met with, ſhortned his Days. He was *Lame* alſo and *Sick*, as well as *Aged*, when theſe *Miſcreants* Seiz'd upon him; having broken his Leg about two Years before, by a Fall. When they had got him into their Hands, neither Reverencing his *Calling*, nor Honouring his *Age*, nor Pitying his *Infirmity*, they Abuſed him by *Scoffs* and *Jeers*; and compelled him to go *on Foot*, *Lame* and *Weak* as he was, a great part of the Way between *Wellenborough* and *Northampton*. At the *former* of which Places, among other of their *Outrages*, they had *Murdered* a *Barber*, and taken away with them a *Bear* which he kept. As they were on the Road, they preſt poor Old Mr. *Jones* to make more *Speed* than his *Age* and *Infirmity* would admit of; and in order to it, one Lieutenant *Grimes*, "to ſee if Fear would add to "his Strength, forceth the *Bear* upon him, which "Running between his Legs, took him upon her "Back, and laying aſide the Intractableneſs of "her Nature, grew patient of her Burthen, and

P. 17, 80.

to

'to the Astonishment of the Beholders, carried 'him quietly; so that what was intended as a 'Violence, became his Ease. The Rebels overcome 'by so unusual an Example of Kindness, the savage 'Bear reproving the Madness of their Fury, they 'remove Mr. Jones from off the Bear to a Horse, 'but such a Horse, as did but vary, not better the 'Condition of his Transportation. One of the 'Rout observed to be extreamly Active in all these 'Insolencies, and to have a hand in Murdering 'the Barber, loving the Tameness of the Bear, 'as quiet under Mr. Jones, as if he had been ac-'customed to the Saddle; presumes that it was 'no more than up and Ride, and presently bestrides 'the Bear, which, as if he had been of that Race 'that did revenge the Prophet Elisha's Quarrel, 'Disnounts the bold Rider; and as if the had 'been Knowledg of her Workps, did so mangle, rend, 'and tear him with her Teeth and Paws, that 'the presumptuous Wretch died of those Hurts 'suddenly after.—Having brought Mr. Jones to 'Northampton, his Entertainment there was as 'bad, as his Usage in the way thither; though it 'was in the Depth of Winter, when old Age needed 'good Fortifications of Lodging and Diet against 'the Incursions of Cold and Wet; yet they af-'ford him nothing but a hard Mat with a little 'Straw under him; and to cover him and 'keep him Warm, nothing but one Blanket and 'his own wearing Clothes. As for his Food, they 'give him the Bread of Affliction, denying 'his own Friends leave to supply him with compe-'tent Diet, to sustain Nature, and his growing 'Infirmities. However God was pleased to sup-port him in an Extraordinary manner. In this Durance he continued about a quarter of a Year, and then was dismist from it. Some time after which he returned to his Cure; but keeping up, as he had formerly done, the Rules and Orders of the Church, with the utmost Exactness, and Preaching as boldly as ever against the Rebellion, he was, upon Information of it, soon after Ap-prehended, 'and caried Prisoner to Northampton 'a Second time; where they use him with more 'Inhumanity (if it be possible) than before. They 'would not permit his Wife to Visit him; and 'kept him so short of his Diet, not suffering his 'Wife or Friends to Relieve him, that must Bar-'barously they starved him to Death. For about 'Whitsuntide, his Spirits exhausted, and his 'Body pined by Famine, the Good old Martyr Re-'signed his Soul to God. Nor did their Ma-lice stop here: for one John Gifford (who was the Hegg-Herd's Son of Little-Houghton, had been bred a Knitter, became afterwards a Horse-Buyer, but then Mayor of Northampton, Colonel of the Town-Regiment, and as it seems, at that time also the Ordinary of the Place) Order'd, that when they came to Inter the Skin and Bones of thus starved Martyr (for Flesh he had none, as the Mercury ob-serves) that no other Form should be used, than this:

Ashes to Ashes, Dust to Dust;
Here's the Pit, and in you must.

Mr. *Jones* was a Man of an *unblameable Life* and *Conversation*, and extraordinarily gifted for *Preaching*; of which he gave ample Proof by his *Labours*, diligently bestowed among his Parishio-ners by the Space of Forty Years. Which *Cha-racter* given of him in the *Mercurius Rusticus*, is confirmed by the Excellent Mr. *Stephens*, one of the *Suffering Prebendaries* of *Lincoln*, and the *So-questred Minister* of *Weston*, &c. in this County, who therefore probably knew him; and who of him, that he was a *Grave Divine*, a *Learned* and *Good Preacher*, and one against whom they had no Objection, but *Loyalty*.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

JOHNSON, HENRY, . *Bothall*, R. worth 200*l.* a Year.

JONES, *JOHN, . *Rothbury*, V. worth 150*l.* a Year; or, as others say, one of the best Livings in the County.

* Or Ambrose, as others say, Vide Contin. of Ware's Hist. of Irish Bishops.

He out-lived the *Usurpation*, was made *Archdeacon* of *Meath*, and at length, in 1667, *Bishop* of *Kildare* in *Ireland*, and died *Dec.* 15. 1678. There was one *John Jones* of *Brazen-nose-College* in *Oxford*, Created D. D. there with other *Loyal Sufferers*, in the Year 1642. If he was not the same † Person with the *Sequestred Minister* of this Liv-ing, he ought to be *distinctly insisted* in this *List*: For 'tis probable he also was a *Sufferer*.

Wood. Ath. Vol. II. p. 915.

† As must certainly be could not, if his Christian Name was Ambrose.

One Coles, a Sequestrator in this Living, often said in his Pulpit, That there were not Three in his Parish, who could say the Lord's Prayer, but would be damned: *Which made several of them turn Papists.*

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

OXFORDSHIRE.

——, ——, . *Islip*, R.

This *Sequestration* is rather a *Matter of Enqui-ry*, than *Certainty*. I have no other Authority for it, than that of *Wood*; whose Expression is, *As I suppose, &c.*

Ath. Vol. II. p. 772.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

SALOP.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

JONES, NATH. . *Chirston*, R. His *Temporal Estates* also, one of which was worth 100*l.* a Year, were *Sequestred*, and his Wife and Family thereby driven to *great Extremity* and *Want*; and must have *Perished*, but for the *Sup-port* of some Relations.

JOYNER, ROBERT, . *Chew-Magna*, V.

See the *Church* of *Salisbury*.

SOUTHAMPTON.

JOHNSON, WILLIAM, . *Broiding*, V. in the *Isle of Wight*.

He was a *great Sufferer*, and died at last in so much *Poverty*, that some of his Family were af-terwards Relieved by the *Charity* of the *Corpora-tion for Ministers Widows*.

IM-

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IMBER, ——, . *Christ-Church*, V.
He was alſo *Plundered* and *Impriſoned*.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

SUFFOLK.

JEWELL, ——, . St. *Mary's* in *Bury*, .

SURREY.

SUSSEX.

WARWICKSHIRE.

WESTMORLAND.

WILTSHIRE.

JAY, *BENJAMIN, A. M. *Fittleton*, R. worth 160, or 200*l.* a Year.

*Or, as others call him, William.

He lay under *Sequeſtration* 15 Years, was *Impriſoned* at *Langford*, and much *Proſecuted* by his *Intruding Succeſſor*. He died in *Feb.* 1655, and was a Perſon of *Good Learning, Exemplary Piety and Charity, and bore his Sufferings patiently*.

JESSOP, JOHN, . *Steel-Langford*, .

At the time of his Death, he left a Widow and Eight Children; which latter were *Relieved by the Pariſh*, as his Widow was afterwards by the *Corporation for Miniſters Widows*.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

YORKSHIRE.

WALES.

ANGLESEY.

BRECON.

JONES, WALTER, . *Tallaughty*, R.

In 1656: After which the Cure lay vacant Eight Years without any *Miniſter*. There were then 200 Souls in the Pariſh.

JONES, WILLIAM, A. M. *Maeſmynny*, .

In 1649. The Pariſh had 400 Souls in it, and yet was permitted to lie Vacant Nine Years; except that one *Tho. Evans*, a *Labourer*, was by the *Commiſſioners* admitted to Preach there ſometimes, if I underſtand the Matter aright.

CARDIGAN.

CAERMARTHEN.

JENKINS, MORGAN, . *Abernant* and *Conwill*, V.

He was Turned out by the *Propagators*, for *Drunkenneſs* and *Malignancy*.

JONES, THOMAS, . *Langann*, . By the *ſame Commiſſioners*, and for the *ſame Crimes*.

He recovered the Living ſome time before the Reſtoration.

JONES, WILLIAM, . *Lanegwad*, V.
He was Turned out by the *ſame Commiſſioners*, for *Malignancy*, and Refuſing the *Engagement*.

JONES, WILLIAM, . *Merkhyr*, .

*Or Merthyr.

In 1653. He was ſucceeded here by one *Jones Davis*, a *Labourer* and *Itinerant Preacher*, for Six Years. *Quære* if this Mr. *William Jones* was the ſame Perſon with the Former.

CAERNARVAN.

JONES, ——, . *Conway*, V. In 1650.

DENBEIGH.

JERVIS, RICHARD, . *Llanſilin*, V.

JONES, HUGH, . *Llaneweſt*, . In 1656.

*JONES, ——, A. M. *Llongollen*, .

*See Mr. Roberts in this County.

FLINT.

GLAMORGAN.

JONES, NATH. . *Merthyr-Tydvill*, R. worth 140 *l.* a Year.

He was not only *Sequestred*, but otherwise *Barbarously* and *Tyrannically* used by some of his own Parish; as appears by a *Manuscript* of his, which is yet preserved. He had at the time of his *Sufferings*, Eight Children; for whose *Subsistence* he was allowed but Five Pounds a Year, for Eight Years together. He was succeeded in this Living by one *Jenkin Jones*, a violent *Anabaptist*. Mr. *Jones*, the *Sequestred Rector*, lived to be Restored, and died about the Year 1662, leaving the Character of a *Learned Man*. The *Bells* of this *Church* were sold in those Times, by the *Agents* of the *Sequestrators*, and the general Consent of the whole Parish.

Viz. Widow, unless I mistake.

JONES, RICHARD, . *Llanihangel*, R.

Before 1649.

Possibly Y-stradowen.

———, ———, . *Ystradowen*, . See the *Note* at *Abergwyley* in *Caermarthenshire*, under the Letter *A*.

MERIONETH.

MONTGOMERY.

JONES, RICHARD, . *Llanvaire*, V.

There is one *Richard Jones* already mentioned as Ejected from *Llanvaire* in *Monmouthshire*. *Quære* if the *County* may not have been there mistaken, and so he might be no other than *this Person*.

PEMBROKE.

———, ———, . *Johnson*, R. See the *Note* at *Abergwyley*.

JONES, THOMAS, . *St. Laurence*, . By the *Propagators*, for *Insufficiency*.

JONES, WILLIAM, . *Coslheston*, R. By the *same*, for *Malignancy*.

———, ———, . *Jordaston*, R. See the *Note* at *Abergwyley*.

RADNOR.

JONES, DAVID, . *Llanvihangel*, . (*viz. Nant-Melan*, if I mistake not.)

If this be not the *Llanvihangel* which Mr. *David Jones* lost, 'tis certain *Llanvihangel-Nant-Melan* also was under *Sequestration*; and must be separately inserted.

JONES, WILLIAM, . St. *Herman*, V.

JACKSON, ———, D. D. ———, worth 300 *l.* a Year.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 811.

Quære if he was either of *those before* mentioned.

JACKSON, JOHN, .———, .

He had been 'at first carried away with the 'Specious Pretences of the *Hypocrites*, of those 'Times, so as to *approve* of some of their *Pro-'ceedings*; but finding out what they *aimed* at, 'viz. *the Intire Subversion of the* Church *and* Mon-'archy, he in good time withdrew himself from 'that *wicked Assembly*; for which he was *Se-'questred*, and forced to retire from * *London* in-to the *North*, and whilst there, Contracted an Intimacy with Mr. *William Bridges* (who will be after mentioned in the *Appendix*) to whom he was very Serviceable and Helpful under his *Sufferings*. Mr. *Jackson* 'was a Man of great 'Parts and *Learning*, and of great *Piety* 'and *Religion*; which made him with great 'sorrow Lament the *Irreligion*, *Rebellion*, and 'other *Heinous Sins* of those Times of *Confusion*; 'and when those cursed *Traytors* proceeded to 'that *Horrid Impudence*, as to attempt the *Arraign-'ment*, *Condemnation*, and *Murder* of their *Law-'ful Soveraign*, *the Lord's Anointed*, he was so 'overwhelmed with *Horrour* and *Astonishment* at 'the apprehension of that *Barbarous Wickedness*, 'that in the most *Solemn* and *Ardent* manner 'he begged of God, that he might *not Live* to 'see that *Fatal Day*; which request God *granted*; 'for he died ten days before the *Murtherdom*, and lieth Buried at *Berwick*, *Jan.* 22, 1648.

* What seems to lessimate, that the Living from which he was So-questred, was in or near London

JACKSON, ———, . ———, .

Among the *Papers* of the *Corporation for Ministers Widows*, I find a *Petition* of this *Gentleman's Widow*, which is Indorsed, *Sequestred*; but it doth not *appear* from the *Petition what*, or *where* the *Preferment* was which he *left*. I am sure he was a *different* Person from Mr. *Valentine Jackson* mentioned in *Lincolnshire*; and I judge him to be *different* from the two *Jacksons* immediately preceding; because the *former* of them being D. D. if this *Jackson* had been such, it would *probably* have been *mentioned* in the *Petition*. And the *latter* of them being, as far as I can guess, in pretty good Circumstances, it doth not seem probable to me, that his *Widow*, if at least he left any, should stand in need of the *Charity* of that *Corporation*.

Because he Relieved Mr. Bridges under his Sufferings.

JEAM-

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JEAMSON, THOMAS, ——, .
He was some time *Rector* of *Shabington* in *Bucks*, Sept. 22, 1662 (being then D. D.) he was Presented to the *Vicaridge* of *Hackney* in *Middlesex*; and at Mr. *Newcourt* miſtakes not, was a *Sufferer for his Loyalty in the Late times of Rebellion.* Quere further of that matter; as alſo whether *Shabington* was the Living in which he *Suffered.*

JOHNSON, WILLIAM, D.D. ——, .
Lloyd ſaith, that he was *turned out of his* * *Fellowſhip and his Preferments in* England; and ſeems to intimate, that he was *forced to fly* beyond the Seas, and was twice *Ship-wrack'd* in his Paſſage. He adds, that he afterwards became *Sub-Almoner* to his Majeſty King *Charles* II, *Maſter* of the *Temple*, and *Archi-Deacon* of *Stamtingron*, and Died in the Year 1666. He was, ſaith, the *ſame* Author, *the moſt Witty and Pious Man Living, and Indefatigable in the Extraordinary pains he took in Expounding, Praying, and Preaching.*

JONES, CHARLES, . *Kennys*, .
I am obliged to *ſet him down*, becauſe he is expreſly ſaid to have been *Ejected*; and yet 'tis added, that he *Received the Tithes*: Which I muſt own, I know not what to make of. There are *two Places of this Name* in *Monmouthſhire*; whether *this* be *either* of them, or what other *Kennys* it may be, *quere.*

K.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

BERKS.

BUCKS.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

CHESHIRE.

CORNWALL.

KITT, ——, . *Gulval*, R.

——, ——, . *Kellington*, .

——, ——, . * *Kenwen* and *Kea*, V.

One *Walter Wakeham* had this *Living* in 1657.

CUMBERLAND.

DERBYSHIRE.

DEVONSHIRE.

KAY, RICHARD, . *Holme*, V.
He had the *Perpetual Advowſon* of this *Living*, and the *Impropriate Tythes* of it likewiſe; which together with the *Vicaridge*, were worth about 100 *l.* a Year; of all which, together with a very good *Temporal Eſtate* in the *Pariſh* of *Rattery* in this County, he was *Diſpoſſeſs'd*, and thereby reduced to ſuch Neceſſities, that his Wife, who was a Gentlewoman of a good Fortune, was forc'd to Work for the Subſiſtance of her ſelf and four Children, which Mr. *Kay* had at the time of his *Sequeſtration.* An Ancient Gentleman (lately) if not ſtill, Living in this *Pariſh*, ſaith, that 'ſhe 'would be glad of a Piece of Bread and Cheeſe, 'whereof he had given her many pieces, and ſhe 'gladly and thankfully received them. Mr. *Kay* alſo met with very ill Treatment in *other* kinds, and was *Plundered* by the Soldiers, who *broke open the Door of his Barn, full of Corn, and ſome took out what Corn they would, and gave to their Horſes*; *others* turned their *Horſes* into the *Barn.* He died ſome time before the *Reſtoration.* His firſt *Succeſſor* on the *Sequeſtration*, was one *Gaſlick*; another was one *Waite.* Whether there were *any more*, or what became of *theſe*, I know not.

KELLOND, JOHN, . *Pyworthy*, R.
He was driven from this Living about the Year 1651, and firſt ſucceeded by one *Legate*, and then by one *Taylor*, who had no other than *Preſbyterian Orders*; but would have conformed on the *Reſtoration*, could he have kept the *Living.* Mr. *Kellond* did not return to *Pyworthy*, tho' he outlived the *Uſurpation*: But being at that time ſettled in a *Small Cure*, continued upon it, and Reſigned this *Rectory* to Mr. *Edward Byne*, who had been the *Intruder* at *Upton-Pyne* in this County.

KNOT, SAMUEL, . *Combe-Raw-leigh*, R. And *Broad-Hembury*, V. . . . . .

He was *Reſtored* in 1660; and living a ſort of *Retired* and *Melancholy Life*, was lookt upon by the Generality of the Common People, as a *Conjurer.* He pretended likewiſe to, and Practiſed *Phyſick.* I have been informed, that he was in truth an *Excellent Scholar*; but was certainly altogether unfit for any *Eccleſiaſtical Cure.*

DORSETSHIRE.

DURHAM.

E S-

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 848

Reſt. Hiſt. Vol. I. p. 6.

Mem. p. 75. Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 797

* Viz. of Queen's-College in Cambridge

that I do not find ſuch an one mention'd in the Liſt *at the End of the* Querela; *and what it means, I cannot tell.*

His Temporal Eſtate alſo was Declared Forfeited for Treaſon, by an Act of Dec. 18, 1652. Scob. Old. Part. II. p. 210.

Unleſs the Confuſions occaſioned the Regular Entry of Readmiſſion to this Living, he had no other Title, than ſuch as the Times wou'd allow of: for I do not find him on the Biſhop's Regiſter, before the Abolishing of Epiſcopacy.

* *See the* Note at Abbertton in Suffex, *under the Letter* A

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ESSEX.

KINDLETON, FRANCIS, . ———, .

He was Turned out of a Living somewhere in this County, about the Year 1644, for *Scandalous Doctrine.*

KING, THOMAS, . *Cheſil-Magna*, V.

Cont. p. 21. He is one of *White's* Scandalous and Malignant Priests. His Crimes were, Obſerving the Orders of the Church, Deſerting his Cure, which was doubtleſs Flying to preſerve his Life, or at leaſt his Liberty; Reading the *Book of Sports*; to which was added, the Hackney Charge of *Drunkenneſs*. He died much about the time of the *Reſtoration.*

See Mr Thedam *in this County.*

KYMPTON, JOHN, . *Layer-Britain*, R.

He was ſo much *Impoveriſhed* by his *Troubles*, that ſome of his Family were at length Relieved by the *Corporation for Miniſters Widows.*

He could have only the Title *of the* Living. *For he came to it in 1655, and if Mr.* Thedam *was not then dead, he cannot be at all look'd upon as* Sequeſtred *from this* Living: *But quære whether he might not before have loſt ſome other. If I miſtake not, he ſubmitted to the* Examination *of the* Triers, *before he could get* This.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

HUNTINGTONSHIRE.

KNIGHT, WILLIAM, . *Brington. Bytherne cum Old Weſton*, R. worth 240*l.* a Year.

I find his Temporal Eſtate *alſo* Poriſhed *for* Treaſon, *by the Act of* Nov. 18. 1652. *Brok. Coll. Part* II. *p.* 210.

He had then newly bought the *Advowſon* of this *Living*, which ſtood him in 1000*l.* for part of which Money a Brother of his Mortgaged his Whole Eſtate, which was about 50 or 60*l.* a Year: So that upon the *Sequeſtration* they were both of them *utterly Ruined*, being *perfectly Impoveriſhed, and forced to live on Benevolence.* At length *Mr. Knight* was forced to part with his *Advowſon* again for 200*l.* Reſerving only his own Life, if he could be *Reſtored*; as he was indeed at * laſt, but died the ſame Year. He had but *One Daughter*, whom he married to a *Weaver worth little or nothing*; by whom ſhe had a *Son*, now (1704.) a poor *Taylor* in *Cambridge.* His *Succeſſor* in this Place, was one *Coſs*; ſo mean a Wretch, that he could hardly *Read*; and was the *Ridicule* of the Pariſh. He had a *Hogherd's* Daughter to his Maid, whom he got with Child, and then was forced to Marry her.

**At the* Reſtoration, *I preſume.*

Or Cock.

One William Knight, A M *was ſometime* Rector *of* Burley *in* Herefordſhire, *Anno.* Rep. Eccleſ. Vol. I. *p.* 800. *And one of* Both *the ſame* Names, *is mentioned by* Wood, *Ath. Vol. I. p.* 789. *Quære whether this Mr.* Knight *be the ſame with either of them (if at leaſt theſe* Two *are* different Perſons.) *If he was the Perſon mentioned by* Wood, *he muſt have been very Old, when he was* Reſtored *in* 1660.

KENT.

LANCASHIRE.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

KETTLEBY, ———, D.D. *Scatter*, . He lived to be Reſtored.

MIDDLESEX.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

NORFOLK.

KENDAL, RICHARD, . *Sonton*, . and the *Stipend* of *Downham.*

He was Turned out by the Earl of *Manchester*, *Aug.* 10, 1644, for Obſerving the *Orders* of the *Church*, Refuſing to contribute to the *Rebellion*, Swearing, Haunting Inns, being Diſtemper'd with *Liquor*, Keeping Malignant company, and for ſaying in a Sermon ſix or ſeven Years before, (ſo far back did they go for Accuſations) that the *Puritans were Hypocrites.* He was alſo *Plundered* for the *Parliament Taxes*; and, if I miſtake not, had ſome *Temporal Eſtate* alſo put under *Sequeſtration.*

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

KILBY, ———, . *Loddington*, R. Unleſs I very much miſtake, he was not only *Sequeſtred*, but *Suffered otherwiſe* alſo in a very remarkable manner. But *quære* further concerning both theſe Particulars.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

KID, JAMES, . *Longhorton*, .

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

OXFORDSHIRE.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

SA-

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SALOP.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

KEMP, WILLIAM, . *Puddimore*, R.
He was Born at *Abbots-Bromley* in *Staffordshire*, Educated at *Magdalen-Hall* in *Oxford*, and was sometime *Greek Lecturer* in that Hall. In 1639, he was Presented to this Living by Sir *John Horner*. In 1642, he was forced from his House with Eleven Children; who, together with his Goods, were thrown into the Streets; some of his Children were Naked to their Shifts and Shoes; others of them were forced to get their Bread in Foreign Countries. His Ricks of Corn were Wasted, or Sold by the Soldiers. He was also Imprisoned, and otherwise very ill used. During the *Usurpation* he supported himself by the * *Practice* of *Physick*, at *Hauxbead* in *Lancashire*, and at *Tachbrook* in *Warwickshire*. His Successor was one *Wyat*, from whom he could recover no *Fifths*: But surviving the *Restoration*, he was Re-possess'd of his Living, became *Prebendary* of *Bristol*, and died on St. *Barnabas's Day*, 1664.

*He had been sometime Rector of Easton-Gray in Wilts.

* *But his own Son, now Vicar of Charlcom-Adam in Somersetshire, saith, he was not permitted either to keep School, or Practise Physick.*

KINGMAN, ——, . *Higham*, R.
His *Successor* was one *Randal*; from whom he could not obtain any *Fifths*. He was *Restored* in 1660.

KINGMAN, ROBERT, B. D. *Crocomb*, R.
He was Turned out by the *Committee*, about 1646, and succeeded by Mr. *Henry James*, Father to Dr. *James*, Master of *Queen's-College* in *Cambridge*, and *Regius Professor*. Mr. *Kingman* was never Restored; but Mr. *James* Conforming, enjoyed the Place after the Restoration, to the Day of his Death.

Commonly pronounced Minicard.

KNOWLES, ——, . *Minehead*, V.
He was succeeded by a Person, who had been but one Year at the *University*.

SOUTHAMPTON.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

SUFFOLK.

KEEBLE, WILLIAM, . . *Ringshall*, R. worth 120 *l.* a Year.
He was Turned out *July* 30, 1644, for Observing the Ceremonies of the Church; saying of the *Party*, they *railed at the Pope, and yet are Popes themselves, doing what they list*; and further, that *if a Cobler or a Tinker get into the Pulpit, and Preach four or five Hours for the Parliament, those are the Men now a-days*; for Refusing his Assistance to the *Rebellion*; saying, *Strafford* died unjustly; and that it was a Sin to Rebel; for wishing the King double the Forces that he had; Refusing the *Covenant*; having Pamphlets in his House against the Parliament, but none for it; and for Reading his Sermons. I find he was also *twice Plundered*, at least of his *Horses*.

What is a Truth, or not?

KELLO, ——, . ——, .

KEY, EDWARD, . *Sotherton*, R.
* *Tunstal*, R. . . . . } * Quere *if the Two latter are not* Annexed.
And
Dunninwort, R. . . . . }
He was Turned out about the Year 1644, for being a Common Swearer by his *Faith and Troth*; Observing the Ceremonies; Preaching in his Surplice and Tippet; Standing up at the *Gloria Patri*; and being a Companion of Malignants: Which is the Whole of his Accusation.

* KING, HENRY, . *Haddenham*, R. * *See the Suffering Bp. of Chichester, and Quare.*
One *Gaudy Hacon* got this Living in the Year 1655.

KING, NICHOLAS, . *Priston* and *Snape*, V.
He is accused in the *Century*, of Drunkenness, and attempting the Chastity of a Woman: But Malignancy compleats his Charge.

SURREY.

SUSSEX.

KING, HENRY, D. D. *Petworth*, R.
See the *Suffering Bishop* of *Chichester*.

WARWICKSHIRE.

KING, ——, D. D. *Ilmington*, R. worth 250 *l.* a Year.
He was succeeded by one *Eaton*.

WILTSHIRE.

KENT, RICHARD, . * *Fisherton-Auger*, R. * *Which I take to be the same with* Fisherton *by* Salisbury.
See a Note at Mr. *Forward* in this County. One *Samuel Bayly* got this Living in 1654. Mr. *Kent* out-lived the *Usurpation*, became Prebendary of *Maj. Par. Altaris* in the Church of *Salisbury*, *June* 1, 1664, on the Death of *Robert Bowre*; and Sub-dean of that *Cathedral*, *Oct.* 26, 1668, by the Resignation of *Robert Tur*. He died some time before *Oct.* 14, 1692; on which Day he was succeeded in the Sub-deanery by *Tho. Smith*; but he had quitted the Prebend several Years before, and was succeeded in it *Sept.* 18, 1679, by *Tim. Morton*. I have heard that he was a great *Loyalist*, and as great a *Sufferer*; but know not the Particulars.

By Resignation, as I presume: for the 15th of that Month he had the Prebend of Chute *and* Chesengbury, *on the Death of* Jof. Tucker; *and on his own Death, was succeeded in it* Oct. 14, 1692, *by* John Storrens.

WESTMORLAND.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

KERRY, FRANCIS, D. D. *Eſſham*, R. See the *Cathedral* of *Hereford*.

YORKSHIRE.

* KAY, ———, . † *Rothwell*, R. He was a Perſon who was exceeded by none for his *Learning, Loyalty, Exemplary Piety, Incomparable Preaching, and Great Reputation*: Inſomuch that 'when King *Charles* I. came down to '*York*, he, of all the Clergy in the Diocеſs, was 'appointed by the Arch-biſhop to Preach in *York-*'*Miniſter* before the King [which he did] upon 'the 15th of the 2d Book of *Samuel*, the latter 'Part of the 6th Verſe; *So* Abſalom *ſtole the* 'Hearts of the Men of Iſrael. Endeavouring to 'perform that Service to the beſt, he Preached 'without Notes, and in the Middle of his Ser-'mon was at a ſtand. The King ſeeing him at a 'Loſs, roſe up, and repeated the laſt Sentence to 'him: At which, Mr. *Kay* humbly made his O-'beiſance, put hold of it, and finiſh'd his Diſ-'courſe without any more Heſitation. But the 'Crying Sins of *Loyalty* and *Conformity* fell upon 'this Great, Good Man; and he was *Plundered* 'while he had a Stool to ſit on; *Sequeſtred* alſo, 'and he and his Family Turned out of Doors, 'and he carried *Priſoner* from Place to Place; 'and had Periſh'd, had it not been for the A-'bundant Kindneſs and Charity of Sir *John* 'Wor*ſnam* of *Noſtall*, who maintained him as 'long as he lived: And there is a private Walk 'on the Back of *Noſtall's Gardens*, which at this 'Day is called Mr. *Kay's Walk*; where he reti-'red for Contemplation. After his Expulſion 'from *Rodwell*, he Preached at *Wragby*, the Pariſh-'Church belonging to *Noſtall*, for ſome time, till 'he was pulled out of the Pulpit, and a *Lame* 'Sprig, one *Horncaſtle*, uſurp'd his Place. He 'was alſo for ſome time one of the *Loyal Preachers* 'to the Garriſon of *Pontefract-Caſtle*, whilſt it 'held out for his Majeſty; and was in it during 'the Sieges of that Place. He was ſucceeded at '*Rothwell* by one *Armitage*; of whom I may have 'Occaſion to ſpeak more hereafter.

* Or Key. † Or Rodwell

See T. Kaye in the Cath. of York, and quære if he was the ſame Perſon with this Mr. Kay, or Key.

WALES.

ANGLESEY.

BRECON.

CARDIGAN.

———, ———, . * *Kellarne*, . See the *Note* at *Abergwyley* in *Caermarthen-ſhire*.

* Unleſs I miſ-read it for Llellan: which ſee as Mr. Davis in this County.

———, ———, . * *Killie*, R. See the *ſame Note*.

* Unleſs I miſ-read it likewiſe for Lilhie: Which ſee at Mr. Evans in this County.

———, ———, . *Kilkenyn*, . See the *ſame Note* likewiſe.

CAERMARTHEN.

CAERNARVAN.

FLINT.

GLAMORGAN.

MERIONETH.

MONTGOMERY.

KIFFIN, JOHN, . *Manavon*, R.

PEMBROKE.

KING, JOHN, . *Freſtop*, R. He was Turned out by the *Propagators*, for *Inſufficiency*.

See one of the Lloyds in this County, who was alſo Turned out of this Living (unleſs there is Two Places of the Name) for his Wife, as I find, reserved the Fifths of it.

KILLEGREW, HENRY, . ———, . He was Created D.D. at *Oxford*, among a great many other *Suffering Loyaliſts*, in 1642. He was of *Chriſt-Church* in *Oxford*, and the ſame Perſon, as I take it, who is alſo mentioned by *Wood* in the *Firſt Volume* of his *Athenæ*, *p.* 896. where it appears that he was a Writer. One *Henry Killegrew*, D. D. was ſome time Rector of *Wheatamſted* in *Hertfordſhire*; and one of both theſe Names likewiſe, who had been of *Chriſt-Church* in *Oxford*, was admitted to a *Prebend* of *Weſtminſter*, *July* 5, 1660. He was alſo Maſter of the *Savoy*, and held both theſe Preferments till the time of his Death. I make no queſtion, but both the *One* and the *Other* of theſe was the *ſame Perſon* with *this Sufferer*. See the *Note* at Dr. *Bowreman*, at the End of the Counties, under the Letter *B*.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 714.

Chauncy, Ant. *p.* 523.

Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Vol. I. *p.* 921.

KING, ———, . ———, . He was Created D. D. at *Oxford* in the ſame Year, or at leaſt nominated for that purpoſe by his Majeſty.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. *p.* 744.

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jesty. He was of *Magdalen-Hall* in that University. See the *Note* at Dr. *Bowreman* now mentioned; but *quære* however, if he were not the same with some one or other of those many already recited, of this Surname.

LOVELAND, ——, . *Wimple*, R. He was also Turned out by the Earl of *Manchester*, for keeping a Curate who Neglected the Parish, and Play'd at Cards; for Assisting his Majesty; Expressing his Dislike of the *Parliament*, and Refusing to *Take*, or *Tender* the Covenant.

One Jos. Loveland was Fellow of Caius-College in Cambridge, and Proctor in 1636.

L.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

BERKSHIRE.

LAURENCE, THOMAS, . *Chilton*, R.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II p. 1060. He was Ejected for being *Non compos mentis*: Whether he were so, or not, I cannot learn. It seems plain enough, that he had at least recover'd his Senses, when the Nation did theirs, in 1660; because I find he was then Restored to his Living.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

See Mr. Furnace in this County.

LEE, ——, . *Wisbich*, V. in the *Isle of Ely*.

He was *Sequestred* in the Year 1643, for paying Obedience to the Rules and Orders of the Church, and for Malignancy. Some Instances of the latter Part of this Charge, are these; that he had drunk Prince *Rupert*'s Health, called a * *Godly Minister*, *Brother Red Face*, and a *Parliament-Major*, *Rogue*.

* *Who was at that time an* Army-Chaplain.

Either there is another Place answer to this . or else he was Sequestred *from another Living also: For 'tis said, that the Two* Livings *were worth* 190 *l. a Year.*

LEVET, ROBERT, . *Chevely*, R. He was Dispossest by the Earl of *Manchester*, for his Affection to the Church, and his Majesty, and his Disaffection to the Parliament. He had a *Temporal Estate* of 20 *l.* a Year, and 500 *l.* in Stock: Both which, I think, he also lost.

LING, ——, . *Girton*, R. worth 100 *l.* a Year.

He was Sequestred by the Earl of *Manchester*, *July* 23, 1644, for Observing the Orders of the Church, and Expressing his Affection to the *King*, in opposition to the *Parliament*. He had a Wife and four small Children.

CHESHIRE.

CORNWALL.

LAND, SYMON, . *Penzance*, .

* LAW, SYMON, . *Madern*, V. He was likewise Robb'd of his Horse, which at that time was his All, and threatned with *Imprisonment*; which oblig'd him to Confine himself to his own House. He had no other Title than that of the *Times*; because he came not to this Living till 1647. I think he lived to be Restored.

* *Unless I mis'read it for* Land, *and so be the same Person with Mr.* Land *of* Penzance, *and so of two* Livings. Quare.

LEACH, ——, . *St. Winnow*, V. His *Successor* was one *Hancock*, a Tanner: He was afterwards allowed to keep a small Place of 10 *l.* a Year, in *Somersetshire*, and lived to be Restored.

LEGG, ——, . *Enador*, V.

CUMBERLAND.

DERBYSIHRE.

DEVONSHIRE.

LANE, WILLIAM, B D. *Aveton-Gifford*, R. And *Ringmore*, R. . . . . }

He was Educated in the Universtiy of *Oxford*, and Possest of the Living of *Ringmore* some time before he obtained that of *Aveton-Gifford*; to which he was admitted much about the Beginning of the *Rebellion*, and was not settled in it, nor had time to remove his Goods from *Ringmore* when the Town of *Plymouth* declared for the *Parliament*: At which time, (as a Son of Mr. *Lane* accounts to me for the *Sufferings* of his Father) the Garrison 'came out with their 'Boats, and Plundered those Parts, and carried 'off most part of the Valuable Goods in the 'House; and took, says he, Two of my Brethren, 'Richard and John, not giving them time to put 'on their Stockings, and forced them to carry 'what of the Goods they could, to *Awmar* (a 'Greek where Boats are kept, about a Mile from 'the Houses) where they carried off Stolen 'Sheep, and Plundered Goods, with my Two 'Eldest Brothers. They Imprisoned them in 'Plymouth some time, where they suffer'd for 'Want of Apparel and other Necessaries, for 'some

some time: All which time my Father was Active with Sir —— *Champernon* and other Gentlemen in those Parts, for Raising Succours for his Majesty; and was raising a Fort on a Hill (Part of the Glebe of *Aveton*) which commanded the Bridge leading to *Kingsbridge*: But before it could be finished, the King's Party were destroy'd. Then did the Champions Vaunt about the Country, and made diligent Enquiry after Bishop *Lane* the *Traytor* (for to the Rabble stiled him) at which time he privily lay in the *Church-Tower* for three or four Months; but not being there secure, he got into other Places that I know not of. Those things being laid to his Charge by the *Commissioners*, he was Dispossest of both Places: *Francis Barnard* had *Aveton*, and *Ford*, *Ringmore*. My Father had a *Temporal Estate* in *Aveton*, which was also *Sequestred*, only a Sett of Mills excepted, where my Mother, with Five Children, took up their Residence. The Eldest Son *Richard* (who was bred a Divine) for his Security went to *New-England*; at which time, my Father, to secure himself, went to *France*; where he remained till he could buy his Peace. *Barnard*, not content to Enjoy the Place, and pay no *Fifths*, most maliciously cut off the Water-Courle from the Mills (he Water passing thro' the *Glebe-Lands*) which two of my Sisters many times with much Toil, did stop; which continued for some time. My Father returning from *France*, did constrain *Barnard* to pay the * *Fifths*, and remained with his Family at the Mills, the Incomes but small for his Family, removed with the second Son *John*, and Daughter *Elizabeth*, and third Son *William*, to a Place in *Torbay*, called *Hope's-Nose*, where he † employ'd himself, with some few Servants, in Drawing Lyme-Stones, and sold them to the *Topsham Boats*; where he continu'd with much Satisfaction for some time: But it so happen'd, that a *Small Vessel* of *Brest*, passing by, which had K. *Charles* II's Commission, landed their Men, and carried off the Working-Tools, Bedding, and Houshold-Goods, to say all that was in the small Cottage; that Work was ruin'd. My Father returning again to his Mills, found that the Water had for some time been cut off by *Barnard*, that the Grass was grown in the *Mill-Leat*, and the Remains of his Family there in a miserable Condition: One Day he walking up to view the Ruins, met with one of *Barnard's* Sons; who with bale Reviling Language abusing him, without any Provocation, he returned home to his Wife, saying, that *Barnard* could not content himself with enjoying his Estate, but maliciously hath destroyed his Mills, it being the *only* Maintenance remaining, which he could in part *suffer*; but to suffer such an Abuse from his Son, he could not bear: Was therefore resolved to make his Condition known at *Cromwell's Council-Board*. So with that Few Pence he had, walk'd to *London* (I think) in his 63d Year, and put in his Petition, was suffer'd to make known, his Condition. It being discovered, and proved he had Orders to Dispossess *Barnard*, and name another Person for *Aveton-Gifford*; which accordingly he did, naming one *John Marten*. Having thus settled his Affairs in hopes to enjoy some Comfort in the new *Possessor*, coming home on Foot from *Honiton* to *Exon*, being very dry, and Money scarce, finding Water in the Road, drank thereof; which chill'd his Blood, and threw him into an Ague (and he took up his Lodging at the *King's-Head* in *High Street*) and after into a Feaver, which deprived him of his Life. He lieth Interr'd under the *Chancel-Table* in *Alphington-Church*. This is the exacteſt Account I can give, I being the Youngeſt of the Family.

I have been informed, they threaten'd his Life.

** But with more Trouble and Charge than they were worth, as I have been told.*

† By this Expression he seems to have a Dog in the Quarry with his own Hands; but the Expression in a Letter from another Person, is, that he was forced to be Worker a Quarry Hewer, the former is more to be depended upon, as coming from his own Son.

I believe I need not observe to the Reader from this Letter, that *Mr. Lane* is certainly the first Instance in all *English* History, of a *Bachellour of Divinity* who was forced to turn Miller, and Dig in a Quarry for a Livelihood: But it may perhaps be requisite to let him know, that I have chosen to print this Letter, mean as it is, *verbatim*, that the Plainness, not to say Simplicity of it, may demonstrate, that he who wrote it, could have nothing in view, but the honest Design of giving a true Account of his Father's *Sufferings*. As for *Barnard*, who was his First Successor at *Aveton-Gifford*, he was for some time the Legal Incumbent of *Ugborough* in this County, and had been, for some Rebellious Practices, no doubt, seized, and carried away Prisoner by a Party of the King's Horse: For which, after his Release, he was rewarded with this Rich Living, and Inducted to it by a *Troop of Horse*, as the way then was. During his Abode there, he never us'd the *Lord's Prayer*, or Administred the *Sacrament* of the Lord's Supper, as far as an ancient Person of the Parish, lately living, could remember. He was also, as I have been informed, a Man of a very Vicious Life, and fled at length to *Ireland*, being, as I have heard, Turned out by the Commissioners, not on Mr. *Lane's* Complaint only, but for his *Lewdness* and *Debauchery*. As for *Marten*, the other Successor, though he was named by Mr. *Lane* himself (with the Leave of the *Commissioners*) in hopes to have found some Kindness from him to his Family; yet he proved as Base to them as *Barnard* had before done. And as much a Man of the Times as he was, he could Conform after his Majesty's Restoration, in order to keep this Rich Living.

So plain is it, that instead of Ejecting those of the Clergy who were really Vicious, they Rewarded and Encouraged them, provided they did but Declare for their Party.

LAKE, ANDREW, . *Charlton*, R.
He was admitted to this Living in 1643, and Sequestred about the Year 1645, as I have been informed by Mr. *Louis*, the Person himself who succeeded him during the whole time of the Usurpation; and who at the Restoration Conformed, and afterwards had the Vicaridge of *Hennick* in this County. Mr. *Lake* survived the Usurpation, was Re-possest of his Living in 1660; but died before the Year expired. He was, said the old Gentleman who enjoy'd his Living, a Mean, Insufficient Man: But whether he might give that Character of him to palliate his own Acceptance of the Living after the Sequestration, may perhaps be a Matter of *Quere*.

LANGE, WILLIAM, . *Bradworthy*, V.
Of whom I know nothing more than his being Sequestred.

LAVERS, JOHN, . *Morleigh*, R.
His *Case* is exactly the same with that of Mr. *Luxon*.

LETHBRIDGE, JOHN, . *Abbpringston*, R.
He was admitted to this Living in the Year 1639. The Charge against him, was his being a Malignant, and Reading the *Common-Prayer*: For which he was not only Turned out of his Living, but had his *Temporal Estate* likewise, which was a considerable one, put under Sequestration. He was also very much Harrassed and Abused, both in his Person and Family. Once more particularly, having notice that a Party of Horse was sent out to Seize him, he Fled into a Wood, and was forced to continue there Fourteen Days.

Days. In the mean time they took up his Wife (who was a Woman of a *Masculine Spirit*, and resolved not to give up her Husband's Right, unless compell'd to it by main Force) in a Chair, and carry'd her out of the House, Turning out Six Children, and the Servants after her. And at the same time they *Plundered* the House of every thing in it. After this, Mr. *Lethbridge* fled to *Cornwall*, where he was privately supported. He died *Sept.* 2, 1655, and lies buried in the *Cathedral-Church* of St. *Peter* in *Exon.*

See Mr Pocock in this County

LETHBRIDGE, ——, . *Bow*, .
He was also *Plundered.*

LEVERMORE, WILLIAM, . *Topsham*, .

This is a *Curacy* in the Gift of the *Dean and Chapter* of *Exeter*. There are Three more of the same kind in this County, and all lookt on as in a manner Equivalent to any Place that hath *Institution* and *Induction*. See the *Note* at Mr. *Dodderidge* in this *County*.

Or Fleeman, *for* other Informations, *by Mistake of the Name, as I guess.*

LUXON, JOHN, . *Abbotsham*, V.
He was either Admitted to this Living after the Abolishing of *Episcopacy*; or else the *Confusions* prevented the *Regular Entry* of his *Institution*: For the *last Incumbent* that I find on the *Register* before the Wars, was one *Nicholas Honey*. After the Restoration I find Mr. *Luxon* again possess'd of it, without any *New Presentation* or *Admission*: So that the *Title* which he had to it, thereby appears to have been deemed *Valid*.

DORSETSHIRE.

The Sequestration *of this Living is very certain; and I think, the* Sufferer *was Mr.* Locket.

LOCKET, ——, . *Whitchurch-Canonicorum*, V.
He was of an *Ancient* and *very Loyal Family*; was succeeded by one *Salmay* (the Person, as I presume, who is mentioned in the *Abridgment* (p. 299.) as at an uncertain Place); and unless I mistake, had not any *Fifths* paid him. He was, as I have heard, a *very Worthy Man.*

LUKIN, JAMES, B.D. *Piddletown*, V.
He was Chaplain to the Right Honourable *Henry* Earl of *Huntington*, lived to be Restored, and died the *Faithful Pastor* of this *Church*, *Oct.* 9, 1671, in the 62d Year of his Age.

DURHAM.

ESSEX.

LAUD, ERASMUS, . *Little-* Try*, R.

* Or Tey

He was Collated to this Living in 1631, and Turned out of it in the Beginning of the Rebellion. The *Century* saith, he was a *Common-Drunkard*; and once more particularly, *sitting drinking late on a* Saturday-Night, *was demanded, who should Preach on the next Day: He answer'd, let the Devil Preach: Give me another Cup of Sack.* He is there charged with being a *Common Swearer*: And the Truth of it is, as far as I can learn from this Parish, he had no good *Character*; although *Mercurius Rusticus* says, that he was *guilty of nothing, but a good and honest Name.* However, be that as it will, 'tis plain enough from the *Century* it self, that his *Vices* were not his *Only Crimes*: For Neglecting the Parliament-Fasts, and Observing the Rules and Orders of the *Church*, bare a main Part in the *Accusations* laid against him. But the *Committee* were not the *only* Persons who took him in hand: The Rabble likewise fell upon him, *Spoil him of his Goods, drive away his Cattle, rob him of* 20 *l. in Money, his own, and his Wife's Clothes, all except those upon their Backs.* Of which, when he made Complaint to the *Mayor* of *Colchester*, whom he happen'd at his Coming to find in the *Town-Hall* with some of the *Aldermen*, he could get no other Redress or Answer but this; That they knew who he was, and what Business he had there; *He was the Minister of* Try *that was Plundered the Day before; but they had other Business in Hand, and he must be gone, for they could not hear him.*

P. 12. *Alluding to his Surname of* Lukin, *which, he saith, was enough to expose him to their Rage.*

Merc. Rust. Ibid.

Ibid.

——, ——, . * *Langden-Dee*, .
He survived the *Usurpation*, and was Restored. See the *Note* at *Birchbrook* in this County, under the Letter *B.*

* Quære *if not* Langenhoo, R. *Dif. Lith.* in 1663.

LEVENTHORP, *Sir* CHARLES, . *White-Rooding*, . worth 200 *l.* a Year.

He was first succeeded by one Mr. *Micklewait*, and after that, by one Mr. *Samford*, who continued upon the Living until the *Restoration*; at which time Sir *Charles Leventhorp* was Restored to it.

——, ——, . *Neither-London* .
He survived the *Usurpation*, and was Restored to his Living. See the *Note* at *Birchbrook* in this County, under the Letter *B.*

Ibid.

LONG, JOS. . ——, . He was *Sequestred* about the Year 1644, for a Scandalous Life, and Neglect of Cure.

LOWES, NICHOLAS, . *Much-Bently*, V.

He was Admitted to this Living *Apr.* 15, 1642; and Dispossest of it, saith the *Century*, for Drunkenness and Malignancy; more particularly for saying, *that he hoped to see them all hanged that had set their Hands against Bishops and Papists.*

P. 24. *One of his Successors was* Thomas Beard, *who got the Living in* 1634.

LYNCH, SYMON, . *Rumwell*, R. worth 140 *l.* a Year.

He was Turned out about the Year 1644, for Scandalous Life and Doctrine. The Profits of his Living were afterwards enjoyed by one G——, a Broken Shop-keeper. He had the Tender made him of a Place worth 400 *l.* a Year, would he have Complied with the Times: But as easie as those Terms might appear to others, they seemed very Difficult to him; and therefore he utterly Rejected them. He just lived to see the Restoration, as he always wish'd, and died soon after.

He was afterwards permitted to keep the poor Curacy *of* Blackmore.

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GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

LLOYD, RICHARD, . *Tibberton*, R.

He died before the Reſtoration; and his very *Deſolate Widow* was afterwards Relieved by the Charity of the *Corporation for Miniſters Widows*.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

LEIGH, PHILL. . *Redbourn*, V.

Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Vol. I. p. 859. He was Turned out by the *Houſe* about *Aug.* 1643, who at the ſame time ordered one *Ralph Radbourne* to ſucceed him. He hath a Place in the *Century*, for a Drunkard, Swearer, and Malignant.

P. 6.

HUNTINGTONSHIRE.

KENT.

LANE, PETER, A. M. ——, .

Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Vol. I. p. 302. He was a Native of the City of *Norwich*, Educated at St. *John's College* in *Cambridge*, of which he became *Fellow*, and was *Taxor* in the Year 1640. I do not meet with the Date of his *Admiſſion*, nor the time of his *Sequeſtration*; but he lived to be Reſtored with his Majeſty; and *Aug.* 29, 1662, was Preſented to the Rectory of St. *Bennet-Paul's-Wharf* in *London*; where he continued to do his Duty during the *whole time* of the *Great Plague* in 1665; but being Burnt out of his Church the Year following, he had, not long after, the *Curacy* of *Paddington* in *Middleſex* conferred upon him; which he afterwards held, together with his Church of St. *Bennet*, and that of St. *Peter* Annexr, for ſome time, and died in 1688, about the 75th Year of his Age.

LIGHTBOURN, EDWARD, . * *Weſtfield*, R.

* This, if I miſtake not, is the Living which he loſt. When his Death happen'd, I know not; but after it, either his Widow, or ſome other of his Family, were forced to beg the *Publick Charity* of the *Corporation for Miniſters Widows*.

Or Harrowden, as I gueſs. ¶ LYNCH, ——, . *Haneſham*, R.

Ward, Arch. Vol. I. p. 631. He was Turned out about the Year 1642; but lived to Re-poſſeſs his Rectory, and died in a *Good Old Age*. He was ſucceeded on the Sequeſtration, by one *Barton*, who, as Common Report then went, had been either a *Taylor*, or *Shoemaker* in *London*. Mr. *Lynch* was a very *Sober*, *Good*, *Charitable*, and *Hoſpitable Man*, and an Intimate Friend of Dr. *Horſmanden* before-mentioned in this County. There was one *John Lynch*, a *Cambridge Man*, Incorporated A. M. at *Oxford* in the Year 1618. He was afterwards Chaplain to the Biſhop of *Saliſbury*, *Parſon* of *Hertſham* in *Kent*, and Author of the *Chriſtian Paſſover*, a *Sermon* at St. *Paul's*, &c. I take him to have been the *ſame Perſon* with this *Sufferer*.

LANCASHIRE.

LAKE, JOHN, . *Preſtwich*, R. I have been informed, that ſome time during the *Confuſions* he was Preſented by the Rightful Patron to this Living; but by the *Iniquity* of the Times, was Deprived of the Benefit of it, until the Reſtoration: Which however, doth not accord with what * *Wood* ſaith of him, *viz.* that he was not admitted to this Living until the Year 1668. For which reaſon I leave this *Sequeſtration* as a *Quære*; and forbear to proſecute the Account of this *Great Man* any further, than to add, that he was afterwards ſucceſively Biſhop of *Man*, *Briſtol*, and *Chicheſter*; One of the *Seven Biſhops* who were ſent to the *Tower* by K. *James*, and One of the *Nine* who refuſed the *Oaths* to K. *William*. See a further Account of this Excellent Biſhop in the *Learned Vindication* of his *Dying Declaration*, and in the *Defence* of that *Vindication*.

Only 'tis ſaid that he was allowed to Preach in one of the Chapels of the Pariſh, and take the Profits of That.

* Ath Vol. II. p. 652. *Where ſee more of him; as alſo at* p. 684. *See Mr.* Allen *on this County. See alſo* Newc. Eccl. Rec. Vol. I. p. 118. *Lloyd*, Mem. p. 456. *recounts one* Dr. Lake *(who, he ſaith, was* Sequeſtred *ſomewhere* in the North) *among the other* Loyal Sufferers. *If he was the* ſame Perſon *with this Dr.* Lake, *as I am apt to think he was, then to puts this* Sequeſtration *beyond* Queſtion. *If he was not, then he ought to be Entered in a* diſtinct Article; *ſince 'tis from thence certain, that ſuch a* Doctor *was* Turned out.

LEWIS, ——, . *Childwall*, V. He was alſo very like to have been *murthered*: For as he was at a *Private Houſe* to Baptize a Child, one Captain *Hitchen* came thither (as *himſelf afterwards*, and his *Looks at that time* diſcovered) *with an Intent to have murthered him*: But the Company having ſome Intimation of it, hid Mr. *Lewis* under the *Table*, and fate cloſe round it: So that when the Captain coming in, not ſeeing him there; and being told that he was juſt then gone, he left the Company, and went preſently in purſuit of his *murtherous Intention*; which however, God in Mercy to him, as well as to Mr. *Lewis*, was pleaſed to Diſappoint.

He is alſo ſaid to have been Dean Rural *of* Warrington, *which poſſibly in this Dioceſs may have been a Place of ſome Profit, or uſe. I do not ſee why it ſhould have been at all mentioned.*

LEICESTERSHIRE.

LAYFIELD, EDWARD, . *Iſbſtock*, R. I have direct and poſitive Information from this County, that *this Gentleman* was *Sequeſtred* from the Rectory of *Iſtock*: But its plain from *Wood*, that Dr. *Lufton* was Poſſeſt of it in 1642; and no leſs plain from, the * *Abridgment*, that Mr. *Sheffield* ſucceeded upon Dr. *Lufton's Sequeſtration*, and kept it during the whole time of the *Uſurpation*. So that there can be no room for *Layfield*, unleſs he had been *Poſſeſt* of, and *Sequeſtred* from the Living by the middle of 1642, at leaſt: For which reaſon, I ſuſpect ſome *Miſtake* in the *Information*; and judge it might be ſome other Living, which *Layfield* was Turned out of. *Quære.*

I take him to have been a different Perſon from Dr Edward Layfield, *Archdeacon of* Eſſex; *but quære.*

* P. 165.

LERMANT, ANDREW, . *Clybrook*, V.

LOAD, ROBERT, D. D. *Witherby*, R.

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*See the Note at Alberton in Suffex, under the Letter A.

——, ——, . * *Lodington*, V.

One *John Hall* got this Living in the Year 1637.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 702. Abridgm. p. 105.

LUFTON, JOHN, L. L. D. *Ibſtock*, R.

After he had been driven from this Living, which was upon the Breaking out of the *Rebellion*, he Fled to his *Majeſty* at *Oxford*; where he was Created L. L. D. about the latter End of 1642. He died at *Ibſtock*, as *Wood* thinks, in or near 1647. He had been always *eſteemed a great Royaliſt and Epiſcoparian.*

See Mr Layfield noſt before named.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

LAWSON, ——, . *Swinſted*, V.

LEAKE, JOHN, . *Fordingham*, .

See the Note at Dr. Rob. Bayly, at the End of the Counties, under the Letter B

LINCOLNE, WILL. . *Halton*, R.

His *Temporal Eſtate* alſo was put under *Sequeſtration*; for which he compounded at 186 *l.*

MIDDLESEX.

D D.

LANT, THOMAS, D. D. *Hornſey*, R.

He was a Native of the County of *Salop*, became *Fellow* of *Jeſus-College* in *Cambridge*, and was admitted to this Living in the Year 1637. In 1644, he was Turned out of it by a *Committee* of the *Houſe of Commons*; at which time one *Colliere* was by the *ſame Authority* ſubſtituted in his Rectory; 'who *violently* Thruſt himſelf and 'Family into the *Parſonage-Houſe*, turning Mr. 'Lant, his Wife (then big with Child,) and 'Three ſmall Children, out of Doors, without 'any time allow'd him to provide a Place of *Re*'*tirement* for his *Helpleſs Family*; and depriv'd 'of all *Preſent Means of Subſiſtence*, and upon 'great *Penalties*, prohibited to exerciſe any part 'of his *Miniſterial Function*. The Profits of the 'Living, and even of that Year in which he had 'ſerved the Cure, being ſeiz'd by Mr. *Colliere*; 'which Mr. *Lant* modeſtly, and with great 'Meekneſs, Claiming as his Right, and what he 'had great Occaſion for, to *Subſiſt his Family* 'for the preſent, was by *Colliere* Roughly, and 'moſt Cruelly denied, ſaying, *And what muſt I have them this Year to live upon?* And being aſ'ked by Mr. *Lant*, how he could have the Con'ſcience to rake the Benefit of another's Labours? 'Reply'd, *What do you tell me of Conſcience?* 'In this *Suffering Condition* Mr. *Lant* remained 'Sixteen Years; and at the Reſtoration found 'the *Parſonage* almoſt entirely Ruined, and out 'of Repair, and the *Chancel* not much better; 'which he was obliged to Repair at a Vaſt 'Charge. He became at length * *Prebendary* of *Wildland* in the Church of St. *Paul*, and died before *May* 22, in the Year 1688. He was *well known to be a Perſon of a truly Primitive Temper, and blameleſs Deportment; who never ſpake Evil of any Man, even thoſe who Perſecuted him; and was ever ready to do good to all Men.* In his Pariſh he did with great Solliciude and Pains diſcharge all the Parts of a Vigilant and Faithful Paſtor; particularly excelling in the Great Vertues of *Piety*, *Temperance*, *Modeſty*, *Meekneſs*, *Humility*, and *Charity*: By which he juſtly acquired the Affection and Reſpect of all his Pariſhioners. Nor durſt his Enemies themſelves charge him with any thing that was ill. Inſomuch that the only Accuſation againſt him, even in the very *Inſtrument* of his *Sequeſtration*, was that of *Malignancy.*

Bioue. Rep. Eccles. Vol. I. p. 227.

I have been informed, that he had by all Ten Children: Poſſibly ſeveral of them might be born after the Sequeſtration.

* To which he was admitted Sept. 22, 1662. Newc. Ibid.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

LEGG, ——, . *Lanſoy*, R. Before 1649, for *Pluralities.*

LEWIS, CHARLES, . *Llanlavell*, V.

He was Turned out by the *Propagators*, for *Drunkenneſs*; and, as is affirmed, was ſet in the Stocks at *Cheſtow*, for the ſame Crime after his *Sequeſtration.*

LEWIS, CHARLES, . *Landegvagh*, .

He was Turned out ſome time before the Year 1649. *Quere* if he was the ſame Perſon with him who immediately precedes.

——, ——, . * *Llandenny-Skirid*, .

* For this, and the 16 following Livings, ſee the Note at Abergwyley in Carmarthenſhire, under the Letter A.

This is a different Living from that *Llandenny* which will by and by be mentioned.

——, ——, . *Llanvihangel-Llantornam*, R.

The former part of the Word is written with an *Abbreviation*. I take it to be *Llanvihangel.*

——, ——, . *Llantilio* and *Penroſſe*, .

I think theſe are Joynt, and not Diſtinct Livings.

——, ——, . *Llanyhangel-Tormyned*, .

The former Part of this Word likewiſe is wrote with an *Abbreviation*: If I read it right, 'tis *Llanyhangel.*

——, ——, . *Llandey-Vach*, .

——, ——, . *Llan-Thomas* in *Camcarvan*, .

——, ——, . *Llanvihangel juxta Uik*, .

——, ——, . *Llandenny*, R.

——, ——, . *Llahenock*, V.

——, ——, . *Llangna*, .

——, ——, . *Llanvetheren*, V.

Quere if it be the ſame Living *Llanmetheren*, which will be after mentioned at Mr. *Quarrell's*, under the Letter Q. at the End of the Counties.

——, ——, . *Llandegy*, .

——, ——, . *Llanvrechva*, .

——, ——, . *Llanvapleg*, R.

——, ——, . *Llanbilleth*, .

* Quare *if it be the same with* Llanhenock *inſt before.*

——, ——, . * *Llanhenwgg*, .

——, ——, . *Llanovor*, . This I take to be an *Impropriation*, or rather an *Appropriation*, belonging to ſome *Cathedral*; but *quare* if there be not a *Vicar* (or it may be a *Curate*) belonging to it; and whether the *Vicar* (or *Curate*) was not Turned out of it; or whether the *Rectory only* was *Sequeſtred* from the *Cathedral*? If only a *Curate* belongs to this Place, and he was Turned out, then it muſt be referred to the *Appendix*. *Quare* alſo whether *Mamhilad* and *Trevithen* are annexed to *Llanovor*: They are in the ſame Circumſtances, and will be after mentioned in this County, under their proper and reſpective *Letters*.

NORFOLK.

LENEANE, ROBERT, . *Scottoe*, V.

LETHWAITE, JOHN, . St. *Peter's-Rockland*, R. And *Stow*, V. . . . . .

Moſt a Miniſter be turned a-ſtarving as ſoon as he is ſick, or diſabled, tho' he hath long and faithfully ſerved, whilſt God was pleaſed to give him Strength and Abilities?

He was *Sequeſtred* in 1644; becauſe he had not been able to *Read* or *Preach* a long time, by reaſon of an *Impediment* in his *Mouth*: As alſo for Obſerving the Orders of the Church; *Wearing a ſquare Cap with a Toſſel on the Crown*; Denying *Godly Miniſters* to Preach in his *Pulpit*; Keeping a Curate who had been *Impriſoned* for his *Loyalty*; Speaking many honeſt Truths, and Neglecting to Tender the *Covenant* to his Pariſh. He had a Wife and Six Children; but they were Grown up.

A Merciful Man doth not ſerve his Horſe, *or his* Dog *after that Rate.*

LOCK, WILLIAM, . *Burwell*, R.

Quare if he was the ſame Perſon with Will. Lock, *inſt. before mentioned. It was one of the Living in Norwich which he loſt, as I gueſs; but quare.*

LOCK, ——, D. D. ——, . in *Norwich*.

He was likewiſe for his *Great Loyalty, Plundered*, and almoſt *Ruined*: Inſomuch that his Family afterwards came to *Poverty* and *Want*, and ſome of them were Supported by the Charity of the *Corporation for Miniſters Widows*.

LUBBIT, RICHARD, . *Swanton-Abbot*, R.

LUSHINGTON, THOMAS, D. D. *Burnham-Weſt-Gate*, R.

See the *Church* of *Saliſbury*.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

LAWSON, GEORGE, A. M. *Meavies-Aſhby*, V.

He was much *Harraſſed* and *Abuſed* alſo before he left his Living. He ſupported himſelf afterwards by Keeping a School at *Houghton-Conqueſt* in *Bedfordſhire*. He lived to claim his Living again on the Reſtoration, and then ſettled one Mr. *Holmes* in it. He was a *Man of good Learning*, and *ſober Converſation*.

LOWTHE, SYMON, . *Dingley*, R.

He was *Sequeſtred* in the Year 1655, for *Reading Common-Prayer*, and *Bowing at the Name of Jeſus*. His *Succeſſor* was one *B*——, Son to a Poor Man of *Northampton*, who was not in any *Orders*, at leaſt, not *Epiſcopal ones*; and his *Merits* were his being to marry the Daughter of a *Committee-man*, and Siſter-in-law to the Clerk of the Pariſh, as I apprehend; which *two Perſons* were his *Patrons*; having alſo, if I miſtake not, been chiefly Inſtrumental in getting Mr. *Lowthe Sequeſtred*.

LOSSE, WILLIAM, A. M. *Weedon-Pinkney*, V.

He was a *Gentleman of good Birth and Deſcent*, had been Elected from *Eton* to *King's-Coll.* in the Year 1603, and had the *Firſt Preſentation from the College* to this Living. His *Treatment* from the *Rebels* was very Barbarous: For on *Sunday* the 2d of *July*, 1643, Twelve of the *Parliament-Troopers*, under the Command of Captain *R*—— *S*——, came from *Northampton* to this *Church*; where they arrived in time of Prayer; and one of them, who, 'tis ſaid, was *Groom* to Sir *R*—— *S*——, Father to the Captain, came up to the Reading-Pew, where Mr. *Loſſe* was officiating, and commanded him *to leave off his Portage, and to follow him*. Mr. *Loſſe* deſired him but to have Patience till he had finiſhed the Service. *Patience me no Patience*, replied the Groom, *my Buſineſs is of greater Importance, than to admit of any Delay: Come away therefore, or I will pull you out by the Ears*. Whereupon Mr. *Loſſe* was forced to break off the Service, and follow him into the Church-Yard: And there the Fellow tells him, that he muſt go along with them to *Northampton*. And when Mr. *Loſſe* demanded by what Authority? They anſwered him, He ſhould know that when he came thither. But Mr. *Loſſe* alledging that he had been Plunder'd of Twelve or Thirteen Horſes by the *Parliament Soldiers*, and therefore had never a one left to carry him to *Northampton*; one of the Troopers ſwears *Wounds and Blood* (for, it ſeems, the Godly had that Language among them, as well as the *Reprobated Cavaliers*) that he would carry him behind him, and if he did not like him, he would drag him along with a halter at his Horſe's Tail. Upon this, Mr. *Loſſe* being mov'd with the Inſolence of thoſe Baſe Fellows, boldly told them, he would never be a Slave to Slaves: And ſo ruſhing from them, took Sanctuary in the Church, and ſhut the Door upon him. But when he came in, finding the People had open'd the other Door to get out of the Church, he made what Haſte he could to ſecure that likewiſe. However, he found one of the Troopers who was come about, and ready to enter the Church on Horſeback: Whereupon he took up the Bar of the Door, and reſolutely ran at

Mem. Reſt. p. 91. I have no diſtinct Information of this Sequeſtration, but only gueſs at it from what is here related of his Perſecution. Lloyd (Mem. p. 659.) indeed equals his Sufferings with that of a Gentleman, who tho' Aged and Infirm, was thrown into a Hole with Thieves and Felons, to the Hazard of his Life. Whether he hath an Eye to what is related of him by here, Reſt. I know not. Quare further.

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at the Trooper to Unhorſe him; which made the Fellow keep off, and to Mr. *Leſſe* gor time to Bar faſt that Door likewiſe. After which, not thinking himſelf ſecure enough in the *Church*, he gets up into the *Belfry*, locking the Doors after him, and from thence by a Ladder up into the *Leads*, through a little Hole, whither he made a hard Shift to get the Ladder up after him, which he laid over the Hole, and therewith *Barricado'd* the *Paſſage* againſt his *Purſuers*. Whilſt Mr. *Leſſe* was thus employed in ſecuring himſelf, the Troopers were buſie in getting into the *Church* at the *Windows*; but not being able to force the *Barrs*, they at length with their *Poll-Axes*, and ſome of the *Tomb-Stones* of the *Church-Yard*, Broke open the Doors, enter'd the Church on Horſeback, and Rid from one End of it to the other, Spurring and Switching their Horſes, purpoſely to endanger the People. 'Tis eaſie to believe, that this Outrage put the Remainder of the *Congregation* under no ſmall Fears, and eſpecially Mrs. *Leſſe* her ſelf, and her poor Children. Mrs. *Leſſe* fell into a Swoon in the *Church*, and had no Shew of Life in her for a long time. At which, the People entreated the Troopers to deſiſt, putting them in mind in what Place they were, and telling them, that ſuch *Outrageous Behaviour* would bring a Scandal upon their *Cauſe*; entreating them withal to conſider, that Mr. *Leſſe* was a Gentleman of a good Family. Upon which one of them again ſwearing *Wounds and Blood*, replied, *What do you tell me of Birth and Deſcent? A Plague take him and his Gentility. I hope within this Year to ſee never a Gentleman in* England. After this, they Broke open the *Belfry-Doors*, and made up to the Hole which goes into the *Leads*: But Mr. *Leſſe* boldly and reſolutely defended himſelf, and *made good the Place againſt them*: 'Notwithſtanding in the 'Reſiſtance he was in very great Danger to *loſe* 'his *Life*: For they diſcharged their Piſtols at 'him at leaſt eight or nine times; but by the 'good Providence of God, they miſs'd their Mark. 'With their Swords they wounded him in *Three ſeveral Parts of his Body*; yet, God be bleſſed, 'the Wounds were not *Mortal*. At laſt having 'receiv'd a *Hurt* in his *Hand*, having a Vein 'pricked with one of their Swords, his Blood 'flowed ſo faſt upon the Troopers underneath 'him, that, as they Bragged there, and in other 'Places after they were gone thence, they *thought* 'they had diſpatched him: And therefore think-'him to be a dead Man, they left him: Yet to 'embalm him to his *Funeral*, they pour out a 'Flood of Reproachful Names upon him; calling 'him *Rogue*, *Raſcal*, *Slave*, *Villain*, *Dog*, *Devil*, ma-'king no ſtop till their Maſter the Devil and their 'own Memories could ſuggeſt no more Names of 'the ſame Stamp; at laſt, to ſeal up all, for fear 'they had *not Murthered* him, they proteſt, with 'many Execrations upon themſelves, that if they 'had not now *ſped him* (which yet they hoped 'they had) they would return another time, 'and have him either dead or alive.

I cannot here forbear to let the *Reader* know, that this *Noble Captain*, who was at this time ſo *truly Hardy*, as to bid *Defiance to God Almighty* himſelf, and *Invade* his *Sanctuary*, had at another time likewiſe the Courage to lead his Troop into *Lincolnſhire*; but upon a Proſpect of Blows, Galloped back again to *Northampton*; where his Friends provided him with an Employ much more ſuitable to his *Genius*, which was that of *Plundering and Deſtroying poor Harmleſs and Helpleſs Miniſters*, making him a *Committee-Man*.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

LUDDINGTON, TIMOTHY, *Eaſt-Bedford*, V.

His Widow was at length conſtrained to beg the Charity of the *Corporation for Miniſters Widows*. See the *Cathedral* of *Lincoln*, and *quære*. Although I take them to have been Two different Perſons.

* *He was certainly Sequeſtred, and I take this to have been the Living, which he was Turned out of.*

OXFORDSHIRE.

LYDYAT, THOMAS, A.M. *Okerton*, R.

I forbear to proſecute the Life of this Great and moſt Learned Man; becauſe I cannot be poſitive in the *Sequeſtration*. I ſhall ſet down all that I know of his *Sufferings*, and from thence leave the Reader to determine, whether he be entitled to the Benefice here, or in the *Appendix*. 'In the *Civil War*, which began *Anno* 1642, 'he ſuffered much at his Rectory of *Okerton* 'before mentioned, by the *Parliament Party*: 'For in a Letter written by him to Sir *William* 'Compton, Kt. Governour of *Banbury-Caſtle*, da-'ted *Dec.* 10, 1644, I find that he had been four 'times Pillaged by the *Parliament Forces* of 'Compton-Houſe (commonly called *Compton in* 'the Hole) in *Warwickſhire*, to the Value, at 'leaſt, of 70 *l.* and forced for a *Quarter of a Year* 'together to borrow a Shirt to ſhift himſelf; that 'alſo he had been Twice carried away from his 'Houſe, once to *Warwick*, and another time to 'Banbury: To the Firſt of which Places, being 'hurried away on a poor Jade, he was inſamouſly 'uſed by the Soldiers there; and ſo ſorely hurt, 'that he was, at the Writing of the ſaid Letter, 'not thoroughly Whole, and he doubted, ſcarce 'ever ſhould be, *&c.* The Cauſe of all which *Ill Uſage* was, for that he had denied them Money, and had defended his *Books* and *Papers*, and afterwards, while a Priſoner in *Warwick Caſtle*, had *ſpoken much for the King and Biſhops*.

He died in *April* 1646, which was ſoon after his Troubles; and thoſe Troubles being ſuch, that he could not enjoy his *Benefice*, for my own part, I look upon him as in Effect, tho' not in Form, *Sequeſtred* for the ſhort Remainder of his Life, after the *Party* fell firſt upon him. I have only to add, that *Fuller* ſaith, he was *diſaffected to Church-Diſcipline and Ceremonies*: And if ſo, he is another Inſtance, how little the *Party* will ſpare any who do not *Run Riot with themſelves* to the utmoſt Lengths, when once they have gotten it in their Power.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 47. *where ſee his Life at large, as alſo an Account of his very many and moſt Learned Works.*

Worth in Oxfordſh.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Or Lake. LUKE ———, . *Sheiten* in the *Street*, R.

He was driven from this Living by the *Rebellion*; and his Family were at length reduced to ſuch Poverty, that after his Death, I find ſome of them Petition'd for Relief from the *Corporation for Miniſters Widows*.

SALOP.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

LOCKET, WILLIAM, D. D. *Weſt-Monkton*, R.

He was ſiſter-ſ, or nearly Related to, the Family of the Lockers in Dorſetſhire.

He was alſo denied his *Fifth*; becauſe he was dead; *i. e.* as the *Uſurper* told him, in *Treſpaſſes and Sins*. This worthy *Confeſſ* was one Mr. *Elford*. One *George Pierce* got the Living in 1655.

LONG, RICHARD, *Chewton Mendip*, V.

The Ancient Perſon who gave this Account, ſaith, that Mr. Long was thus uſed for Refuſing the Engagement; it muſt doubtleſs be the Covenant. Unleſs there was a very great Diſtance betwixt the ſeveral times of his Imprisonments, and the latter of them was on the Account of the Engagement.

He was Seiz'd at his own Houſe and Hurried away Priſoner to *Briſtol*, being then very much Indiſpoſed: His *Surplice* and *Hood* were tied to his Middle, and hung down backward at his Horſe's-Tail. He was at laſt ſet at Liberty by Prince *Rupert*, when that Prince came to *Briſtol*; but was afterwards taken into Cuſtody a Second time, and ſent to *Axbridge*, where he died in Priſon. His Wife, who was a Gentlewoman, and had a ſuitable Education, was with three Childr n, thruſt into one Corner of the *Vicaridge-Houſe*, ſupported by Charity, and forced whenever ſhe viſited her Husband, to go on Foot to *Axbridge*. After Mr. *Long*'s Death, ſhe with her three Daughters, were taken care of by Colonel *Popham*. The four Perſons chiefly concerned in his *Proſecution* and *Impriſonment*, were *John Emlin*, *Robert Wilcox*, *James Herkins*, and *Thomas Phillips*; the Firſt of which died ſoon after; the Second was a little after taken Sp. chleſs, and never Spake more; the Third was ſomewhat Diſtracted in his Head before, and after grew downright Mad; and the laſt died in a Barn: And Two who were going to *London* to Swear againſt Mr. *Long*, died on the Road thither of the *Small-Pox*.

SOUTHAMPTON.

* Or Lucy. *LACY, ———, . St. *John*, . } And St. *Peter's* in *Soca*, ... }

† I take him to be the ſame Perſon who *Left* both theſe Livings. LAKE, ———, . *Lukenholt*, . } And † *Soply*, V. . . . . }

LAKE, ———, . *Minſtead*, R.

LAMBE, JAMES, . *Titchfield*, R.

This is doubtleſs the ſame Perſon who is mentioned by *Wood*, and was Born in the City of *Oxford*, Entered firſt at *Brazen-Nose-College*; and from thence Removed to St. *Mary-Hall*, in that Univerſity. Afterwards he became *Chaplain* to *Thomas* Earl of *Southampton*, and Surviving the *Uſurpation*, was not only Created *D. D.* but *for his Sufferings as a Loyaliſt*, was alſo rewarded with a *Prebend* of *Weſtminſter*, and the *Rectory* of St. *Andrew's* in *Holbourn*. He died in 1664; and was a Perſon who 'had a moſt exact Stile in 'Penning and Diſcourſing, was a Sententious and 'Acute Preacher; and above all, had an excel-'lent Faculty in Opening and Explaining the 'Oriental Languages; in which laſt kind of Learning he hath Publiſhed ſeveral things.

Ath. Vol II p. 328 Lloyd, Memoi p. 512.

LAMBE, ———, D. D. *Botly*, R. *Quære* if he be the ſame Perſon with him laſt mentioned.

LANEY, BENJAMIN, D. D. *Buriton*, .

See *Pembroke-Hall* in *Cambridge*.

LANGWORTH, JOHN, . *Selbourn*, V.

LEWIS, WILLIAM, D.D. *Maſterſhip* of the *Hoſpital* of St. *John Croſs*, } And *Eaſt-Woodham*, ... }

See the Cathedral of *Vincheſter*.

LOWMAN, ———, . *Biſhops-Sutton*, V.

One *Richard Upſolm* got it in 1657.

LUCY, WILLIAM, D. D. *Burghcleere*, R. . . . . } And *Highclere*, R. . . . . }

He was deſcended from the Ancient Family of his Name at *Charlecot* in *Warwickſhire*; but Born, as 'tis ſaid, at *Huſborne* in this County. He was Entered firſt at *Trinity-College* in *Oxford*; from whence, after he had taken one *Degree*, he Removed to *Lincolns-Inn*, where he Studied the *Laws*, for ſome time; but at length retired from thence to *Caius-College* in *Cambridge*, became B. D. there, and at laſt proceeded in *Divinity*, having firſt been taken into the Service of the Duke of *Buckingham*, upon the Recommendation of his *Majeſty*; who at the ſame time profeſs'd his regard to him, and Intentions of *promoting* him. Upon the Breaking out of the *Rebellion*, he *was often diſturbed for his Loyalty*, and at length *Sequeſtred*. In 1660, he was promored to the *Biſhoprick* of St. *David's*, and died in poſſeſſion of that *See*, without any further *Tranſlation*, in the Year 1677. *He was*, ſaith Wood, *a Perſon of ſingular Candor, and Vertues requiſite in a Church-Man, which in the worſt of Times gained him great Eſteem from the very Enemies of his very Order and Function.*

Wood, Ath. Vol II. p. 142.

See his Works in Wood; and more of his Character in his Epitaph, which is there Recited.

STA-

STAFFORDSHIRE.

LANGLEY, WILLIAM, A.M. *St. Mary's* in *Lichfield*, .

The chief Occaſion of his Perſecution and *Sequeſtration*, was his Diſagreement with Mr. *Baxter*, one of the *Ejected Miniſters* of the *Bridgemont*, who was his *Co-Partner* in the *Miniſtry* at St. *Mary's*, and whom he had diſcover'd not to be in *Orders*. It is alſo urged againſt him in the *Articles* on which he was *Sequeſtred*, that *he had Preached on* Chriſtmas-day, and *Adminiſtred the Sacrament* by the *Common-Prayer-Book*. His Family were afterwards expoſed to Want. He wrote a Piece, entituled *The Perſecuted Miniſter*; wherein, I ſuppoſe, he exemplifies his *own Caſe*: For I have not been yet able to get a Sight of it.

Poſſibly he had been thought to uſe Mr Langley; which was no uncommon thing in thoſe Times.

LATHAM, ——, . *Walſoerhampton*, .

The only Grounds which I have for this *Sequeſtration*, is, that I find it Reſolved, *Feb.* 27, 16$\frac{4}{5}$, *that he is unfit to continue the Miniſterial Function any more.* Which, if I rightly apprehend it, amounts to *more* than a *Sequeſtration*, viz. a *Silencing* alſo, and in a manner *Degrading* him: But *quære*.

SUFFOLK.

LARGE, ROBERT, . *Charſfield*, .

He was turned out about the Year 1644; for *Reading part of the* * *Book Impoſed in the Biſhops days*; taking the *Covenant* with The *Limitation*; and being Diſtempered in Drink. But *quære* if he was any more than *Curate* here.

* The Com. Prayer-Book, *as I preſume*; unleſs they meant the Book of Sports.

LINDSAL, SAMUEL, . *Stratford*, R.

Or Lindſey.

He was turned out *April* 12, 1644; for obſerving the *Orders* of the *Church*, diſſuading his People from the *Rebellion*, refuſing to Contribute to it; no. frequenting *Lectures*, but ſaying, the Factious Miniſters were the *Trumpets of the War*. He boldly came before the *Sequeſtrators*, and was ſo far from diſowning any of thoſe *Charges*, that he ſubſcribed the *Articles* againſt himſelf with his own Hand, as true in Subſtance.

LOVIS, ——, . *Branſton*, V.

He had been *Vicar* of this *Living* 50 Years; and was Executed, with about 60 more, for being a *Wizard*, at *Bury* in this County. But a Neighbour *Juſtice of the Peace*, and a *Doctor of Divinity*, who both knew him very well, altogether Acquit him of that *Crime*, as far as they could Judge, and did verily believe. The truth of it is, he was a contentious Man, and made his Pariſhioners very uneaſie, and they were glad to take the Opportunity of thoſe wicked Times, and get him Hanged, rather than not get rid of him; as that matter hath been repreſented to me. If this be the *true State* of the *Caſe*, and the *Party* were glad of any occaſion, not only to *Sequeſter*, but alſo to *Hang up the Clergy* of the *Eſtabliſhment*, there cannot be any *Queſtion* made, but that Mr. *Lovis* doth moſt juſtly *claim a Place* in this *Liſt*: But if any who live nearer to the Place, or have other Opportunities of ſearching to the *Bottom* of this *Story* than I have, can diſcover the contrary, I ſhall moſt gladly *diſcard* him, and readily joyn in acknowledging the *Juſtice* of his *Sentence*. Mr. *Serjeant Godcold* was the Perſon that Condemned him; but Old *Calamy* and *Fairclough* were joyned in Commiſſion with him.

Which is the Matter Recelebrat. al Index to Part II. Cap. 3

See more of him in the Life of Fairclough *by* Clark, *as alſo in* Baxter's World of Spirits, *p.* 52. *and Dr.* Huchenſon's Collections about Witches and Demoniacks.

SURREY.

LAYFIED, EDWARD, D.D. *Chiddingfield*, R.

See St. *Paul's* Cathedral.

SUSSEX.

LARGE, ——, . *Rotherfield*, R. worth 300 *l.* a Year.

He was accuſed of *Sabbath breaking*, and *Superſtition*. The Proof of the *former*, was his Collecting *Tythes* on the *Lord's-Day*: The whole truth of which matter was, that his Servant (without his Knowledge or Conſent, much leſs his Order) did one *Sunday* after Evening-Service, to ſave himſelf Trouble, ask one of the Pariſhioners who lived at a diſtant part of the Pariſh, for his Maſter's *Dues*. And the Proof of the *other Allegation*, was, his having *broken a Cake over a Bride's Head*: Which Mr. *Large* indeed owned he had done, but withal added, that it was, as he humbly conceived, a thing *in it ſelf* neither *Good* nor *Bad*, as many other ſuch *Cuſtoms* were: However his *Judges* were of a *contrary* Opinion; and without *permitting* ſome *Council*, which were preſent, to ſpeak for him, they proceeded to a Sequeſtration, *though they had not one thing to object againſt his Morals*; for he was a *Perſon of an Unblameable Life and Converſation*.

WARWICKSHIRE.

LEE, ——, . *Leamington-Haſting*, V. worth 200 *l.* a Year.

He was *Sequeſtred* in 1644, and died about the Year 1659. His *Succeſſor* was one *Walden*, a rigid *Independent*, who was diſpoſſeſs'd of the Living at the *Reſtoration*; not on the *Claim* of the *former Incumbent*, as the *Abridgemens* ſaith, but by *due Courſe of Law*, for having *defended the King's Murder*. He was very *loth* to let go *this Living*, and afterwards *conformed* for *another* near *Coventry*, where he died.

P. 161. Where he is called Waldron.

WESTMORLAND.

LOWTHER, [LANCELOT, . *Kirby-*Thore*, V.

A Gentleman of both theſe Names, who had been of *Trinity-College* near *Dublin*, was Incorporated A. B. at *Oxford* in the Year 1624; and one likewiſe of both the ſame Names, but of O-

*If I read that Part of the Word right.

Wood. Ath. Vol. I. p. 849.

Oriel-College, had been admitted A. M. in the Year 1616. *Quære* if this *Sufferer* was the ſame with either of thoſe two Perſons.

and that Accuſation brought by ſome of thoſe very Perſons, who had enjoyed the Benefit of that Protection. She ſays, ſhe remembers all this; and adds, that ſhe thinks her Father was bred up in St. *John's College* in *Cambridge*.

WILTSHIRE.

LAWRENCE, THOMAS, D. D. *Bemerton* and *Foggleſton*, R.

See *Baliol-College* in *Oxford*.

LEE, SAMUEL, . *Poulton*, .

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Or Leigh. *See Abridg. p.* 344.

LEE, ——, . *Chadſley-Corbet*, .

One of his *Succeſſors*, if at leaſt he had more than One, was *Thomas Baldwin*. Mr. *Lee* was Reſtored in 1661.

YORKSHIRE.

* *See the Note at* Abberton *in* Suſſex, *under the Latter* A.

——, ——, . * *Laſtingham*, V.

LEACH, ——, . *Leathley* .

LISTER, JAMES, . *Wakefield*, V.

'At the *Reſtoration*, he was invited to return to 'his Former Station, from whence he was Ex-'pelled before the *Martyrdom*, and the Living 'afterwards Uſurped by Mr. *W*——. Mr. *Li-'ſter* was often in Danger of his Life while he 'ſtaid at *Wakefield*. The Ordinances of *Parlia-'ment* at that time coming thick one after ano-'ther, render'd his ſtaying with his *Flock* impoſ-'ſible, who loved him univerſally all the time of 'the *Anarchy*. He was *Plundered*, *Sequeſtred*, and '*Suffered all the Hardſhips* of a *Vagabond* for ſome 'Years. His *Temporal Eſtate* was Good; and 'Sequeſtred as it was, he made a ſhift to live 'without Alms where he could, privately, till it 'pleaſed God to inſpire Colonel *Bramley*, that 'married my Lady *Hopton*, to take him into 'the competent Living of * *Leathley*; which yet 'was ſo little, that it tempted not the Enemy to 'meddle with him; he living very Privately and 'Sparingly all the while, till with Joy and Satiſ-'faction of the Inhabitants of *Wakefield*, he was 'called home to his own.

He was a *Man of Excellent Learning*, *Exemplary Piety*, *and a Profitable Preacher*.

* *Poſſibly Mr. Lister was put into the Living upon the Death of Mr. Leach, whom ſee juſt above.*

LOWTHER, ——, . *Bentham*, R.

He out-lived the *Uſurpation*, and died *Chancellour* of *Carliſle*.

LUCOCK, JOHN, . *Acklamb cum Levening*, V.

His own Daughter now living, gives this Account of him, That he was very much Harraſſed by the *Faction*, his Houſe often *Plundered*, his Horſes and Cattle Seized, himſelf carried before the *Committee*, and Impriſoned; and that one part of his Accuſation was, that he had procured a Protection for the Town from the *King's Party*,

WALES.

ANGLESEY.

BRECON.

——, ——, . *Llanuthull* .

I find a *Prebend's Rent* of 13 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* from this ſame *Llanuthull*, (as I take it) in the *Sequeſtrators* Hands. So probably this is an *Appropriate Rectory*, and the *Corps* of ſome *Prebend*. But whether there be a *Vicar* belonging to it (which to me indeed ſeems probable) or only a *Curate*; and whether the *Rectory* only was *Sequeſtred*, or the *Vicaridge* likewiſe, if there be any; or the *Curate* only, was Turned out, I muſt leave to further Enquiry. If the Latter was the Caſe, this Article belongs to the *Appendix* only.

For this, and the follow-ing Living, *ſee* the Note at Abergwy-ley in Caer-marthenſh. *under the Letter* A.

——, ——, . * *Llanſſit*, .

* Probably Llanymis, R.

LEWIS, THOMAS, A. M. *Lanvigan* and † *Veynor*, R.

† *I take theſe to be Annexed, and not two diſtinct* Livings.

He was Turned out in the Year 1647, by the *Committee* of *Glamorgan* and *Monmouth*, on the ſelf-ſame Articles from which he had been before cleared by the *Committee* of *Brecon*. He was a Learned and Orthodox Man, of a Godly Life and Converſation, and a Conſtant Preacher, both in *Welch* and *Engliſh*. One *Tho. Pugh*, a Lay-Man (or rather Boy) of 22 Years of Age, ſucceeded him, by vertue of an *Inſtrument* from the *Approvers* at *Whitehall*. He was ſeldom *Reſident*, nor of Abilities to *Teach*, altho' there were not leſs than 800 Souls in the Pariſh.

CARDIGAN.

LEWIS, MORRIS, . *Rhoſdie*, R.

He was Turned out by the *Propagators*, for *Inſufficiency*.

LLOYD, MORGAN, . *Llanllachawn*, .

By the ſame, for *Drunkenneſs*.

——, ——, . *Llangynllo*, R.

——, ——, . *Llandyſſil*, .

——, ——, . * *Llanllwcharne*, .

* *For this and the two*

Livings *immediately* preceding, *ſee the* Note *at* Abergwyley.

CAER-

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CAERMARTHEN.

LEWIS, THOMAS, . [a] *Hellan-Amgoed*, .

[a] *This I take to be the Living, which in another Place is called* Henlan-Amgoed. *If not, there was a Living of that Name in this County likewise Sequestred, which muſt be soon inſerted ſeparately in this Liſt.*

He was Turned out by the *Propagators*.

——, ——, . *Llandgomar*, V. He was for Two Years ſucceeded by a *Taylor*.

——, ——, . *Llangunnet*, .

——, ——, . *Llanglydwen*, R.

——, ——, . *Llanllwyn*, .

For the *Two laſt Livings*, (*viz. Llanglydwen* and *Llanllwyn*) ſee the *Note* at *Aberguiley*, ſo often mentioned.

——, ——, . *Llandillo*, V. See the ſame *Note*.

CAERNARVAN.

——, ——, . *Llanaylhayrn*, .

——, ——, . *Llanbingian*, R.

——, ——, . *Llanrhychwy* and *Trefew*, .

LLOYD, OWEN, . *Llaneingan*, . In 1648; and the Place afterwards lay Nine Years Void.

LLOYD, WILLIAM, . *Llanberis*, R. He was Turned out in 1650.

DENBEIGH.

——, ——, . *Llanvair-Diffryn-Cluid*, V.

Whether theſe Places are all Annexed, or eſſe diſtinct Livings, I know not. I take them to be all in this County.

See the *Note* at *Abberton* in *Suſſex*, under the Letter *A*.

LLOYD, DAVID, . *Wardenſhip* of *Ruthen*, if I miſtake not.

See the *Church* of St. *Aſaph*.

LLOYD, HUMPHRY, . *Ruabon*, V. See the *Cathedral-Church* of *York*.

LLOYD, ROBERT, . *Chircke*, V.

P. 12.

FLINT.

GLAMORGAN.

LEWIS, WILLIAM, . *St. Flagans*, R. valued at 160 *l. per Ann.* And *Peterſon upon Ely*, R. . . . . }

He was Turned out of both theſe Livings ſome time before the Year 1649. 'He was a very 'Charitable Man, had many Children and 'Grand-children, and was alſo of a great Age: 'Nevertheleſs he was *Diſpoſſeſs'd of all*, pu: out 'of his Houſe at St. *Flagans*, and his *Corn was 'ſeized upon in his Barns* by one *Geller*; ſo that 'he was obliged to retire to a ſmall Tenement 'for Life, that his Father had procured for him in 'his younger Years, in the Pariſh of *Liſvane* in 'this County, where he livid contentedly, free 'from the Clamour and Hurry of Buſineſs. He 'lived to be Reſtored to his Livings, to the great 'Joy of his Friends and Pariſhioners; and after 'two Years Enjoyment of them, ended his Life 'in a good old Age. His Succeſſor at St. *Flagans* was one *Eliis*, who had 100 *l.* a Year paid him by the Sequeſtrators, and preached down *Tythes as unlawful and Anticbriſtian*; but the then Government finding it Troubleſome to take the Profits of the Livings, and pay the Miniſters themſelves, iſſued an Order that all ſuch as were Poſſeſs'd of Places which were worth 100 *l.* a Year, ſhould receive the Tythes: Whereupon Mr. *Ellis* thinking it too ſhameleſs to Preach up what he had before Preached down, ſgets one *Symonds*, an *Itinerant Brother*, to Preach for him on *Mal.* 3, 10. *Bring ye all the Tythes into the Store-Houſe*, &c. taking Occaſion himſelf to ſtep out of the Way. What Event this had, I know not, further than that the Pariſhioners were offended at both, and look'd on them as a couple of Knaves.

* *One of the chief Rarities of the Clergy in this County.*

——, ——, . *Llanedarne*, V. I take this to be a diſtinct Living from that *Llanedarne*, which is joyned with *Reinaldſtone*. See it under the Letter *R*.

——, ——, . *Llanguelaugh*, R.

——, ——, . *Llangeinth*, .

——, ——, . *Llangunnid*, .

——, ——, . *Llanbaran* and *Llanſulyd*.

Theſe are Annex'd, and not Diſtinct Livings.

——, ——, . *Llanharry-Lanhilid*, .

There are two *Llanharrys* in this County.

——, ——, . *Llankarwan*, .

There are *Two Livings* in this County of this Name; at leaſt, they diffir but very little. See under the Letter *W*, in this *Liſt*.

——, ——, . *Llanmaen*, .

——, ——, . *Llanſamlet*, .

——, ——, . *Llantwitvardre*, .

I take this to be a *different Living* from that *Llantwitvardre* which is joyned with *Llanwanno*w; which ſee at Mr. *Baſſet* in this County.

For theſe Nine laſt-mentioned Livings, ſee the *Note* at *Abergwyley* in *Caermarthenſhire*.

LLOYD, HUGH, D.D. *St. Andrew's*, R. } And
St. *Nicholas's*, R. . . . . }

He was Turned out ſome time before 1649. See the *Church* of *St. David*.

LLOYD, THO. . *Cadoxton*, R. } And
* *Merthyr Dovan*, R. . . . . }

* I take him to have been a ſecond Sufferer in this Living. See Mr. Chivers in this County.

He had a *great Family*, and his *Fifths* for ſome time to ſupport them; but was afterwards deprived of the *Fifths*. His Churches were after his *Ejectment*, ſupply'd once or twice a Quarter by the *Itinerants*. He lived to ſee the *Reſtoration*, and returned, if I miſtake not, for ſome time to *theſe Livings*; but had afterwards *Two others*, one of which was in *Monmouthſhire*, and the other in *Brecknockſhire*.

MERIONETH.

——, ——, . *Llanimowthwey*, .

After the *Sequeſtration* of the *Miniſter*, it continued Void Two Years.

——, ——, . *Lauderwell*, R. See the *Note* at *Abberton* in *Suſſex*, under the Letter *A*. One *William Hughes* ſucceeded in this Living in 1657.

MONTGOMERY.

LANGFORD, WILLIAM, . *Pool*, V.

LAWRENCE, WILL. . *Church-Stoke*, .

He lived to be Reſtored.

LEWIS, EUBULUS, . *Newton*, .

He was Turned out in 1646: After which, the Place lay Vacant Six Years.

There is a Vicaridge alſo of this Name in this County. See below, Williams.

LLOYD, THOMAS, . *Llanbrynmair*, R.

He was *Totally Diſpoſſeſs'd* for the Space of Three Years; after which, he recover'd it, and made a ſhift to *Keep it*, but with much Trouble.

PEMBROKE.

——, ——, . *Llaneſton*, V.

Whatever his *Name* was, I find he was a *Pluraliſt*; but what his other *Livings* were, whether he loſt the reſt, or whether Himſelf, or the *Livings*, may be mentioned in other Parts of this *Liſt*, I cannot tell.

——, ——, . *Llanichayre*, R.

——, ——, . *Llaniugel*, R.

But quere whether this be not the ſame Living with Llanihoughel Perbeddow; from which Mr Rhoderick was Sequeſtred: Whom ſee afterwards.

——, ——, . *Llanruthan*, .

——, ——, . *Llanvian*, V.

LLEWELLING, MATTH. . *Caſtlemartin*, V.

He was Turned out for *Inſufficiency*, by the *Commiſſioners for Propagation*.

LLOYD, RICHARD, . *Manerdavi*, R.

He was *Sequeſtred* by the *ſame Commiſſioners*, for *Malignancy*.

LLOYD, ——, . *Freſtrop*, R.

See Mr. *King* in this County. They *Poſſeſs'd*, and *Loſt* this *Living* ſucceſſively. Which of them was the *Firſt Sufferer* in it, I cannot certainly determine; tho' I gueſs it to be Mr. *King*.

LOVE, EDWARD, . *Tollbern*, R.

See one of both their Names in the Ch. of Lichfield, and quare.

He was Turned out by the *Propagators*, alſo for Malignancy.

——, ——, . *Ludchurch*, R.

For this, and the *five firſt Livings*, ſee the *Note* at *Abergwyley* in *Caermarthenſhire*, under the Letter *A*.

RADNOR.

LAKE, THOMAS, . *New-Radnor*, R.

He was *Sequeſtred* ſome time before the Year 1649.

——, ——, . *Llanbaderve-Vaur*, .

Whatever his *Name* was, which I cannot yet learn, he was *Diſpoſſeſs'd* in the Year 1651.

LLOYD, RICHARD, . *Glandeſtree*, R.

He was alſo *Sequeſtred* before 1649.

LANGSTON, RICH, . ——, .

He was Created D.D. of *Merton-College* in *Oxford*, in the *ſame Year* with Mr. *Lynch*, after mentioned. See the *Note* at Dr. *Bowreman*, at the End of the Counties, under the Letter *B*.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 711

LANG-

Forgive Sins, and that too, not
, but *Originally*, and *Autocrita-*
ory would have it understood.
ele *other Enormous Crimes* are
pon him; *viz.* That he used
peant *towards*) the *Table* whilst
e; and used to Read the *Se-*
aying, God was *there* more
hat he used to press his *Pecu-*
liarities to the *Altar*; and that
days ought to be Kept with
the Lord's-Day; and at ano-
ther Political Government belongs
that the *Prelates had Power*
even in Ecclesiastical Things;
dom *had been governed by*
hoped they would be rightly
re added, his pressing the
is Majesty's *Declarations*,
Parliament, and Refusing
ciate in the *Rebellion*.

led of *Cottenham*, upon
sations, that *Rich Puri-*
Cromwell's Daughter *Re-*
owned both *it* and *her*
ho, upon his Removal
been made *Canon of*
as I have been in-
ad married a Daugh-
ut the Lofs of the Li-
n scarce be reckoned
Manly suffered: for
fear and exile at St.
which (to observe
nverted into a Jayl.
ffol was once dis-
God's Providence,
that *Durance*, his
der *Sequestration*:
ll his Goods; and
Children, were
arry of Soldiers,
Jordan, then Go-
aoler.

m, the Chief of
Pioneers; one of
is a *Collar-Ma-*
en worked at
John Taylor, an
Dr. *Manby* had
e Corn in the
d that which
ove his Cattle
lan with his
. *French*, the
Person, and
Barbarities
y entred the
nd Swords
Arm, with
child as yet,
elewoman
sufferings)
all Chil-
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Bread to
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ever,
's in
Work

Yorkſhire, happening to die much about that time; Dr. *Manby*, who had the *Petronage* of that Living, repairs thither, and takes Poſſeſſion, hoping he might at leaſt be allowed to keep *that Living*: But thoſe People, from whoſe Eyes *Mercy was hid*, ſoon rooted him out from thence alſo, and put an *Intruder* into it, without allowing the *Doctor* (tho' in that indigent Condition with his whole Family) one *ſingle Penny* for *Supplying the Cure*, which he had done for about a Year. Whilſt the *Doctor* was himſelf thus Abſent in *Yorkſhire*, Two *Meſſengers* were ſent down to *Cottenham* from *London*, for his Wife, and for his Siſter likewiſe, who had been ſo bold, as to harbour the Family in their *Diſtreſſes*. Mrs. *Manby* was then Sick, and expected Death every Day; but *dead or alive*, the *Meſſengers* were reſolved to carry them both away the next Morning; when by God's Providence, the *Doctor himſelf* came thither, after his *Sequeſtration* from *Yorkſhire*; and ſo preſuming his *own Perſon* an *Equivalent* for that of his *Wife*, had the Mercy ſhewn him of being accepted in lieu of her; and was accordingly (with his *Siſter*) carried Priſoner to *London*; where he was kept ſome *ſmall time* only, but at *great Charges*, in the *Meſſenger*'s Cuſtody; and never *at laſt called before the Parliament*. Nor muſt it here be forgotten, that in order to find Matter of *Accuſation* againſt him, they *Subpœna'd* his very *Servant-Maids*, and demanded of them what they heard at any time paſs in private in his *Bed-Chamber*, betwixt *Himſelf* and *Wife*: But nothing appearing againſt him, they were forced again to *Diſmiſs* both the *Doctor* and his *Malignant Siſter*. Nor was this of *Subpœnaing* the *Servants*, the only Method they took to obtain ſome Proof or other of the *Doctor's Malignancy*: For one time *Wright*, the *Plundering Collar-maker*, met Mrs. *Manby*, and challenged her with having receiv'd *Letters* from her Huſband: Nor did he ſtand upon *Punctilio's*, but went immediately to *Rifling of her Pockets for them*: Which ſo much affrighted the poor Gentlewoman, who was at that time *with Child*, that it prelently occaſioned her *Miſcarrying*, and had very like to have *coſt her Life*. The *ſame Villain* meeting the *Doctor himſelf* one Day on Horſeback, took his Horſe by the Bridle, led him, with the *Doctor* ſtill on him, into the *Pound*, and there lock'd the Door upon him. At another time, as the Fellow was going along before Dr. *Manby*'s Gate, the *Doctor* ſent out one of his Sons with ſome Meſſage to him; but the *dangerous Rogue* having an *Hatchet* in his Hand, held it up, and proteſted, *if the Child came near him, he would chop his Head off*. At another time, ſome Gentlemen coming to ſee Dr. *Manby* on a *Sunday*, this *Reforming Collar-maker* came to the Houſe, with a Deſign to *Apprehend, and ſet them in the Stocks*, for *Travelling on Sundays*: But, as it fortun'd, they eſcaped his Clutches.

Nor did the *Doctor*'s Troubles, or the Malice of his *Enemies* end in *theſe Outrages* only; for his *Siſter* having a little Houſe in *Cottenham*, which gave her a Right to the *Common*, but having no Cattle to put upon it; the *Doctor* bought ſome *Cows* for her to keep a *Dairy*, the better to Support *her ſelf* and his *own Family*. But the *Barbarous Villains* preſently *drove the Cows from the Common to the Market*, where they *ſold them, and put the Money into their own Pockets*. And even further yet did their *Malice* go: For their very *Children* were nurtured up in it, and would even *Refuſe to play with Dr.* Manby's *poor Children*: And one of them, Son to a moſt *bitter Adverſary* of the *Doctor*, without any manner of Provocation, Stabbed this very Daughter of Dr. *Manby*'s (who gave this *Relation*) no leſs than Three times into the Head with a *Fork*, as the poor innocent Child was looking up at an Houſe, where there was ſomething, that the *Children* being got together, were gazing at; the Scarrs of which remain to *this very Day*, of the Gentlewoman be ſtill living, as a *Viſible Teſtimony* of the *Hereditary Malice*, which deſcends upon the very *Children* of thoſe People. After this, as may well be imagin'd, the *Doctor* durſt not let any of them go out of Doors.

Dr. *Manby* being thus more than Trebly Perſecuted from *Caterham*, removed with his Family to *London*, and there let up a *School*; but was not permitted long to keep it: So that he was forced to Retire from thence again, to a *Little Eſtate* of his *Eldeſt Siſter* at *Hyton* in this County; on which he made a hard ſhift to Support himſelf and his Family until the *Happy Reſtoration*; not *one Farthing of Fifths having been ever paid him or his Wife*.

Nor was there an End put to his *Troubles* even then: For Mr. *Nye*, altho' he had long ſuck'd the Fat Morſel, was very loth to let it go from between his Teeth; and therefore not only gave Dr. *Manby* the Trouble of *Diſpoſſeſſing* him by Law; but alſo carried away the Corn of that *Harveſt* into other Peoples Yards, and Threſh'd out what was in the *Parſonage Barns*, directly contrary to an *Order* of the *Houſe of Lords*, bearing Date the latter End of *June* 1660, and forbidding him to uſe any of the Profits of the *Rectory* during the Dependance of the *Suit*; as appears by the *Original Breviat* made uſe of at the *Trial*, and written with the *Doctor*'s own Hand. However, at length the *Doctor* gets himſelf Repoſſeſs'd of his *Living*, as he had always, even in the *blackeſt* and moſt *diſmal Times*, a ſtrong Perſwaſion that he ſhould. But having had little or nothing, beſides *Charity*, during a great part of the *Uſurpation*, to Subſiſt himſelf and his Family, he was run much in Debt; and whether he hv'd long enough afterwards to get out of Debt, or whether he was Rewarded for his *Leſſes* and *Sufferings*, with any *Dignity*, or *other Preferment*, I am wholly uninformed. I cannot forbear here to add concerning the Two *Chief Inſtruments* of his *Perſecution*, that tho' they had both grown Rich in thoſe *Times*, yet *Wright*'s *Children* and *Grandchildren became wretched and miſerable*; *Taylor*'s *Wife* and *Daughter* came to be *Relieved by the Pariſh*, and Dr. *Manby* lived to Bury them both, after he Re-poſſeſs'd the *Parſonage*. Nor did *Nye* himſelf, as I have heard, enjoy his Health while he continued in the Place. He alſo Bury'd his Wife there, and all the Children Born in that Houſe, who were about *Six*. It would be needleſs here to add, what I have more than once obſerved already, That the Barbarities and Oppreſſions, under which very many others of the Clergy laboured, were not, as is eaſie to be gathered, any whit leſs than thoſe under which Dr. *Manby* ſuffered: Only the Particulars of the *Former* are Loſt, whilſt thoſe of Dr. *Manby* happen'd to be Preſerved.

MAPLETOFT, ——. . *Hardwick*, R.

He was *Sequeſtred* by the Earl of *Manchester*, *Apr.* 6. 1644, for *Altar-Worſhip*, *Faſt-Worſhip*, and *Dopping-Worſhip*, as they are pleaſed to Expreſs it; and, in a Word, for Obſerving the Orders of the Church, and the unpardonable Crime of *Malignancy*. He had a Wife and Seven Children.

Ma-

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Different from the laſt-mentioned Perſon.

MAPLETOFT, ——, . *Downham*, R. in the *Iſle of Ely*.

He was *Diſpoſſeſs'd* the *ſame Day*, and by the *ſame Hands* with his *Nameſake*; only upon *different Accuſations*. For he ſaid, that thoſe who ſhould live any time, *would ſee the Rebels pull down Churches*, and that they did *put out good Miniſters, and put in Peddlers, Tinkers, and Cobblers*. In ſhort, the Sum of what was laid to his Charge, was his *aſſerting* the *Royal Cauſe*, and ſhewing his Diſlike of the *Rebels*, and their *Proceedings*.

MARLEY, THOMAS, B. D. *Eversden Parva*, R.

See *Queen's-College* in *Cambridge*.

MARTEN, EDWARD, D. D. *Dunnington*, . And *Cornington*, R. . . . . }

See the *ſame College*.

MORDEN, JOHN, *ſenior*, . *Fowlmer*, R. worth 120 *l.* a Year.

He was *Sequeſtred* by the Earl of *Manchester*, *June* 17, 1644, for ſaying, the *Parliament* dare not diſpute the Matter of Religion with the Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury*, and the Biſhop of *Ely*; for Reading an *Apocryphal Leſſon*, and ſaying, it was a *Leſſon* for the *Roundheads*; Charging *Godfathers* to carry their Children to be *Biſhop'd*; Preaching that the *Saints pray for us in general*, tho' *not in particular*; Refuſing to Aſſiſt in the *Rebellion*; and ſaying, when the Parliament levy'd the *Twentieth Part*, they might with as good Right the next Year, take the *other Nineteen*. He was alſo *Plundered* of his *Goods* and his *Cattle*. He had a Wife and Six Children. I am not certain whether he did not *ſuffer further* in his *Temporals*, than by the *Plundering* now mentioned.

MUNDY, JOHN, . *Willbraham Parva*, R. worth 120 *l.* a Year.

He was *Sequeſtred* by the Earl of *Manchester* likewiſe, for Refuſing to Aſſiſt in the *Rebellion*, Diſſuading others from it, Flying, when like to be Apprehended for his Malignancy; and in a Word, for his Loyalty, and Obedience to the Orders of the *Church*. He had Three Children.

CHESHIRE.

See the Ch. of Cheſter, and a Note at the Dean there. See alſo Mr. Wyrley in that County.

MALLORY, THOMAS, B. D. *Mobberley*, R. And *Devenham*, ... }

Sir Pet. Leic. Hiſt. Collect. L. 2. Part 1. C. 3. and Part 4.

He was a Younger Son of Sir *William Mallory* of *Studeley* in *Yorkſhire*, and became *Dean* of *Cheſter* in the Year 1606. About 1610, he was admitted to the *Living* of *Devenham*; about Nine Years after he purchaſed the *Advowſon* of *Mobberley*, and ſhortly after ſucceeded in that *Rectory*. 'In *Nov.* 1644, he was forced (by 'reaſon of the *Rebellion* raiſed then in *England*) 'to Fly from *Mobberley* to *Cheſter*, where he liv-'ed *Sequeſtred* from his *Parſonages*, until the third 'Day of *April*, 1644; on which Day he died at 'the *Dean's Houſe*, and was buried in the *Choir* 'of the *Cathedral-Church*, aged about 78.

MORSTON, ——, . *Chriſtleton*, R. One *Samuel Slater* got this Living in the Year 1655.

CORNWALL.

MAY, JOHN, . *Newlyn*, V. I find he was at length alſo reduced to ſuch Poverty, that after his Death, ſome of his Family Petitioned for *Relief* from the *Corporation for Miniſters Widows*.

About this Time 1659, Mr. May got the Vicaridge of Walkhampton in Devon, by the Favour of the Lord Arundel of Trerice, to whom he was Chaplain; but left it again in 1662, and returned into Cornwall.

MAY, JOSEPH, . St. *Neot*, V, And St. *Auſtell*, V. The Two worth 200 *l.* a Year. . . . }

He was ſucceeded in one of the *Livings* on the *Sequeſtration*, by one *Bond*; but the *Plague* happening to come into the Pariſh ſome time after, *Bond* fled, and got to *Maugan-Meneage*, another *Sequeſtred Living* in this County: Upon which, Mr. *May* re-aſſumes the Care of the Pariſh, and continued to diſcharge all the *Offices* of it throughout the whole time of the *Sickneſs*: During which, the *Plague came not nigh his Dwelling* ſo as to *Enter*: For tho' it raged all around him, yet not one of his Family had it. As ſoon as the *Sickneſs* was over, Mr. *May* was again Turned out; but whether by *Bond*, or by Mr. *Machin*, whom I find at St. *Neot* during ſome Part of the Confuſions, or by another Perſon, I know not.

He hath a Sermon ex. tant, called Epaphras.

MANNATON, ——, . *Pinnock*, R.

MILL, ——, . *Roch*, R. worth 100 *l.* a Year.

MITCHEL, RALPH, A. M. *Padſtow*, V.

He was one of the firſt who was *Sequeſtred* in this County; and *ſuffered*, ſaith my Information, *as much as poſſible*. He lived to be *Reſtored*, died in 1670, and was an Innocent Good Man, and much eſteemed.

CUMBERLAND.

MILBOURN, LEONARD, . *Skelton*, R.

See the *Church* of St. *David*.

MORLAND, WILLIAM, *A. M. Grayſtock*, R. worth 300*l.* a Year.

He had been Bred at *Jeſus-College* in *Cambridge*, and was Sequeſtred from this Living in the Year 1650. He had no *Fifths* paid him; but lived to Enjoy the Whole again at the Reſtoration. He was firſt ſucceeded by one *Weſt*, who died in about Two Years time. After him came Dr. *Gilpin*, who delivered it up to Mr. *Morland* again upon his Majeſty's Return.

DERBYSHIRE.

——, ——, . *Melbourn*, V.

See St. Mary's in Bury St. Edmond's *in this ſame Letter, under the County of* Suffolk.

A Gentleman who was once Vicar of this Place, and afterwards Rector of St. *Mary's* in *Bury St. Edmond's*, *Suffolk*, did either in One or the Other of thoſe Livings, ſucceed a Sequeſtred Miniſter, whoſe Name I cannot yet recover. But this is certain, that the *Suffrage* was either Vicar of this Place, or elſe Rector of St. *Mary's* in *Bury St. Edmond's*.

DEVONSHIRE.

Whether he then held this Living by Inſtitution and Induction, or as the Cuſtom hath ſince been for the ſmaller Livings in this City, by Sequeſtration from the Biſhop only, I do not know.

MARCH, RICHARD, . St. *Mary Steps*, R. in *Exon*.

See Mr. *Richard Hall* before mentioned in this County.

MERVIN, RICHARD, B. D. *Okehampton*, V.

See the *Cathedral-Church* of *Exeter*.

MILLER, WILLIAM, *A. M. Chriſtow*, V.

He was Diſpoſſeſs'd on the Ordinance againſt Pluralities; but was permitted to keep his other Living, which was that of *Willan* in this County. After the *Reſtoration*, he was again Poſſeſſed of *Chriſtow*.

MONK, NICHOLAS, *A. M. Plymtree*, R.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 1100.

He was Third Son of Sir *Thomas Monk* of *Potheridge* in this County, and Brother to the Renowned General of this Name. He was Educated at *Wadham-College* in *Oxford*, and after he had entred into Holy Orders, was, as *Wood* ſaith, (who did not know the Name of his Living) * *Beneficed in his own County, and ſuffered in the time of the Rebellion, as other Loyaliſts did*: Inſomuch that when he was Created D. D. at *Oxford* in the Year 1660, his Majeſty in his † Letters to the Univerſity, for that purpoſe, declared himſelf well aſſured of Mr. *Monk*'s Particular and Eminent Sufferings for Himſelf and the Church, during the Late Diſtractions.

* *One would be apt to think from Wood, that he had been Beneficed before the Breaking out of the Rebellion; but if ſo, it muſt have been at ſome other Place. For of the Confuſions, or ſome other Accident did not prevent the Regular Entry of his Admiſſion, as I preſume they did not, he was not Poſſeſſed of this Living till after the Year 1646: For the laſt Regular Incumbent whom I meet withupon the Biſhop's Regiſter, before the Aboliſhing of Epiſcopacy, was* T. TAINE, A. M. *whom ſee in this County: So that Mr. Monk muſt be a ſecond Sufferer in the Living.* † *Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 811.*

However, theſe Sufferings were in ſome meaſure alleviated by his being permitted to keep a ſmall Cure, under the Umbrage and Covert of the General's Intereſt; and at length, towards the End of the *Uſurpation*, to have the Rich Living of *Kilkhampton* in *Cornwall*; which was beſtowed on him by his Kinſman Sir *John Granville*, afterwards Earl of *Bath*, who had then an Eye on the General in *Scotland*, and who afterwards, in Conjunction with ſome other Gentlemen in the Weſt, employed Mr. *Monk* to Negotiate the Buſineſs of his Majeſty's Reſtoration with him: Of which I need ſay no more in this Place; becauſe it is ſo very well known to every body. 'Tis ſaid alſo, that Mr. *Monk* was Perſecuted by the *Tryers*. Whether they had put him by any other Living, or had kept him as long as they could, out of *Kilkhampton*, I cannot tell; but it is certain, that at laſt, by the Intereſt of his Brother, he was ſettled in that Benefice. In 1660, he was made *Provoſt* of *Eton*, and the ſame Year promoted to the Biſhoprick of *Hereford*; which he enjoyed but a very little while, dying *Dec.* 17, 1661. The Noble Earl of *Clarendon* ſaith, that 'thro' all the ill Times he carried 'himſelf with ſingular Integrity, and was in 'great Reputation with all thoſe who conſtantly 'adhered to the King.

Vol. III p. 181, 182.

MORE, DANIEL, . *Exmiſter*, R.

He was alſo Plundered, and forced to Fly, it may be, for his Life, at leaſt, for his Liberty. He had at that time a Wife and Three Children; for the Support of whom he was forced to take a ſmall Farm of Ten Pounds a Year in *Cornwall*, which, with the Charity of the Neighbouring Gentry, was but juſt enough to keep Life and Soul together. His poor Wife ſunk under the Burthen of her Miſfortunes, which broke her Heart. He hath a Son now living in *Exeter*, who is a *Joyner*, and was about nine or ten Years of Age at the time when his Father Rented the Farm; to Manure which, he ſaith, he often drove the *Sand Horſes*. He is the Perſon from whom I have this Account of his Father's *Sufferings*.

DORSETSHIRE.

——, ——, . *Over-Moyne*, R.

See the Abridgement, p. 298.

Mr. *Treyle*, who was in Poſſeſſion of this Rectory at the Reſtoration, is occaſionally mentioned in ſome Informations which I have received, called an *Intruder*, and ſaid to be Diſpoſſeſſed of it upon the King's Return. Which ſeems to intimate that this was a *Sequeſtred Living*. But *quære* further. Unleſs Mr. *Treyle* be called an *Intruder*, becauſe the Patronage of this Living might belong to another Perſon than him from whom Mr. *Treyle* had it: Which however, after the *Miniſters Act*, was not a ſufficient Reaſon to Diſpoſſeſs him.

See Mr. John Thornborough *in* Wiltſhire.

DURHAM.

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DURHAM.

Unless there be some mistake in transcribing Mouhon *for* Machin (*which is not very likely*) *then* Mr. Mouhon *and* Mr. Machin *must have* successively Possessed, *and* Lost *this* Master-ship. *And it was no uncommon thing in those times, to have two Sufferers in one and the same Preferment. Which of those might first be* Sequestred, *I cannot guess.*

MACHIN, ——, . The *Master-ship* of *Shurbourn-Hospital*, . . . And Another *Living* somewhere in this *Diocese*. . . . . .

He had a *Temporal Estate* in *Staffordshire*, which was likewise put under *Sequestration*. He was a Person of a *most excellent Conversation*.

One of both *those* Names, *then* B. D. *was admitted to the* Vicaridge *of* Christ-Church *in* London *in* 1611, *and* Resigned *it in* 1617. *Newc. Rep. Eccles. Vol. I. p.* 330.

MARSHAL, HAMLET, D. D. *Houghton in the Spring*, . worth 400 *l.* a Year.

His *Temporal Estate*, also was put under *Sequestration*, for which he Compounded at 146 *l.*

MAXTON, ANTH. A.M. *Walsingham*, R. . . . . And *Middleton* in *Tendale*, R. worth 270 *l.* a Year. . . . . .

See the *Church* of *Durham*.

MOORCROFT, EDWARD, A.M. *Hesleden*, V.

MOUHON, JOHN, A.M. The *Mastership* of *Shurborn-Hospital*, worth 400 *l.* a Year.

ESSEX.

* That this, *was the Living which he* Lost, *is only a Conjecture; therefore quere further.*

MARSHAL, THOMAS, . * *Finchenfield*, .

After his *Sequestration*, he retired to the small *Vicaridge* of *Weston* in *Herefordshire*, (but whether he enjoyed the *Profits* of it or not, I am not Inform'd) where he continued to Read the *Common-Prayer*, and *Preach*, until the time of his Death; which happen'd before the *Restoration*. He was a very *considerable* Man; and 'twas thought that if he had *Lived* to see the *Return* of his *Majesty*, he would have been promoted to some *great Station* in the *Church*. He left a *Widow* and *four Children* in a *poor* Condition

——, ——, . *Marston*, R.

MEIGHEN, ——, . *Much-Braxted*, R. worth 100 *l.* a Year.

He was also taken out of his *House* by the Mobb, and carried away *Prisoner*; and his *Wife* and *Children* were *turned out of Doors*. Mr. *Meighen* afterwards obtained his *Liberty*, and lived *privately*, upon the *Charity* of his Friends; for the small remainder of his *Life*, which was about *three Years* after his *Sequestration*. He had *four Sons* and several *Daughters*; two of the former were *grown up* and placed out to *Trades* in *London*, the other *two* were *forced to follow the Plough*. He was *succeeded* by one *Lowry* a *Scot*.

MERIDITH, JOHN, D. D. *Stanford-Rivers*, R. worth 100 *l.* a Year.

See *Eton-College*.

MICHAELSON, JOHN, D. D. *Chelmsford*, R.

When the *House of Commons*, in the Year 1641, had published the *Order* for *taking away all scandalous Pictures out of Churches*, the Godly *Reformers* in this *Town*, did in great measure deface the Large and Beautiful Church belonging to it; and more particularly, the *Mobb* in a Riotous manner, with long Poles and Stones, beat down the fair and large Window at the East End of the Church: Whereupon Dr. *Michaelson* thought it his Duty the next *Sunday*, to Inveigh *against popular, tumultuous Reformations*; as well because they were destitute of a *lawful Authority*, as because they generally ran into Extreams, and most commonly abolish'd *Superstition* by *Sedition*. This so much Incens'd the *Sectaries* and Factious People of the Town, that they *threatned the Doctor to Ruin him, if he Preached any more on that Subject*. And that he might be convinced they were in Earnest with him, 'there was a Car-'bine discharged at a Window of that Room 'where the *Doctor's* usual Abode was; the Bul-'let pass'd through the Place, and in all probabi-'lity had slain him, had not the Good Provi-'dence of God (without which a *Sparrow* falls 'not to the Ground) diverted him, unexpected-'ly, from a Business before known to be ap-'pointed for that Place and Hour. About a Fortnight after the *Rabble* got together again, came into the Church immediately after Divine Service, laid violent hands upon the Doctor, took him by the Throat, and would have torn his Surplice off his Back; and had not some of his Parishioners prevented it, would in all probability, have *endangered his Life*. However the Parishioners, though they stopped the *Hands* of these *Ruffians*, were not able to stop the Mouths which were opened very wide against Dr. *Michaelson*, in the usual Language of *Baal's Priest*, *Popish Priest*, and such other *Calumnies* as they could think of. After this they disturbed both the *Doctor* and his *Curate*, several times while they were performing *Divine Service*, and Even *Administring the Sacrament*. But a great part of the Town befriending Dr. *Michaelson*, they could not have their full purpose upon him, until some Forces which were Raised for the Service of the *Parliament*, took up their Head Quarters at *Chelmsford*; when the Soldiers instigated by the *Sectaries* of the Town, *used his House as their Quarters, consumed his Provisions for his Family*, and committed several Outrages upon him. In the first place, they Commanded him *not to Pray* for the *Bishops*, nor to use the Book of *Common-Prayer*: But the *Doctor* having the Courage to make light of all their Threatenings, orders his *Curate* to read the *Prayers* as before; whereupon they Sate with their *Hats on* in the *Church*, made a Noise to drown the *Curate's* Voice, call'd out aloud to him to come out of his *Calves-Coop*, and *make an End of his Pottage*: After which they seized the *Bible*, and were going to *tear it in Pieces*; but being prevented, they Exchanged it for the *Common-Prayer-Book*, which they carried through the Street in *Triumph*; and at last *tore out* the *Leaves* of

Mem. Rush. p. 222, &c

of it; some of which they *trode under their Feet*, some they *Pift* upon, and others they *fixt* upon the *Tops of their Clubbs*; and in that manner Marched through the Town with them. At another time when the *Doctor* was in the *Chancel* to Inter a *Corps*, a Party of them rush'd into the *Church*, with an Intent to have *buried him alive* in the same *Grave*, because he made use of the *Office* in the *Common-Prayer-Book*; and had he not been rescued by some of his Parishioners, they would, as far as I can perceive, have effected their Purpose. And once again, 'when the 'glad Tydings were brought to *Chelmsford*, that 'a *Episcopacy* was Voted down by the *House of* 'Commons, all usual Expressions of an exulting 'Joy were us'd; among the rest, *Bonfires* were 'kindled in every Street; but most of the *Fuel* 'was violently taken from the *Doctor's Wood-yard*: 'And now the *Pile* tailed, and the *Fire* kindled, 'they want nothing but a *Sacrifice*; this they 'resolve shall be the *Doctor* himself. To this 'purpose the *Separatists* of the Town, assisted by 'two *Companies* of Soldiers, in the Evening 'Assault him in his *House*, seize upon his Person, and are ready to carry him to the Fire, 'there to throw him Head-long into the midst 'of it; but some of his *Friends* having Informati- 'on of the *Design*, go and acquaint the *Command-* 'ers with the *Bloody Intentions* of their *Soldiers*, 'who presently take a *Guard* and Rescue the 'Doctor out of their Power, as soon as ever they 'had seized on him. By these and such other like Methods they *worried* him, at length out of the Living, forced him to forsake his Charge (as many other *Ministers* did on the same Account) and *fly for his Life*; *leaving his Wife and* Eight Children *to the mercy of the Rebels*; *who despis'd his Family of all their Livelihood, and exposed them to* extream Want. Nor were they content with that only, but several times broke violently into the *House* to search for him, presenting their 'Pistols cock't, and their 'Swords drawn, at the Breast, of his Children 'and Servants, in order to Extort from them a Confession where the *Doctor* was. And at last to compleat their Ruin, turned them all out of Doors. In whose House they sheltered themselves afterwards, I know not; but I find that Mrs. *Michaelson* did not presently leave the Town, as is very well remembred by this Circumstance; That the *Doctor* coming by stealth to visit her some time after he had been driven from the Living, was by some means or other Discovered, immediately *seized* upon, and clapt into the *County-House of Correction*. About what time this happened I know not; but the *Doctor* was put under a *formal Sentence of Sequestration*, by the *House of Commons*, in the Year 1643; at which time *Mark Motte*, was by *the same Authority*, thrust into the Living; who for a long time after declaim'd from the Pulpit upon that *Common Thesis* of the Times, *Curse ye Meroz*: And once during his abode there, some of his Congregation, out of their great *Condescension* to *render Conscience*, went to a *Meeting* of the *Brownists* held at *Chelmsford*, pulled them out by the Ears, brought them to the Church under a Guard, and there forced them to serve God in Mr. *Motte's* way. Dr. *Michaelson's Family*, after his *Ejectment*, partly by the Help and Charity of their Friends and Relations, and partly by their own Industry, got a mean and contented Livelihood, till the *happy Restoration*: At which time the *Doctor* was re-possels'd of his Living, had also that of * *Orset* in this County, and died in the Year 1674. I cannot forbear adding, that before the Calling of the *Rebel-Parliament*, there was not in this great Town, *one to be named, either Man or Woman, who Joggled at the Common-Prayer, or refused to Receive the Sacrament kneeling*; but within three Years after the Blessed *Reformation* was set on Foot, the Town was so filled with *Sectaries*, especially *Brownists* and *Anabaptists*, that a *third* part of them refused to *Communicate* in the *Liturgy*, and the one Half of them to Receive the *Sacrament* in that Reverend Posture which the *Church* hath appointed: Nor could it be otherwise expected, when by *that time* the *Town was Governed by a Tinker, two Cobblers, two Taylors, two Peddlers*, &c.

Which Interprets the meaning of that frequent Accusation against the Clergy, so often met with in the Century, that they had deserted their Cures.

I remember the Confirming Non Conformist, in his Pica, declaims much in it as an unheard of Piece of Barbarity, that one of the Ejected Ministers found he four in the House of Correction. I am apt to think, had he known this Piece of Dr. Michaelson's Usage, from thence which he pleads for, he would scarce have set it forth as such an Outragious Piece of Inhumanity.

* Quære if he had not this Living during some part of the Usurpation, and might not be Sequestred from thence (becaufe if so, he must have returned it, as I judge, after Mr Silcs (whom for in this County) had been dispossessed of it, and possibly was dead.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

MAIDWELL, ——, *Weston*, worth 200 *l.* a Year.

He was succeeded by one *Cooper*.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

MORRIS, RICE, *A. M. Oche - Prichard*, V.

He had been *Fellow* of *Jesus-College* in *Oxford*, was pulled out of his *Pulpit* by the *Soldiers*, and his Wife and Children were Turned out of Doors. He lived to Re-possess his Vicaridge after the Restoration, and died in the Year 1676. He was an *Excellent Critick*.

He after-wards got the Free School in Hereford, which he was permitted to keep.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

MONTFORT, JAMES, D. D. *Tewing*, R.

He was Brother to Dr. *John Montford*, next mentioned, and succeeded his Father Dr. *Thomas Montfort*, in this *Living*. He is also put into the *Century* to keep his Brother Company, and there Charged with the notorious Crimes of paying Obedience to the Rules and Orders of the Church, Preaching up *Passive Obedience*, Inveighing against the *Rebellion*, and Refusing to Assist in it. He was Turned out by the *House of Commons*, about *July* 1643; who at the same time thrust one *Dixie* into the Living.

Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 702.

P. 10.

No James Montfort occurs among the Rectors of this Living in Sir Henry Chancy's Antiq. but one John Montfort is there mentioned, and said to be Doctor of Laws. 'Tis more than probable, that John Montfort is there mistaken for James Montfort, who, 'tis plain, both from Wood, and the Century, was some time Rector of this Living, and if so, then I believe this James Montfort was not D. D. as is aforesaid, but L. L. D. However, quære further Chanc Antiq. p. 276.

MONTFORT, JOHN, D. D. *Anstie*, R.
And
Therfield, R. . . . . }

See St. *Paul's Cathedral*.

Newc. Rep Eccles Vol. I. p. 797.

HUN-

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HUNTINGTONSHIRE.

KENT.

* Tr. ſaid, the Stipend and Benefice of John Man, Curate of the Parish Ch. of Stroode, &c. is ſequeſtred. Quere of what nature this Curacy is, and whether it be not Equivalent to a Place with Inſtitution and Induction. *If not, he muſt be* Struck out *here, and* inſerted *in the* Appendix.

MAN, JOHN, . * *Stroode* near *Rochester*, .

He is one of *White's Scandalous* and *Malignant Prieſts*; and is charged in the *Century* (*p.* 24.) with being a Common Drunkard, and a Common Swearer: And what is worſe, (and I am apt to think, truer) than both theſe, with having ſaid, that he *ſcorned the Parliament*, and that the *Parliament-Men were not Gentlemen of Quality.*

MAY, GEORGE, . *Willesborough*, V.

One *George May*, A. M. was admitted to the Rectory of St. *Dionis Back Church* in *London*, in 1665. *Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Vol.* I. p. 332.

——, ——, . * *Mongham Parva*, R.

* *See the* Note *at* Abbertun *in* Suſſex, *under the* Letter A.

MILLINGTON, JOHN, . *Offpring*, V.

He was Turned out about the Year 1643, by the *Houſe of Commons*; who at the ſame time put one Tait. C——, into the Living.

LANCASHIRE.

MORTON, ——, D. D. *Seſton*, R. See the *Cathedral* of *Cheſter.*

LEICESTERSHIRE.

MERIDITH, JOHN, D. D. The *Maſterſhip* of *Wigſton's Hoſpital* in *Leiceſter.*

See *Eton-College.*

Gave Jonathan Clay got this Living in 1655.

MOULD, ABRAHAM, *A. M. Appleby*, R.

He was alſo much Harraſſed, and put to great Expence by the *Committees.* He had the *Adowſon* of the Living likewiſe; and, if I miſtake not, was deprived of that Right alſo.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

MICHEL, BARTHOLOMEW, . *Wellbourn*, R.

He was Turned out by the Earl of *Manchester*, about the Year 1644, for Abſenting himſelf when the Parliament Forces were there, and Returning to gather his Dues when the King's Forces came; which is the Whole of his Charge; and in plain Words, amounts to thus much, That he had Fled for his Life, and Returned for his Livelihood.

MIDDLESEX.

MUFFET, WILLIAM, A. M. *Edmonton*, V. .

He was admitted to this Living *Oct.* 5, 1631, and Diſpoſſeſſed of it again about the Beginning of the *Rebellion*, for being, ſaith the *Century*, a Common Swearer, Curſer, Blaſphemer, Quarreller, and Drunkard: To which muſt be added this pleaſant Part of his *Charge*, That in his Quarrelſome Humour he did not ſpare even his Majeſty's Officers; and yet 'tis ſubjoyned, that he had expreſſed Great Malignancy againſt the *Parliament.* He was Reſtored in 1660, and died Poſſeſſed of this Living in 1679.

Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Vol. I. p. 600. P. 208

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

MADOCKS, THOMAS, . *Marshfield*, V.

A Gentleman of both theſe Names was Turned out of St. Lythan's in Glamorganſhire. Quere *if he was the ſame Perſon with this* Mr. Thomas Madocks.

MAPP, JOHN, . *Landgome*, V.

He was Sequeſtred for *Drunkenneſs*, by the *Commiſſioners for Propagating the Goſpel, &c.*

——, ——, . *Mamblad*, . See *Llanouor* under the Letter *L*, in this County.

See the Note at Abergwyley.

MORGAN, ——, . *Magor*, V.

Unleſs there are Two Livings of this Name in this County, there muſt have been *Two Sufferers* in this Vicaridge. See Mr. *Jones* before.

MORGAN, WILL. . . *St. Bride's*, R. and *Lendevinin*, .

I take theſe Places to be ſome way or other joyned, and not diſtinct Livings.

He was *Sequeſtred* before 1649.

MORRIS, MORGAN, . *Wanſtow*, R.

Or Winſtow.

He was Diſmiſſed by the *Propagators*, for *Drunkenneſs* and *Inſufficiency.*

NORFOLK.

In 1654, one Rich. Laurence succeeded to both these Places.

MERYWEATHER, ——— ,
Stratton St. Michael, R. . . . .
And
Tasborough, R. . . . . .

He had then a Wife and Six Children; and I have some grounds to make it a *Quære*, whether he did not lose a *Temporal Estate* of 50 *l. per Annum*.

MOOR, JOHN, . *Wroston*, R.

MORTON, WILLIAM, . *West-Lexham*, R.
And
Rougham, V. . . . . .

It may be, these Places are Annexed. *Quære.* In 1654, one *John Jequis* succeeded to both of them.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

MALYN, JOHN, . *Crick*, R. He had before been Turned out of a Living in *Ireland*, by the Rebels there. His Family on his Death, were reduced to such Poverty, that his Widow was at length forced to beg the charitable *Relief* of the *Corporation for Ministers Widows*; and was accordingly supported by them.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

MALLORY, JOHN, . *Felton*, V.
His *Temporal Estate* also was declared Forfeited for Treason, by an *Act* of Nov. 28, 1652. I take *Felton*, the Place by which he is described in the *Act*, to be the *Vicaridge* of that Name in this County: And supposing it to be his own Living, I take it for granted, that he must have been Sequestred from it, since he was afterwards declared a *Traytor*. However, *quære*.

Book Coll. Part II. p. 215.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

I find the Estate of one Marmaduke More, who is said to be of Ordsal in this County, declared forfeited for Treason, by an Act. of Nov. 28, 1652. Most probably Ordsal there mentioned, is the Rectory of that Name in that County, and not the Living of that Marmaduke More: And since he was declared a Traytor, there is no Doubt but he was Sequestred from it. I take him to have been the same Person with this Dr. More: If not, he ought to be entered in a Distinct Article; altho' he is not called Doctor in that Act: For it may be, he became so afterwards. Book Collect. Part II. p. 215.

MORE, ——— , D. D. ———— .
He was Sequestred for *Three times Playing at Cards with his own Wife*.

OXFORDSHIRE.

MAYNE, JASPER, D.D. *Cassington*, V.
And
Pyrton, V. . . . . .

See *Christ-Church* in *Oxford*.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

MASON, THOMAS, A. M. *Ashwell*, R.
He was also Imprisoned, Plundered, and otherwise Barbarously used. Two of his *Imprisonments* were at *Nottingham*, for Reading the *Common-Prayer* in Private Families. He took up Arms for his Majesty, Commanded an *Independent* Company at *Belvoire-Castle*, and conducted his Majesty from *Newark* to *Banbury*. He had no *Fifths* paid him.

SALOP.

MARTIN, ISAAC, . *Bolas*, R.
He was Turned out for Refusing the *Covenant*, and succeeded by one *Bury*, a Taylor.

MEASE, PETER, . *Culmington*, R.
He was Sequestred in the Year 1647, and died before the *Restoration*. His first Successor on the *Sequestration*, was one *Horn*; but he, 'tis said, sold it afterwards for a Year's Value, to one *Meaſe*, who Quitted it on the News of the King's Return. Mr. *Meaſe* was an *Eminent Person for his Learning*.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

MARKES, ROBERT, D. D.
South-Petherton, V. . . . . .
And
Merriot, V. . . . . .

See *Bristol-Cathedral*. One *Benjamin Dukes* got *Petherton* in 1654.

MASTERS, HENRY, . *Creech*, V.
After his Sequestration, he lived in a poor Cottage, where his *Wife* died: And thereupon he removed, and set up a small School; but was soon forbid to get his Bread in that way. After which, he was driven to such Necessities, that he not only wanted *Clothes*, but having married again, his *Second Wife*, and *one Child*, were *starved*; as he himself must have been likewise, had not one Mr. *Martin* relieved him: For a Great Man in the Neighbourhood, would not suffer any of those who succeeded him, to pay him the *Fifths*. Only Mr. *Bat*, who was the Last of them, once gave him a Suit of Clothes. Mr. *Masters* lived to be Restored.

———,

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MUSGROVE, ——, . ——, .
And
——, . Both somewhere in this County. . . . . .

After his *Sequestration*, he supported himself at the Poor Curacy of *Frithelstock* in the County of *Devon*, where he continued till the *Restoration*, and then Returned to his Livings.

North-Petherton, V. . . . . .

See the *Cathedral-Church* of *Wells*.

SUFFOLK.

——, ——, . *St. Mary's* in St. *Edmondsbury*, R.

See the *Note* at *Melbourn*, V. under this *Letter*, in *Derbyshire*.

MASON, ——, . * *Stanmi-field*, . * Probably Stoning-field, R.

MATTHEWS, ——, . *Ewe-ston*, .

MAYOR, EDMOND, . *Finningham*, R.

He was Turned out *July* 8, 1644, for Preaching but once a Day, and then Reading his Sermons; for saying, *As sure as that was Bread, the King*

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King had all this while the Better of it; Praying God likewiſe to Increaſe his Majeſty's Forces; for threatening to proſecute ſome *Troopers* for *Felony*, who had only *Taken* (as they term it) that is in plain Words, had *Stolen* his Horſe; for Reviling likewiſe to Contribute towards the *Rebellion*; for Ridiculing Sir *Nath. Barnadiſton*, and ſaying, that all the Speech he made, was, *Sirs, ſhut the Doors, leſt we get cold*: And after ſuch heinous Crimes as theſe! we may reckon them Moderate, in adding no further Accuſation againſt him, than being Diſguiſed with Drink. *Quere* alſo if he did not loſe a *Temporal Eſtate* of 30 *l.* a Year.

The Perſon who had feed Mr. *White* ſo largely, was the then noted *Mr. Lea*, who ſucceeded accordingly in *Charlewood*; but being Poſſeſſed of Three or Four other Rich Livings, which he had procured to be Sequeſtrated, he Reſigned *Charlewood*; however, it was to his own Son. Mr. *Mulcaſter*, after his *Sequeſtration*, kept a School at *Mitcham* in this County; but he was continually Harraſſed and Perplexed by the Soldiers, and many a time in Danger of his Life.

SURREY.

MEGGS, JAMES, *A. M. Newington-Butts*, R.

See him among the *London-Clergy*.

MIDDLETON, ———, D. D. *Nutfield*, R.

He was alſo *Impriſoned*. The Widow of one Dr. *William Middleton*, a *Sequeſtred Divine*, preferred a Petition to the *Corporation for Miniſters Widows*, wherein ſhe ſets forth the *Sufferings* of her Husband in this manner: That he had not only been *Sequeſtred*, but was likewiſe *Impriſoned* four Years; and by hard and ſevere Uſage, ſoon after his *Releaſement*, died. The Living which he loſt, is not there mentioned; but I judge him to have been the *Jame Perſon* with this Dr. *Middleton* of *Nutfield*: If not, he ought to have a ſeparate and diſtinct Place in this Liſt.

MULCASTER, THOMAS, *Charlewood*, R.

In 1644. He was Articled againſt by Five or Six of the very Scum of his Pariſh, at the Inſtigation and Encouragement of one who had got a Commiſſion to be a Colonel in thoſe Times. Whereupon he was Cited before the *Committee* (either for *Religion*, or for *Plundered Miniſters*, as I conjecture:) And moſt of the *Surrey* Members attending, he would undoubtedly have been Acquitted, had not Mr. * *White* (who was in the Chair) played him a Trick, and Artfully deferred the Queſtion for that time, pretending that it would be more for Mr. *Mulcaſter's* Honour to be Acquitted, as he doubted not but he would, by the *Whole Houſe*. This was on *Saturday*; but *Monday* Morning Mr. *White* was the Earlieſt Riſer; and getting the Buſineſs moved betimes in *a Thin Houſe, before the* Surrey *Gentlemen were come to it*, had the *Queſtion put*, and the *Vote* carried for Mr. *Mulcaſter's Sequeſtration*. Upon this, Mr. *Mulcaſter* goes to him the next Morning, and proffers him 100 Pieces of Gold to get him Reſtored; and *White* alledging that it was not in his Power, Mr. *Mulcaſter* boldly told him, *You, who got me out for 60 Pieces of Gold yeſterday, can doubtleſs get me in again for 100, to day*; and withal proteſted ſolemnly, that he would detect his Bribery, and bring it before the *Houſe*. At which Mr. *White* was ſo much ſtruck, that he kept his Chamber, and the † Gentleman who ſends me this Account, thinks, he was never out of it afterwards.

* The Publiſher of the ſecretary.

† Who hath alſo many times heard Mr Mulcaſter relate the Whole Story.

I find Mr White died that Year, which was 1644. Newes London, *p.* 378.

SUSSEX.

MARSH, JAMES, D. D. *Cockfield*, V.
See *Chicheſter-Cathedral*.

———, ———; * *Marſton*, R.

One *John Dunſtall* ſucceeded to this Living in 1657.

* Unleſs it be the ſame with Weſt-meſton: Which ſee at Mr. Barton *in this* County

MILES, GEORGE, *Worth*, R.
Valued at 120*l.* a Year; but I have reaſon to think, it is much better.

One *Eſdras Coxall* ſucceeded for ſome time at leaſt. 'Tis ſaid he paid the *Fifths* to Mr. *Miles*.

MATTOCK, WALTER, *Slorrington*, R.

His Charge in the *Century* (where he makes one) is that of a Common Swearer, Drunkard, and Gameſter; finiſhed by the Enormities of Obſerving thoſe Rules and Injunctions which the Church had Enjoyned him; Speaking againſt Preaching Twice a Day; Countenancing the *Book of Sports*; Aſſiſting his Majeſty, and Oppoſing the *Parliament*. P. 35.

WARWICKSHIRE.

MANSELL, EDWARD, D. D. *Aſtoe*, R.

He was Born at *Cropredy* in *Oxfordſhire*, Educated at *Emanuel-College* in *Cambridge*; and having been Chaplain to the Lord *Leigh*, afterwards had this Living, and was at length made Chaplain to his Majeſty, whom he attended in his *Marches*, and particularly at *Oxford*; where, as he walked out one Day, he was taken Priſoner by one of the Enemy's Parties, carried to *Abingdon*, and died there under his Impriſonment.

WESTMORLAND.

WILTSHIRE.

MARSH, SAMUEL, D. D. *Patney*, R.
See the *Church* of *Salisbury*.

MILLER,

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* *This I take to be too Living which to it.*

MILLER, WOOLSTONE, . **Barwick*, .

He was alſo *Plundered, and driven from his Wife and ſeven Children*, whom he left in a *very deplorable Condition*. Some of the Children were afterwards ſupported by the Charity of the *Corporation for Miniſters Widows*.

MORLEY, GEORGE, D. D. *Mildenhall*, R.

See *Chriſt-Church* in *Oxford*.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

* *He was certainly Sequeſtred ſomewhere; and I ſuſpect not, this was his Living.*

MASTERS, BENJAMIN, B. D. **Flyford*, R.

He was a Man Eminent for Piety and Learning. His Widow was after his Death, beholden to the Charity of the Corporation ſo often mentioned, for her Subſiſtence.

MOSELEY, JOHN, . *Whitlady-Aſton*, .

But quære further.

See the Abridgment, p. 344.

If I do not miſtake ſome very Short and Imperfect Notices which I have received, this Gentleman was *Sequeſtred* from this Living: And if ſo, he had for one of his Succeſſors (if there were more than one) Mr. *Robert Brown*.

YORKSHIRE.

MANBY, JOHN, D. D. *Middleton on the Wolds*, .

See him in *Cambridgeſhire*.

MANUEL, ——, . *Berrythorp*, R.

He was a Neighbour of Mr. *Lucock*, before mentioned; whoſe Daughter alſo remembers that this, and two others of his Father's Neighbours and great Acquaintance, Dr. *Sandelin* of *Buttercumb*, or *Houſham*, and Mr. *Cooper* of *Fridaythorp*, were Turned out, as well as her Father.

MARSH, RICH. . *Halifax*, V.
Briſtal, V. . . . . .
And
Bourſon, V. . . . . :

See the *Cathedral-Church* of *York*.

See the Note at Dr Boyle, at the End of the Counties, under the Letter B.

MASON, SIMON, . ——, .

I cannot learn the Name of his Living; but I take it to have been in this County. His *Temporal Eſtate* alſo was put under Sequeſtration; for which he Compounded at 48 *l.* Yet *quære* if he were not one of thoſe other *Maſons* who are mentioned in this *Liſt*, without any Chriſtian Name.

MOOR, ——, . The *Lecture*ſhip at *Leeds*.

I take this to be Equivalent with a Place held by *Inſtitution* and *Induction*. If not, Mr. *Moor* muſt be diſcounted from this *Liſt*, and put in the *Appendix*.

WALES.

ANGLESEY.

BRECON.

MORGAN, JOSIAS, *A. M. Vaynor*, R.

After his *Ejectment*, the *Rectory* lay Vacant for ſome time, till at length one *Reynald Morgan*, a Miller, by an Order, even of the *Commiſſioners for Propagation*, Entitles himſelf *Preſent Incumbent*; tho' not *Reſident*, but living in *Monmouthſhire*.

CARDIGAN.

MERIDITH, WILLIAM, . *Sillian*, V.

He was Turned out by the *Propagators*, for Drunkenneſs, and uſing the *Common-Prayer*.

MERIDITH, RICE, . *Llanveda*, V.

He was Ejected by the ſame Commiſſioners, for Drunkenneſs, and keeping a Common Alehouſe.

MORGAN, GRIFFITH, . *Bangor*, R. and *Henlan*, .

The *Propagators* diſmiſſed him likewiſe, for Inſufficiency, Drunkenneſs, and Delinquency.

CAERMARTHEN.

MAYLARD, WILLIAM, : *Pembrey*, V.

But *quære* whether Mr. *Maylard* was any other than the *Curate* here.

——, ——, . *Maynoyſchood*, :

See the *Note* at *Abergwyley* in *Caermarthenſhire*, under the Letter *A*.

CAERNARVAN.

DENBEIGH.

MAURICE, OLIVER, . *Llanbedar*, R.

Lloyd, Mem. P. 570. He was likewiſe a very great Sufferer in other kinds. See *Weaver's* Poems, for ſome of the Sufferings of his Family.

FLINT.

GLAMORGAN.

See a Note at one of both theſe Names in Monmouthſhire. MADDOCKS, THOMAS, . St. *Lythan's*, V.

He had a great Family, and was with much Difficulty, allowed the *Fifths* to ſupport them for ſome Years; but at length they were detain'd from him, as they were from moſt of the Clergy of theſe Parts. However, he out-lived the *Uſurpation*, and enjoyed the Whole for ſome few Years after.

——, ——, . *Merthyr-Mawr*, . See the *Note* at *Abergwyley*.

MORGAN, THOMAS, . *Landough* by *Cowbridge*, V. And *Colwinſton*, ... ;

He was Turned out of the Former (and as I preſume, of the Latter of theſe Livings alſo) ſome time before the Year 1649, for his Obſtinacy, as they called it, that is, his Loyalty. He had a great Family to maintain; and was forc'd to live on a Small Pittance which he had at *Lancarvan* in the Right of his Wife; whither his Troubles followed him, his Horſes and Cattle being Seized, and himſelf continually Harraſſed and Oppreſſed. Nor had he, as far as I can learn, any *Fifths* from either of his Livings; neither was either of them Supplied but ſeldom, even ſo much as by the *Hackney Itinerants*. He lived to Enjoy his Preferments again many Years after the Reſtoration, and was a Learned Man.

MORGAN, THOMAS, . St. *Donats*, .

This is a different Place from Welch St. Donats. He alſo was Turned out before 1649. But *quere* if he was the ſame Perſon with him who *immediately precedes*.

MERIONETH.

MONTGOMERY.

MAURR, ——, . *Comes*, R. In 1654, one *Henry Parry* got this Living.

PEMBROKE.

——, ——, . *Mamendine*, R.

——, ——, . *St. Mary's* and *Michael* in *Pembroke*, .

MASON, EDWARD, . *Marlbery* and * *Granſtone*, V. * *Or* Granſton.

He was *Sequeſtred* likewiſe by the *Propagators*; and one, or both of theſe Places (if at leaſt they are not Annexed) lay wholly Void for Nine Years after. He was the *Second Miniſter* Sequeſtred from this Living. The Firſt was Mr. *Owen*, in 1645: Whom ſee afterwards.

MERRICK, WILLIAM, . *Llanicheth*, .

He was Ejected for *Keeping an Alehouſe*.

MIDDLETON, THOMAS, . *Llangum*, V.

I find he was a *Pluraliſt*; but what his other Living, or Livings were; or whether he loſt *it*, or *them* likewiſe, I know not.

MILES, HENRY, . *Dinas*, . He was Turned out for *Inſufficiency*.

MORGAN, THOMAS, . *Roch*, V. He was Turned out by the *Commiſſioners for Propagation*; and the Crime they alledged againſt him, was *Drunkenneſs*.

——, ——, . *Meſſgrove*, . For This, and the Two firſt Livings in this County, ſee the *Note* at *Abergwyley* in *Caermarthenſhire*, under the Letter *A*.

MOUNTFORT, JOHN, . *Marlebury*, V.

He was Deprived by the *Commiſſioners for Propagation*, for *Drunkenneſs*. The Place lay Vacant after his *Sequeſtration*, to the time of his Majeſty's Return.

MOUNTFORT, JOHN, . *Llandſoy*, V.

He was *Sequeſtred* in 1650. *Quere* if he be the ſame Perſon with that *John Mountfort* next above mentioned.

RAD-

RADNOR.

Or Aberdow. MELLON, HENRY, . *Aberedh* and *Llanvareth*, .

He was *Sequestred* by the *Propagators*, for being a Common Swearer, and adhering to the King.

* *In this County, if I miſtake not.* MORLY, ——, D. D. * *Peunant*, R. The ſingle Crime alledged againſt him, was *Delinquency.*

MANSEL, ——, . ——, . His Family was at the time of his Death, reduc'd to ſuch Poverty, that his Widow was at long h ſuſtained by the Charity of the *Corporation for Miniſters Widows.* I take him to have been a diff rent Perſon from Dr. *Edward Manſel* before mentioned in *Warwickſhire.* But *quære.*

See Dr Kennet's Caſe of Impropriations p. 117. MAPLETOFT, ——, . ——, . He was afterwards, for his Loyalty and Suffe-rings, promoted to the *Sub-deanery* of *Lincoln*; and was, whilſt *Sub-dean*, at leaſt D. D. But whether he was the ſame Perſon with either of thoſe before mentioned in *Cambridgeſhire, quære.*

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 713. MASON, ——, . ——, . There was one of this Name Created D. D. at *Oxford*, in 1642, among ſeveral others of the Loyal and Suffering Clergy; and therefore 'tis probable, that he was himſelf a Sufferer ſomewhere or other. *Wood* is not certain whether he was the ſame Perſon with that *Charles Maſon* already mentioned at *King's-College* in *Cambridge*; or if he was not, I am altogether as uncertain whether he may not have been the ſame with ſome one of thoſe *Maſons* mentioned in the other Parts of this Liſt: Therefore *quære.*

See the Note at Dr. Bowreman, at the End of the Counties, under the Letter B.

Wood, Ath. *Vol. II. p. 715.* METELER, JOHN, . ——, . He was a *Cambridge* Man, and Created D. D. likewiſe at *Oxford* in the ſame Year, among the *Suffering Royaliſts.* See the ſame *Note* at Dr. *Bowreman.*

Ibid. p. 882. MICHEL, DAVID, . ——, . He was Born in the *Shire* of *Merne*, was Miniſter at *Edinburgh*, and in the time of the *Covenant*, forced to Fly from thence into *England*; where he enjoyed ſome *Benefice* during his † Exile. After his Majeſty's *Reſtoration*, he was made *Prebendary* of *Weſtminſter*, and in 1661, Created D. D. at *Oxford*. In the *Chancellour's Letters* for that purpoſe, it is ſaid, that *from the Beginning of the Troubles, he had been a great Sufferer for the Cauſe of his Majeſty and the Church.* In 1662, he was made *Biſhop* of *Aberdeen*, and died the Year after.

† *Some Part of it, I preſume.*

That he was Benefic'd in England, is plain; and that he had loſt his Living, which is the only Ground I have for his Sequeſtration: Therefore quære whether it be not further. *ſeems to be intimated by what is here ſaid of his Sufferings*

MOSSOM, ——, D. D. ——, . He is mentioned as a † *Silenced, Plundered, and Perſecuted* Miniſter, by Dr. *Kenn*, the late Pious Biſhop of *Bath and Wells*, in his *Funeral Sermon* for the Lady *Marg. Maynard.* I take him to have been the ſame Perſon with Dr. *Robert Moſſom*, who was afterwards *Dean* of *Chriſt-Church* in *Dublin*, and in 1666, was promoted to the See of *Londonderry*, where he died in 1679. What the *Preferments* were which (as ſeems probable) he loſt, I know not: But I gueſs, that tho' he afterwards happened to be Preferred in *Ireland*, yet what he was Poſſeſt of upon the Breaking out of the *Rebellion*, muſt have been in *England*; becauſe in the Year 1662, I find him made *Prebendary* of *Knaresborough* in the *Church* of *York*. He was Author of the *Preachers Triparrite.*

† *And therefore, as I gueſs, Sequeſtred. P. 32.*

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 431.

Ware's Contin. Hiſt. of Iriſh Bish. p. 52.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 448, 449.

* MOWSELL, ——, . ——, . His Widow was Relieved, among the other Widows of the *Sequeſtred Clergy*, by the *Corporation for Miniſters Widows.*

* *Unleſs I miſ-read it for* Mandel *laſt mentioned.*

MYNNE, JOSHUA, . ——, . He was a *Cambridge* Man, and Created B. D. at *Oxford* in 1646. But as there were ſome of the *Suffering Royaliſts* Created at that time, ſo there were ſome of the *Factious Scholars* who had Degrees beſtowed upon them; and therefore it will demand a further Enquiry of which ſort Mr. *Mynne* was.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 737.

MYRIEL, HENRY, . ——, . He was likewiſe a *Cambridge* Man, Created B. D. at *Oxford* among other *Loyal Sufferers*, in 1642, and died there in the following Year. See the *Note* at Dr. *Bowreman*, at the End of the Counties, under the Letter *B.*

Ibid. p. 766.

N.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

BERKSHIRE.

NIXON, JOSEPH, . *Shefford-Magna*, .

NIXON, RICHARD, . *Chively*, V.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

CHESHIRE.

CORNWALL.

NICHOLSON, ——, . St. *Juſt*, R. CUM-

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CUMBERLAND.

NICHOLSON, JOS. *A. M. Plumland*, R.

I am obliged to mention him, becauſe he was *Actually turned out of this Living*: But he afterwards, as I have heard, got a *Better Living, viz.* that of *Sanmix*; which he enjoyed during the *whole Remainder* of the *Uſurpation*.

DERBYSHIRE.

DEVONSHIRE.

NATION, FRANCIS, *A. M. Inwardly*, R.

See him in the County of *Somerſet*.

See one John Newel at C. C. C. Oxon.

NEWEL, JOHN, . *Combe-Martin*, R.

He had only ſuch a *Title* to this *Living*, as the Times of *Uſurpation* could Afford him; and he obtained that *Title* not long before the *Reſtoration*; until which time he was debarred of that *Right*, but admitted to it upon the *King's Return*, and had afterwards another *Living* in this *County*, which he Enjoyed, together with this, until the time of his *Death*.

NEWTE, RICHARD, *A. M. Tidcombe*, R.
And
Clare, R. *Portions of Tiverton.*

Prov. Worth. of Devon. p. 476.

He was Born in *Tiverton*, and *Educated* at *Exeter-College* in *Oxford*, of which he became *Fellow*, and was afterwards a Noted *Tutor* in that *Houſe*, as likewiſe *Chaplain* to the *Lord Digby*. In 1641, he was Admitted to to theſe two rich *Portions* of his *Native Place*, where he continued a conſtant *Preacher*, for about two Years, by which time the *Rebellion*, and conſequently the *Miſeries*, and *Deſolations* of *War*, having ſpred themſelves over all the *Kingdom*, he reſolved to *Travel*; and having for that purpoſe, Obtained his *Majeſty's* Licence, and taken care to Subſtitute a *Loyal* and *Learned* Perſon in his *Cures* of *Tiverton*, he ſet out firſt for *Holland*, in *Company* of the Moſt Learned Dr. *Pocock*, Dr. *Lockey*, and ſome other very Learned Perſons of this *Kingdom*: from *Holland* they went to *Flanders*, and from thence to *France*, where Mr. *Newte* made a conſiderable Stay, met with ſeveral of the *Engliſh Gentry* and *Clergy*, who had fled thither from the *Rebellion*, and held ſeveral Diſputes with divers *Roman Catholicks*, concerning the great *Corruptions* and *Innovations*, of that *Church*. Once more particularly, it was his Lot to manage the Argument in Company of ſeveral *Popiſh Prieſts* and *Gentlemen* of that *Communion*; when acquitting himſelf with great *Learning* and *Clearneſs of Argument*, one of the Company told him, *that they would give him an Anſwer if they met him at Rome*; which afterwards diſappointed him of the Satisfaction of ſeeing that *City*. For when he was in *Italy*, within a Day's Journey of it, and juſt taking *Coach* to go thither, he ſaw two of thoſe very *Gentlemen* Riding towards it; whereupon not thinking it fafe to proceed, he returned, and in 1646, Arrived in *England*, where he was ſoon after Informed that the *Parſonage-Houſe* belonging to the *Portion* of *Clare*, and ſtanding in the *Town* of *Tiverton*, (together with four or five other Houſes, which, as Rector of that *Portion*, he had a power of Leaſing) were all by the *Deſolations of the War*, laid in *Rubbiſh*, and the very Materials of them carried away. He was alſo informed, that the *Plague* was then very hot in that *Town*. Notwithſtanding which he reſolved immediately to Repair thither, as he accordingly did; and continued to diſcharge all the Duties of his *Function*; Viſiting the *Sick*, Relieving the *Poor*, conſtantly *Preaching* throughout the whole Courſe of that *Diſtemper*; Firſt in the *Church*, and afterwards (when the Country People of his *Pariſh* Refuſed to come into the *Town*) at a place in the *Fields* which was provided for that Purpoſe. All this time God was pleaſed to preſerve him, amidſt many Thouſands which *Periſhed*, notwithſtanding he was ſo frequent in his Attendance on the *Sick* and *Infected* of the *Town*. I do not find that he met with any Diſturbance from the Godly, during the Rage of this *Sickneſs*; but his Troubles began ſoon after; and from thenceforward, he continually Suffered in the *Revenues* of his *Living*, had one Mr. *Stukely* thruſt upon him to ſupply half the *Cure* (whom they compell'd him to Hire at the Rate of a 100*l.* a Year) and was frequently Harraſſed before the *Triers* and *Commiſſers* of thoſe *Times*; not only at *Tiverton*, but at *Plymouth* and *London* alſo (the Trouble and Expenſiveneſs of which I need not obſerve to the Reader) until at length he was formally *Diſpoſſeſſed* of both his *Rectories*. I cannot exactly Account for the *Order*, and *Event*, of his ſeveral Appearances before thoſe *Ravagers*; but the * ſingle *Crime* I find Alledged againſt him, was that unpardonable One of *Loyalty*; a *Malignancy* (as it was then Etteemed as well as commonly Termed) much more Fatal and Deſtructive than the *Plague* juſt now mentioned. Mr. *Newte* had one ſurewd Symptom of this *Malady* upon him; which was, his having perſwaded a Perſon to take, what they then called the *Cavaliers Oath*. Beſides which Mr. *Stukely*, his *Intruding Partner*, and ſoon after his *Succeſſor*, Depoſed before the *Committee*, that he once met a *Gentleman*, who told him, that he heard another *Gentleman* ſay, that Mr. *Newte* when he was in *France*, did very much promote the *King's Intereſt* there. But the moſt *material Allegation* againſt him, was his having taken the *Cavaliers Oath* himſelf; which was, I believe, a very great *Truth*, but how well they might be able to Prove it, is another Queſtion, and cannot be determined, without knowing what Defence Mr. *Newte* made for himſelf. In the mean while this is ſure, that the *Party* took what Care they could, to prevent him from making any; Forcibly at this, or ſome other time of his Appearance before the *Committee*, a Godly *Sifter* of the *Town*, Took the *Door* upon her *Husband*, and would not ſuffer him to go out, when ſhe underſtood that he was to be an Evidence on Mr. *Newte's* behalf. And yet Mr. *Newte* had Attended this very *Woman*, at a time when no one elſe would Venture to do ſo, and who in the flood moſt in need of ſuch a *Charitable Viſit*; being not only Seized with the *Plague*, in the time of that *Common Calamity*, but under ſome Diſturbance of *Mind* alſo. Upon thoſe, and ſuch like *Accuſations*, the *Committee* of *Devon* (where Sitting at that time, I know not, but judge that it was at *Tiverton*) Proceeded to Sequeſter him *May* the 31ſt 1650, and *Auguſt* the 22d.

* Except that ſome of his Factious Parishioners, joyn'd with Common Cry of Falſe Doctrine a-gainſt him.

22d. following, Ratified the *Sentence*. After this, Mrs. *Newte* applied her Self to the *Committee*, to get an *Order for the Fifths*, Pursuant to the *Ordinance* provided in that behalf. This *Order* was accordingly Granted her, *Dec.* the *4th.* 1650, but no Regard being had to it, upon her *Complaint*, the *Committee* Issued forth a second *Order*, bearing Date *Apr.* the *11th.* 1651, but not to much better Effect than the *Former*. And possibly that which prevented it, was Mr. *Newte*'s Refusing to give up the quiet *Possession* of his *Livings* to the *Usurper*. For in *August* 1651, he was again Summoned before the *Committee*, at *Plymouth*; and about this same time, I also find his Case before the *Committee for Plundered Ministers*, at *London*; whither he had himself Removed it, by the Interest and Affiltance of some Friends. But all in vain! for in 1652, the *Sequestration* was confirmed to Mr *Stukeley*, who had depofed the Hearfay before mentioned. However he had but very little Enjoyment of it, for Mr. *Newte* did not prefently Quit it, upon the Sentence in 1650; and about 1653, got poffeffion of it again: But the following Year, he was Turned out a Second time, and forced to give over all Hopes of ever Returning to it. In the mean time, as the *Committees* performed their Part, fo the *Soldiers* and the *Rabble* were not wanting to play theirs, and by all the Methods of *Violence and Outrage* which they could think of, Endeavoured to Worry him out of his *Poffeffion* as long as he continued to defend it. To this End they *Order'd* fometimes *Ten*, fometimes *Twelve* Soldiers to Quarter upon him. And took Care to pick out fuch among them, as were the *Lewdeft* and moft *Profligate Villains*, and the greateft *Enemies* to the *Clergy* in the whole *Regiment*; And when he was at length forced by thefe and other *Methods* to * Abfcond, 'His *Wife* was Threatned by the *Commiffioners* 'in the *Town*, to be Thrown out of *Doors*, with 'her *Tender Infants*, into the *High-Way*, if they 'would not Depart; and the *Mob* of the *Town* 'were Encouraged to make Alarms all Night at 'the *Gates* and *Doors* of the *Houfe* feveral times, 'to Weary and Frighten her out by their perpe- 'tual *Difturbances*: All which, with many more 'Indignities, too tedious to Relate, the poor *Gen-* 'woman bore for a long time with a great deal 'of *Patience* and *Courage*; but at laft fhe was 'forced to Remove, though even then fhe refufed 'to Deliver up the *Poffeffion*, and ftoutly told 'them, fhe knew no *Right* they had; and if they 'Entered there, it fhould be like *Rogues* as they 'were. However, when they at length Broke in, notwithftanding this Provocation, they fhewed her, as it muft be owned, fuch a Piece of Mercy, as was not common in thofe Times: For they only threw out of the *Barns* into the *Court*, the *Corn* which, it feems, they had no occafion for till the next Harveft, and fome of it into the High-way, in the Midft of Winter: Whereas they ufed, either to give it their Horfes, or fecure it for the *Intruder*. But after all, it feems Mr. *Newte* was not wholly, but in part only, Unworthy of the *Miniftry*; and therefore he was by the *Triers themfelves*, removed to the *Lecture* of *Ottery St. Mary* in this County, worth about 20 *l.* a Year. By which it may be gueffed, that in their Account, the Proportion of his Merit to that of his *Succeffor*, was that of a Fifteenth, or a Twentieth: For what he loft at *Tiverton*, amounted to about 3 or 400 *l.* a Year. But afterwards, not improving his *One Talent*, it was adjudged, that even *That* alfo fhould be taken from him. And accordingly, he was efteem'd unworthy to hold that *Small Lecture*; was Harraff'd and Abus'd at *Ottery*, as well as at *Tiverton*; forced with his Family, to lodge *feveral Nights* in a * *Wood*, and at length difmiffed from thence alfo. Whilft he was in Poffeffion of that Office, the *Lecture-Day* once happened to be Coincident with that of *Chriftmas*; and Mr. *Newte*, who was fo bold as to Preach on the Subject of the *Nativity*, in profecution of his Difcourfe, happen'd to mention that Text of *St. John*, *Abraham rejoyced to fee my Day, and he faw it, and was glad*: Upon which, a Fellow in the Congregation cried out aloud (as the fafhion then was, to difturb even a *Godly*, as well as a *Malignant Miniffer*, if they did not like his *Doctrine*) *What, dare he make Abraham a Chriftmas-Man?* And, in truth, it was fuch Preaching as this, which occafioned his *Removal* from that Place: For his Learning and Abilities were fo well known, that feveral Perfons of Note, and many others, came as far as from *Exon*, about Twelve Miles diftance, to hear him.

Thefe were fome of the *Troubles* which this Excellent Perfon met with from the Hands of the *Reformers*; but all of them cannot be recovered at this Diftance of time: Only in general, it is further to be added, that he was forced in the whole, to remove his Family no lefs than Seven times: And more particularly, had once been certainly Murther'd, had not the Providence of God prevented him from going to *Tiverton* (the Parfonage-Houfe, where he lived, lying about a Mile out of Town) at that time to *Officiate*, as he had intended: For a Fellow, who afterwards confefs'd it on his Death-Bed, had *Way-laid* him, with a full Refolution to have Murther'd him. Nor will it be thought, that the Villain would in the leaft have Scrupl'd to perpetrate this Wicked Defign, when it is known that he had Murther'd a Man before in *Tiverton*. Tho' the Reader may well be amazed to hear, that he had purpofed to Bathe his Hands in the Blood of Mr. *Newte* alfo, when he is further informed, that the Fellow being *Try'd* and *Condemn'd* for the Murther which he had accomplifhed, was faved from the *Gallows*, by the Intereft of Mr. *Newte* and his *Eldeft Brother*, who procured his Pardon. How fit a March this Fellow was for the *Woman* before mentioned, is eafie to obferve: But 'tis not fo eafie to Parallel thofe Circumftances of Mr. *Newte*'s Troubles, from the Hands of one, whofe Life he had fav'd; and of another, to ferve whom, he had ventured his *own Life*.

At length, about the Year 1656, he found fome *Refpite*. For Colonel *Baffet* of this *County*, having prefented him to the Living of *Heanton* near *Barnftaple*, he continued there Undifturbed, until the *Happy Reftoration*.

* Or out of doors in Profecution of his Caufe.

* Bringing to Mary-Key.

* Although he conftantly read the 20th Chapter of Exodus, *inftead of* the Commandments; *which* 'twas Popery *then to* recite in Form; *Clofe the Lectern according to the Directions of the* Church, *and* threw the Collects *into* one continued Prayer, *as Bifhop* Saunderfon, *and fome others then did.*

As for his *Succeffors* during the *Ufurpation*, the Firft of them, as I have before faid, was Mr. *Stukeley*. The precife time of his leaving it, I do not find: But when, one *Cloffoul Ufurped*, or rather *Officiated* for both the *Parfons*: And in the Beginning of 1654, *Oliver* fettled them upon *John Row*; but withal ordered the Profits of them to *Cloffoul*, during the time that he had Served them. But before the Expiration of that Year, one * *Pelnabel*, an *Independent*, got in full Poffeffion of them; and had the Mortification to deliver them up again to Mr. *Newte* in 1660; having firft *let down* the *Parfonage-Houfe*, quite even to the High-way. After the *Reftoration*, Mr. *Newte* became Chaplain to the Lord *De la Ware*, had a Tender made him, firft of the *Deanery* of *Salisbury*, and afterwards of that of *Exeter*; both which he refufed; and in 1666, was made Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majefty; but got himfelf excufed from Waiting, partly on Ac-

* On Mr. Row's Removal to the Preacher at Weftminfter-Abby. *Abridgment.* p. 208

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count of his great Distance from *Court*, partly because he was much Afflicted with the *Gout*; but Chiefly, as it supposed, because of his great Love to a Retired Life, which he Enjoyed about 18 Years after the Return of his *Majesty*, and Died *August* the 10th, 1678. He was a very *Learned Man*, particularly Skill'd in the *Eastern Languages*, as likewise in the *French* and *Italian* Tongues: a Man of great *Piety* and *Meekness*, a constant *Preacher*, and in a Word, a very accomplished *Gentleman*, an Excellent *Scholar*, and a *Polite Divine*.

See more of his Character in his Epitaph, printed at large in the Worthies of Devon, before cited, p. 440.

NICHOLSON, ———, . *Churchstow*, V.

An *Ancient Clergyman*, who lived through those Times, and Enjoyed a *Sequestred Living* under them hath told me, that Mr. *Nicholson* was, * as he thinks *Sequestred*; but withal adds, that he was a Man of a very *Scandalous Life*. The last regular Incumbent on this *Vicaridge* before the Abolishing of *Episcopacy*, was, as far as appears by the *Bishops Register*, Mr. *Robert Spark*: So that if Mr. *Nicholson* came in Regularly, and had any other Title, than such as the *Confusions* would allow of; the Entry of his *Admission* must have been, by some Accident or other, prevented.

* *Therefore quere further.*

It cannot be found that the Sacrament was Administred in this Parish during the Usurpation.

DORSETSHIRE.

NORRINGTON, SAMUEL, : *Charmouth*, R.

His Widow was at length constrained to Beg the *Charity* of the *Corporation for Ministers Widows*, by whom she was Relieved. In her *Petition* to that *Corporation*, it is said, that Mr. *Norrington left his Wife and Five Children as poor as Misery could make them.*

DURHAM.

NAYLOR, Jos. D. D. *Sedgefield*, R. worth 600 *l.* a Year.

See the *Cathedral* of *Durham*.

ESSEX.

NEWCOMEN, ———, . The *Holy Trinity*, R. in *Colchester*.

I have no distinct Information of this Sequestration; and only guess at it from the outragious Treatment which he met with from the Rebels. Quere.

He was taken at the *House* of Sir *John Lucas* in *August* 1642, when about two Thousand of the *Rabble* were got together, and committed the utmost Barbarities upon the *Family* of that Honourable Person. Mr. *Newcomen* was the † first Man they Seiz'd upon, after they had broken into the *House*, and they no sooner got Him into their *Clutches*, but they tore his *Clothes off his Back*, beat him with their *Cudgels* and *Halberts*, and with Infinite Exclamations carry'd him in Triumph through the chief *Streets* of the *Town*, by the way Entring into a Wild, but very Serious Consideration, not whether he should Dye (for that they had Resolved at first) but to what Death to put him; One Votes *Drowning*, another *Stoning*; another says, Beat out his *Brains*: At length having consulted with *Alderman Cole*, they carry him to the common *Jayl*, commanding the *Jayler* to put him in Strong Hold (a Place provided for the most deliberate *Malefactors*) affirming they would soon Return to take further Order with him: In that *Dungeon* he Remained for some *Hours*; but at length was Removed into a *Chamber*: A Day or two after Sir *Thomas Barrington*, and Mr. *Grimston*, two *Members* of *Parliament*, were sent down from the *House* to *Colchester*, as were likewise a Messenger from the *Black-Rod*, and a Messenger from the *Serjeant at Arms*, to bring up Mr. *Newcomen* and Sir *John Lucas* (for him the Rabble had also Seized) Prisoners to *London*; but when the *Coaches* were come to the Door, they durst not for some time bring forth Mr. *Newcomen* 'Because the People threatned to 'Tear him in *Pieces*; as afterwards they had done, 'had not Mr. *Grimston's* Care been very great; 'who placing a Court of Guard on each side of Sir *Thomas Barrington's* Coach, from the Prison 'Door, brought him forth unexpectedly, and put 'him into the Coach; the People then not daring 'to *Strike* or *Stone* him, left the *Mischief* intended 'Him should light on Sir *Thomas Barrington*. In this manner he was Carried away to *London*, (bitterly *Cursed* and *Reviled* by the People of those Towns through which he passed) and committed Prisoner to the *Fleet*; where he lay about a *Month*, and was then Dismissed without being ever called for by the *House*, which had Imprisoned Him. What became of him afterwards, I know not; only I find that before his Death he was made D. D. and 'tis Reported by some of his *Relations*, that he was the Author of *Mercurius Rusticus*; which is Doubtless a Mistake, for *Wood* expressly Ascribes it to Dr. *Bruno Ryves*, without the least Doubt, or Hesitation.

† *More Ruth. p. 2. &c.*

Ath. Vol. II. p. 431.

NETTLES, STEPHEN, B. D. *Lexden*, R. worth 120 *l.* a Year.

This was the Smart and very Learned Person who Answered Mr. *Selden's History of Tythes*. He was Dispossessed by *force of Arms*, but the Particulars of his *Usage* I cannot Learn. He had been of *Queen's-College* in *Cambridge*, and was *Incorporated* A. M. at *Oxford* in 1624.

Wood. Ath. Vol. I. p. 698.

NEWSTED, CHRISTOPHER, *Stisted*, R.

His Widow was at length Beholden to the *Charity of the Corporation for Ministers Widows* for a Subsistence. The *Petition* which she preferred on that Occasion, saith, that he had been *Chaplain to King Charles* I. that he was reduced to great Necessity by his many *Sufferings*, and that he left his *Wife* in a very sad and low *Condition*. There is one of both these Names mentioned by Wood (*Ath. Vol.* I. *p.* 388,) who was born in *Lincolnshire*, Educated at *Alban-Hall*, made B. D. though he had never taken any other *Degree*. He out-lived the * *Usurpation*, was Collated to the Prebend of *Cadington Minor* in the Church of St. *Paul*, *August* 25, 1660, and Died some time before *March* 23*d*. 1662. I take him to have been the same Person with this *Sufferer*.

Or Stisted: for I take them to be the same Living, and judge it to be that which Mr. Newsted left: If not, 'tis certain some one else had been Sequestred from it, and so it ought to be Entered as a distinct Article, and further Enquiry made after the Name of Mr. Newsted's Living.

* *He Published a small Piece, the Title of which, see in* Wood.

* *News. Reg. Eccles. Vol. I. p. 232.*

NICHOLSON, RICHARD, . *Stapleford-Tawney*, R.

Or Thomas as I rather believe.

He had been admitted *March* 11, 1596, and was *Dispossessed April* 28, 1643; so that he had been *Rector* of this Living about 47 Years, when he was *Deprived* of it. He is Ranked among

the *Scandalous* and *Malignant Priests* of the *Century* (*p.* 25.) for calling the *Parliament* a *Company of Factious Fellows*; and in plain Words, *No Parliament*; and for affirming that the *Majority being with the King*, THEY *were the Parliament*: As likewiſe, for having *Three wicked and ſcandalous Libels againſt the Parliament found in his Study*; one of which he had ſung in an *Ale-houſe*: For it is to be further known, that he was a *Common Drunkard* and *Swearer*, if the *Century* may be credited; tho' one would think, it was time for him to Amend, ſince he could not then be leſs than 70 Years of Age; and at that time of day, muſt needs make but a very *untoward Ballad-ſinger*. However *Old* as he was, he lived to ſee the *Return* of his Majeſty, if I miſtake not, and to be Reſtored to his Living; but died ſome time before *July* 1661.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

NICHOLAS, MATTHEW, D. D. *Olverton*, V.

See the *Church* of *Briſtol*.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

NAPPER, ——, . *Barkhamſted St. Peter*, .

He had afterwards a little *Donative* in *Buckinghamſhire*, and lived to be Reſtored.

NEWNHAM, ——, . *Datchworth*, R.

He lived to be Reſtored; but died ſoon after.

HUNTINGTONSHIRE.

NASH, ——, . *Warſley*, V.

He was alſo *Impriſoned* for Refuſing the *Engagement*, and died before the *Reſtoration*. He was a *Second Sufferer* in this Living, having ſucceeded on the Death of Dr. *Pocklington* (whom ſee after in this County) in 1642.

* So that perhaps there might be no other than a Presbyterian, who refuſed that Indulgence. Tho' Quere.

NELSON, GEORGE, . *Taxley*, V.

He was Harraſſed out of this Living; being *Plundered*, and forced to *Fly in Diſguiſe*.

NEWMAN, RICHARD, B. D. *Homerton*, R.

He had juſt built a good Parſonage-Houſe from the Ground; of which he had the Enjoyment but a very little while. He was *Sequeſtred* in 1643, *Reſtored* in 1660, and died in 1663.

KENT.

LANCASHIRE.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

NEEDHAM, ——, . *Ratherby*, R. See ſomething more of him at Mr. Rawſon in this County.

He was a Worthy Man.

NICHOLLS, SAPCOOT, . *Newbold-Verdun*, R.

NOBLE, WILLIAM, . ——, .

NOEL, EDWARD, . *Siſſeſdon*, R.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

MIDDLESEX.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

NORFOLK.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

OXFORDSHIRE.

NORGRAVE, JOHN, . *Chipping-Norton*, V.

One of thoſe who ſucceeded him, was one *Ford*; who had been, as 'twas reported, a Servant to an *Head of an Houſe*: Another of them was one *Clerk*, and a Third who Preached at *Chipping-Norton*, was one *Werden*, a Shoemaker.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

SALOP.

NEEDHAM, GERVAS, . *Biſhops-Caſtle*, V.

His Houſe, and his Goods alſo, were Burnt: Nor was he permitted to keep a Private School for the Subſiſtence of his Family: Inſomuch that had they not been Relieved by the Charity of ſome Relations, they muſt have wanted Bread.

SO:

SOMERSETSHIRE.

NATION, FRANCIS, *A. M.* Halley, V.
And
* *Inwerdleigh*, R. in *Devon*. . . .

* *He had only the Title of the Times to this Living.*

He was Born at *Bishops-Liddyard* in this *County*, Educated at *Baliol-College* in *Oxford*, and upon the Breaking out of the Wars, became Chaplain to Sir *John* and Sir *Edward Stawell*. He had likewise for some time a *Military Command* in the Army; and by some Misfortune or other, being taken Prisoner, he was asked, whether he were not a *Major?* to which he presently returned this Bold Answer,

Major sum quàm cui possit Fortuna nocere.

After he had been Harrass'd, and driven from Place to Place, he went at length into *Wales*, where he was Seized, but found means to get off again. At length he retired into the County of *Devon*, and settled for some time at *Atherington*, where he became *Tutor* to several Gentlemens Sons of the Best Note in those Parts. In the Year 1655, he got the Living of *Inwardleigh*, which, with a great deal of Trouble, he kept about Two Years; and then being Dispossess'd of it, went into *Cornwall*, where he got the small Vicaridge of *Lawannack*, which he was permitted to keep until the *Restoration*; when he returned to *Inwerdleigh*, and towards the latter End of his Life, had the Rectory of *Parkham* in the same County, bestowed on him; where he continued to Preach for some time after he had lost his Sight, He was an Excellent Scholar, and retained to the very last, what he had learned in his *younger Days*, as fresh in his Memory, as if he had just then come from the Univerfity. He was also a Man of Great Piety, and died in the 82d Year of his Age.

One Bridgman had three Livings during some Part of the Confusions, and never administred the Sacrament there.

SOUTHAMPTON.

NICHOLAS, ———, . *Wherwell*, R.

See a *Note* at Dr. *Nicholas*, Dean of *Briftol*.

NOSE, ———, . *Seckford*, .
He was Imprisoned likewise.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

NASH, ———, . *Kinsley*, R.
He was Turned out by the *Triers*.

SUFFOLK.

NASH, ———, . ———, .

NEWMAN, THOMAS, . *Cornard*, .
He was Sequestred *Sept.* 2, 1644, for paying Obedience to the *Orders* and *Injunctions* of the *Church*; Urging the Necessity of *Parochial Communion*; not Encouraging his People to Assist in the *Rebellion* (for Crimes of *Omission*, as well as *Commission*, were frequently brought into the Account in those Times) Refusing also to lend his own helping Hand towards that good Work; and for several other Instances of *Malignancy*; among which, was his having said, that the *Parliament raised Money to pay* Pym's *Debts*. He had at that time a Wife and Three Children: And 'tis Matter of *Quare*, whether he did not also lose a *Temporal Estate* of 100*l.* a Year.

SURREY.

NELSON, JOHN, . *Mickleham*, R.
He was Turned out by the *House of Commons*, about *Aug.* 1643; who at the same time order'd *William Hill* to succeed him.

SUSSEX.

NUT, JOHN, . *Barwick*, R.
And
———, ...

See the *Church* of *Chichester*.

WARWICKSHIRE.

WESTMORLAND.

WILTSHIRE.

NASH, ———, . *Burbage*, V.
One *Hugh Naish* obtained the *Prebend* of *Winterbourn-Earles* in the *Church* of *Salisbury*, *Aug.* 28, 1660, on the Death, no doubt, of *John Gregory*. *Sept.* 13, the same Year, *John Gurganny* was admitted to it; but I do not find how it was then Vacated.

NICHOLAS, MATTHEW, D.D.
Dean, R.

See *Briftol-Cathedral*.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

YORK-

YORKSHIRE.

NEILE, JOHN, B.D. *Beeford* in *Holderneſs*, R.

See the *Cathedral-Church* of *York*.

† *Or* Newsome. †NEWLOVE, JOHN, . *Bickhill*, . He was alſo *Plundered*, and *Turned out of Doors, with his Wife and Eight Children*, and died ſoon after. He was a *Man of a Pious Life and Converſation*, and *had been a painful Preacher here near Thirty Years*; as is ſet forth in a Petition preſented by ſome of his Family to the *Corporation for Miniſters Widows*; the Charity of which they were conſtrained to beg, and were accordingly Supported by it.

WALES.

ANGLESEY.

BRECON.

CARDIGAN.

CAERMARTHEN.

NICHOLSON, WILLIAM, *Llandilowaur*, R. . . . . } And *Caermarthen*, V. . . . . }

See the *Church* of St. *David's*.

CAERNARVAN.

DENBEIGH.

FLINT.

GLAMORGAN.

MERIONETH.

MONTGOMERY.

PEMBROKE.

See the Note at Abergwyley. ——, ——, . *Naſh*, R. I find the *Rector* of this Living, whoever he was, to have been a *Pluraliſt*: But what his other Living, or Livings were; whether he loſt them alſo; and whether he, or they may, have been the ſame with any of thoſe *Clergymen*, or *Livings*, mentioned in the *other Parts* of this *Liſt*, I know not.

RADNOR.

——, ——, . *Newchurch*, R.

——, ——, . *Norton*, .

See the *Note* at *Abergwyley* likewiſe for theſe *Two Livings*.

O.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

BERKSHIRE.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

OAKELEY, WILLIAM, . *Hilſden*, .

He was not only *Sequeſtred*; but when *Hilſden-Houſe* was taken by the *Parliament Forces*, he was made a *Priſoner*, and forced *to go ſome Miles bare-foot in the Winter*, to the great detriment of his Health: And, in a Word, he was Ruin'd by the *Times*. He left his Wife, at the time of his Death, with *a great Charge of Children*, and in *Extream Poverty*. She was afterwards Supported by the Publick Charity of the *Corporation for Miniſters Widows*. Mr. *Oakley* was *a Good Preacher*, and *a Learned and Religious Man*.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

CHESHIRE.

CORNWALL.

CUMBERLAND.

DERBYSIHRE.

DEVONSHIRE.

ORAM, GEORGE, *A. M. Kenton*, R. I am not abſolutely certain of this *Sequeſtration*; but an *Ancient Clergyman*, who was himſelf in ſome meaſure, a *Sufferer* under the *Rebellion*, hath told me, he thinks, Mr. *Oram* was Turned out of this Living. Mr. *George Kendal*

Enjoyed this Living during ſome Part of the *Uſurpation*, and continued in it till the *Act of Uniformity* Diſpoſſeſſed him.

DORSETSHIRE.

OSBOURN, EDWARD, A. M. *Maiden-Newton*, R.

He had been *Fellow* of *Wadham-College* in *Oxford*, and lived to Re-poſſeſs his Benefice on the Return of his Majeſty.

DURHAM.

ESSEX.

Or Oſbalſton.

OSBALSTON, WILLIAM, D. D. *Much-Parnden*, R.

He was Turned out about *Dec.* 1643; at which time *Jer. Dyke* was thruſt into his Rectory by the *Houſe of Commons*, who had Sequeſtred Mr. *Oſbalſton* for theſe, and ſuch like Reaſons, as they are aſſigned by the *Century*, *viz.* that he had ſhewn his Diſlike of Frequent Preaching, ſaying among other things, that *Once hearing of Common-Prayer, is better than Ten Sermons*; and telling one of his Pariſh, *that he ſtunk of Two Sermons a Day*; Reading likewiſe, and Countenancing the *Book of Sports*; Preſſing his Pariſhioners to come up to the Rails to Receive the Sacrament; Urging upon them the Neceſſity of Attending on the Miniſtration of their own Paſtor; Affirming, that *Water in Baptiſm doth waſh away Original Sin*; and ſaying in his Prayer by a Child of Two Years old, *That Actual Sin is had committed none; and as for Original, it was done away at Baptiſm*: And what was worſe than all, having declared, that he would firſt have his Throat cut, before he would contribute to the *Aſſociation* of the Counties; that is, in plain Words, that he would rather Die, than ſtain his Hands with the Blood of the *Rebellion*. And after all this, 'tis much to be wondred at, that he was not likewiſe either a *Common Drunkard*, or a *Common Swearer*. But as ſcandalous a Place as Mr. *Wood* has provided for him, in ſome Manuſcript Papers of the very Learned and Worthy Mr. *Jerem. Stephens* (one of the Suffering Prebendaries of *Lincoln*, and a much more Credible Perſon than the *Centuriſt*) Dr. *Oſbalſton* is ſaid to have been an Excellent Perſon. Beſides which, I do not know any thing more of him, only that he died under his Oppreſſions.

P. 37.

See a Marginal Note *at Dr.* Lambert Oſbaldeſton *in the* Church *of* Weſtminſter

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

OSBALDESTON, LAMBERT, A. M. *Wheathamſted*, R. worth 300 *l.* a Year.

See the *Church* of *Weſtminſter*.

HUNTINGTONSHIRE.

OLEY, BARNABAS, B. D. *Great-Gransden*, V.

See *Clare-Hall* in *Cambridge*.

KENT.

OWEN, RICHARD, B. D. *Eltham*, V.
See him in the *Liſt* of the *London-Clergy*.

LANCASHIRE.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

OASELEY, JOHN, . *Cleypool* (the *South Rectory*) R.

MIDDLESEX.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

OWEN, MORGAN, D. D. *Badwas* and *Rudry*, R.

See the *Church* of *Llandaffe*. This is a *Conſolidated Rectory*. The latter of theſe Places is in *Glamorgan*.

NORFOLK.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

OX-

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OXFORDSHIRE.

Or Oldish, as I presume 'tis commonly pronounced.

ODIS, WILLIAM, D. D. *Adderbury*, V.

He had been *Fellow* of *New-College* in *Oxford*, and *Proctor* of that *University*. In the Year 1642, he was Created D. D. among many other *Suffering Loyal Sts* ; and about the Year 1644, was *Barbarously Murthered* by a Party of the *Parliament Soldiers*, in the following manner : Having by his great *Loyalty* and *Affection* to the Royal Cause, render'd himself very Obnoxious to the *Rebels*, it was not any longer Safe for him to stay at home ; and therefore he was forced to betake himself to the Neighbouring Town of *Banbury*, which was at that time a Garrison for the King ; and some time after he had fled thither, intending his Son for * *Winchester-School*, ' he sent ' word to his Wife, that on such a Day (which ' he named) he would go part of the Way with ' them. A Neighbour of his happening to know ' of this, sent word of it to some of the *Parliament Soldiers* ; who accordingly waited at a ' Place where he was to pass by, for his Coming. ' He perceiving that there were Soldiers there, and ' finding himself in Danger, sent his Wife and ' Son before, telling his Wife, that if they were ' of the *King's Party*, she should *Hold up her* ' *Hand*, and he would come on ; if not, she ' should pass on without any further Notice. ' She going on, without *Holding up her Hand*, he ' knew they were *Parliamentarians*, and there- ' fore Rid back as fast as he could : They per- ' ceiving this, followed him as fast as they could. ' He being to pass by his own House in his Way ' to *Banbury* ; when his Horse came to his House, ' he could not by all the means he could use, get ' his Horse forward ; which gave them time to ' Overtake him ; which, as soon as they had ' done, one of them discharged a Pistol at him, ' and *Shot him dead*. Some of the Parish have since affirmed, that the Person who had given notice to the *Party* of the Doctor's Journey, *fell down dead upon that very Spot of Ground where the Doctor fell when he was shot*. He was succeeded by Mr. *Francis Wells*.

Wood. Ath. Vol. II. p. 715.

*Or, as Others say, for the University of Oxford.

I have heard that he scattered his Money along the Highway, and by that Artifice deluded all of them but one, who thereby more for Blood than Plunder. And 'tis said, the Villain had been Suborned former'y by the Doctor's Charity, and that his very Comrades abhorred the Barbarity of the Action.

' befet the House at Midnight, to take him by ' Violence to the Jayl. And above all the reſt, as I do well remember, says the Son of Mr. *Orpe* ' (from whom I have this Account of his Father's ' *Sufferings*) once they came about Midnight, my ' self, my Brother, and Sister, all being asleep in ' our Beds, and called aloud to open the Door, ' that they might take the *Rogue* they had so many ' Journeys about ; and threaten'd to Fire, or Pull ' down the House upon our Heads, because my ' *Mother* did not make haste to open the Door at ' their Command ; and then came in with *drawn* ' *Swords*, and *Pistols cock'd*, and said, it was a ' good Deed to *Shoot her forthwith*. After they ' had searched, and could not find my *Father*, they ' *Rifled the House*, and took away what they had ' a mind to, and *Hipped open the Beds and Bolsters*, ' shaking out the Feathers and Flocks upon the ' Ground, to make Bags to carry the Corn in the ' *Tithe-Barn* away, to give their Horses. Not ' long after, *another Party* of them came upon a ' *Lord's Day*, thinking to find my Father at *Church* ' in the *Morning Service* ; but missing of him, ' they contented themselves with breaking open ' his Stable-Door, and Stealing his Horse.

In Nantwich.

By theſe, and ſuch like Outrages, he was forced to leave *Tarperley*, and go to *Whitchurch* ; where he ſet up a little School, but in ſome Months was driven thence likewiſe. After which, he was ſent for to *Officiate* at *Morton-Sea*, a Chapelry in the Pariſh of *Hordnet* ; but he was not permitted to carry long there neither : For one Colonel *Clive*, who lived in that Pariſh, took upon him the *Patronage* of the *Chapel*, diſplaced Mr. *Orpe*, and ſubſtituted one *Peartree* in his Place ; who, as was reported, had been formerly a *Pedlar*, but was at that time a *Gifted*, and *Celebrated Preacher* among the *Brethren*.

It ſo happen'd, that about that time Mr. *Orpe's* Wife was in Child-bed ; and himſelf being not only Turned out of the *Cure*, but forced to *Abſcond*, fell down Stairs at the Houſe where he was Concealed, and Broke his Leg. In this miſerable Condition he had no other Subſiſtence for himſelf and his Family, but what they received from Charity ; and that, by the good Providence of God, proved ſufficient to Support them ; being Relieved by ſome of the Family of the *Corbets* ; which occaſioned a uſual Saying with *Mr. Orpe*, that God had Fed him as he did the Prophet *Elijah*, by the *Miniſtry* of a *Raven* ; alluding to the *Arms* of the *Family*. It was about *Four Months* that he lay in this Helpleſs Condition : But as ſoon as he was able to get on Horſeback, the good Lady *Corbet (Relict* of Sir *John Corbet*) to whom *Mr. Orpe* was ſomewhat *Related*, ſent for him to Officiate at a ſmall Curacy in, or belonging to the Pariſh of *Hodnet*, where ſhe then lived : But one *Bruce*, a Lieutenant in the Parliament Service, having married the Daughter of the *Intruder* at *Hodnet*, was thereupon to lay by his *Carnal Weapon*, and take up the *Sword of the Spirit* ; his Father in Law having ordained this Curacy for him, and given him all the *Tythes* of it : So that poor *Mr. Orpe* was forced to Remove from thence likewiſe. After which, another Good Lady, the Relict of Sir *Andrew Corbet*, Preſented him to the Vicaridge of *Staunton* ; but he had not been there above half a Year, before one *Rowland Kent* inſtigated ſome of the Pariſh againſt him ; and got him complained of, as well at the *Claſſical Meetings*, as at the *Committees*, for not being a *Soul-ſaving Miniſter*, nor *belonging to the Election of Grace* : Beſides which, they alſo raiſed ſeveral other *Scandalous Reports* of him :

To the Year 1647 : ſo that he could not have any other Title to it than ſuch as the Confuſions now'd permit.

Some of the moſt Forward of his *Proſecutors* were one *Mr. Sumerfield*, and his *Godly Daughters* ; the youngeſt of which, who was very punctual in

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in attending the *Monthly Lectures* at *Wem*, with her *Bible under her Arm*, did, it seems, sometimes step aside at the Lodgings of a certain Captain of that Garrison; insomuch that at length she was commonly known by the Name of Captain *Doll*. However, Mr. *Orpe* did by the Testimonies of several Persons of Credit, clear himself from the *Aspersions* which they had thrown upon him, in such an undeniable manner, that as well the *Committees*, as the *Classical Meetings*, acquitted him. After which, he was permitted to Enjoy his Living for two or three Years; and then the *Engagement* being set on foot, his old Adversaries had a *seasonable Opportunity* of renewing his *Troubles*; and in the first place, refuse to pay him his *Tithes*, and afterwards complain of him to Mr *Gilbert*, at that time *Rector* of *Edgmond*, *Dam flick Chaplain* to *Oliver Cromwell*, and a Man of great Power and Authority in these Parts; who presently took upon him to send for Mr. *Orpe*; and after a Pretence of great Friendship and Kindness to him, having been his Old *School-fellow*, he tampers with him, and endeavours to perswade him to take the *Engagement*; urging one very considerable Argument amongst the rest, which was that of *Two* or *Three Hundred Pounds a Year Preferment*, in case of his Compliance: But Mr. *Orpe* utterly rejecting the Temptation, Mr. *Gilbert* sends to *London*, and gets the *Broad Seal* for one Mr. *Henry Churchlow*, who had been, as was commonly reported, a Gentleman's *Butler*, but was at that time Mr. *Gilbert's Curate*. This worthy Person thereupon comes, and demands Possession of the *Vicaridge*; but Mr. *Orpe*, unwilling to part with the Whole Subsistence of his Family (which was at that time encreased to *Eight Children*, all unprovided for) sends word of it to his *Patroness*; who accordingly brings the matter to a *Hearing* before the *Committee* at *Salop*; the Issue of which was this, that if the Lady persisted any further to protect her *Clerk*, she should her self be deemed a *Malignant*, and put under *Sequestration*: And if Mr. *Orpe* continued to make any *Resistance*, he should be forthwith *Imprisoned*. There happen'd at this time a *Passage* which I cannot forbear to relate: When the poor Gentleman found he was to be *Dispossessed of all he had in the world*, and left with his *Numerous Family*, either to *Beg*, *Steal*, or *Starve*, as he went out of the *Committee-Room*, he was heard to say, That since Matters stood thus with him, he found that he should be obliged to put himself in a Way for a *Subsistence*, which he doubted might cost the Life of many a Man: Whereupon he was immediately complained of to the *Committee*, as having threatned to make an *Insurrection*, and was instantly sent for back again, and order'd to tell what he meant by those *Threatenings*: To which he replied, that his *Meaning* was, that he should be forced to *Practise Physick*, and he feared he should *Kill Ten, before he should Cure One*. After this, he was dismist again, and *Churchlow* put in full Possession of the *Vicaridge*; who proved *very Cruel* to him, Reaped the very Corn which *Mr. Orpe* had Sowed, and did not so much as allow him one Penny out of it. Soon after this, —— *Pelham*, Esq; sent for him to *Battlefield*, a small Place of Five Marks a Year, which his *Patron* advanced to Five Pounds. After this again, he removed to *Preston-Bulalls*; but his *Patron* was forced to engage himself to the *Parishioners* there, that Mr. *Orpe* and his Family should not become *Chargeable to them*, before they would Receive him. In some time after, he also got another *little Chapelry* in the Neighbourhood; but all these Three (for he still continued to Officiate at *Battlefield* once a *Month*) did not amount to above 20 *l.* a Year; although by the Help of that, and his *Practice of Physick*, he made a shift to live on about seven Years, at the End of which, his *Majesty* was Restored to his Kingdoms, and Mr. *Orpe*, with many others of his *Suffering Brethren*, to his Living, much to the Regret of *Churchlow*, the *Intruder*; who gave the Under-Sheriff the Trouble of *Dispossessing* him: And not being content with having eaten the Bread of this *Starving Family*, for *seven Years*, could not forbear dropping these Bitter Words when he was Turned out of the House, that he hoped he should *shortly do the same again for* Mr. Orpe *and his Family*. But the poor unhappy Man was much mistaken: For he died in a few Years after, whilst Mr. *Orpe* lived about 16 Years in the quiet Possession of his Living, and died *Dec.* 9, 1677, in the 67*th* Year of his Age.

OWEN, WILLIAM, . *Powderbach*, R.

In 1654, one *Robert Wilward* succeeded in this Living.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

OWEN, HENRY, . *North-Curry*, V. He was, as the Gentleman who gives me this Information, expresses it, a *Bitter Sufferer*; tempted, (but not overcome) both with *Difficulties* and *Rewards*, with *long Imprisonments*, and forced at length for a Subsistence, to stoop to a very mean and Servile Employment. *He must, as I suppose, have been a Second Sufferer in this Living: the First I take to have been Dr.* Seb. Smith *whom*

for as the Cathedral *of* Wells) *and who, I guess from hence, died early enough in the* Troubles *to make way for Mr.* Owen, *both to* Succeed *and* Suffer.

His House was *Plundered* of all, even to the very *wearing Apparel* of the Family. He was himself thrown into the *Common Prison for the Vilest Criminals*, and was supported there by what his Wife, and Children (of which he had Seven at that time) begged for him *Publickly*. After his *Release*, he *Practised Physick*; but what he got in that way not being sufficient to *Support* him, he was forced, for the maintenance of his Family, to make *Flaskets*.

Some time after his Sequestration, he got the Curacy of Broomfield *in this County, but was turned out of that also.*

SOUTHAMPTON.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

SUFFOLK.

SURREY.

SUSSEX.

WARWICKSHIRE.

WESTMORLAND.

WILTSHIRE.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

YORK-

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P.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

PAYNE, ROBERT, . *Little-Barkford*, R.

Quære further of this *Sequestration*.

POCKLINGTON, JOHN, D. D. *Yelvedon*, R.

See the *Church* of *Windsor*.

BERKS.

BUCKS.

PEEL, ——, . *Wickham*, V. His Case is the same with that of Mr. * *Latham* in *Staffordshire*, before mentioned. The *House* came to that Resolution concerning him, *Jan.* 16, 164⅔; so that he is absolutely the First Man of all the Clergy, whom the Party began to fall upon, as far as I can yet learn.

* Whom see, as also Dr. Cosin, Dean of Peterborough, Mr. Taylor at the End of the Counties, under the Letter T, Mr. Withers, at the End of the Counties, under the Letter W, and a Note at Mr. Fitch, in the List of the London Clergy.

Which I take to be but one Living.

PHILPOT, THOMAS, . *Turvefton* and *Akely*, R.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 719.

He was Born at *Dover* in *Hampshire*, Educated at *Winchester-School*, and from thence Elected *Fellow* of *New-College* in *Oxford*, * In the Beginning of the Civil War, he suffered much for his *Loyalty* and a *good Conscience*; suffered also by the Loss of his Goods, and Imprisonment; and therefore retiring to *Oxford*, was there Actually Created D. D. He was Restored to his Living, as I presume, in 1660: For he died not till about the Year 1669, and was then Buried, as *Wood* thinks, at *Turvefton*. He hath several Sermons extant.

* I have no other Account of this Gentleman, than what I find in Wood, and ground this Sequestration on those Words of that Author, who doth not expressly mention his Ejectment.

POOL, ——, . *Stony-Stratford*, R.

He was also *Plundered*, and forced to Fly from his Wife and Children; and dying in his Majesty's Service, left them in *a very poor, deplorable Condition*. His Widow was afterwards supported by the Charity of the *Corporation for Ministers Widows*.

PRESS, FRANCIS, . *Moulsoe*, R. And *Castly-Ashby*, R. in *Northamptonshire*, worth above 100 *l.* a Year.

He lived to Re-possess both his Livings on the *Restoration*. His First Successor at *Moulsoe*, was *Mr. Capon*; and after him, came one *Mr. Jolliffe*, whom Mr. *Press* found in Possession of it in 1660, and afterward kept as his *Curate* on that Living. At *Castle-Ashby* he was succeeded by one *Austin*, who continued there till Mr. *Press* claimed it again on the Return of his Majesty.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

PAVEY, WILLIAM, . *Marham*, .

He was Turned out about the Year 1644, for Assisting his Majesty, Discouraging the *Rebellion*, and for Drunkenness.

PEACOCK, ——, . *Swaffum-Prior*, V.

One Richard Peacock, *A. M.* was admitted to the Rectory of Shepershon in Midd. in the Year 1660, and died in 1683. Quære. *Newc.* Rep. Eccles. Vol. I. p. 726.

He was Turned out by the Earl of *Manchester*, for Observing the Orders of the Church, Defending Episcopacy, Asserting the Cause of his Majesty, Disuading the People from Rebellion, Accusing the Parliament of Covetousness, because they took away Mens Goods, instancing in the *Sequestrations*. He lived, if I mistake not, to Re-possess his *Vicaridge* in 1660.

PERSON, CUTHBERT, B. D. *Kingston*, R.

He was *Born* in *Yorkshire*, *Educated* at *Eton-School*; from whence he was Elected to *King's-College* in the Year 1610; where he afterwards became *Vice-Provost* of the College. He was put under *Sequestration* by the Earl of *Manchester*, *April* 15, 1644, for doing his Duty to his Majesty, and Preaching up *Damnation* to Rebellion; that is, I presume, saying, that *Rebellion* was a Sin. He had a Wife and Seven Children; and 'tis a Matter of *Quære*, whether he did not also lose a *Temporal Estate*. The Intruder was one *Robert Brand*.

CHESHIRE.

CORNWALL.

——, ——, . *Perranzabulo* and St *Agnis*, V.

PETERSON, WILLIAM, D. D. St. *Breock*, R. worth betwixt 3 and 400 *l.* a Year.

See the *Church* of *Exeter*.

PHIL-

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CUMBERLAND.

DERBYSHIRE.

DEVONSHIRE.

PADFIELD, JOHN, A. M. *Hunsham*, R.

He was Accuſed of having a *Baſe Child*; but it was generally thought to be a moſt *Vile Slander*; he being not only a Perſon of *great Learning*, but of *Exemplary Piety*. After his *Sequeſtration*, he Fled to *Ireland*; but on the *Reſtoration*, returned to his Living; which he ſoon after Quitted, and went back again to *Ireland*, where he had ſome Preferment; but what it was, I cannot learn.

PARSONS, ———, *Uffculme*, V.

PETERSON, WILLIAM, D. D. *Dipford*, R. — One Edward Noſworthy got it in 1657.

He was ſucceeded in it by *Wil. Walplate*. See the *Cathedral-Church* of *Exeter*.

PIERCE, GEORGE, A. M. *Portion of Pit*, R. in *Tiverton*, And Another *Living* in *Kent*, worth 160 *l.* a Year, ... }

He was Born at *Richmond* in *Surrey*, about the Year 1600; and his Father had been Keeper of the *Wardrobe* to Queen *Elizabeth*, King *James* and King *Charles* I. He was Bred at *Eton-School*, from thence Elected to a *Fellowſhip* of *King's-College* in *Cambridge*, in 1622, and afterwards admitted to this *Living* in 1634. I find him Articled againſt, Dec. 11, 1646, before the *Standing Committee* of the County of *Devon*, for having taken the *Cavaliers Proteſtation*, and for Exhorting others to it; and for having ſaid, that the Parliament had *Deformed*, inſtead of *Reformed*; and

and comparing the pretended *Reformation* to an *Unskilful Barber*, who, *instead of taking off the loose Hairs, let out the Blood.* That same Day, as I guess, or much about the same time, the *Committee* proceeded to *Sequester* him, and I believe, upon those very *Articles* now mentioned, and no other; because I find that he Wisely demanded, and had the good fortune to obtain this uncommon Piece of Justice from the *Committee*, to grant him a *Certificate*, that he was Sequestred only for his *Disaffection to the Parliament*, and not for *Deserting of Cure, or Scandal of Life and Conversation.* He had also a *Temporal Estate* of 80 La Year, in *London*, which was likewise Seized, and put under *Sequestration.*

However, these may in some sense be look'd on as the least Part of his *Sufferings:* For he was also Abused and Outraged, both in his Person and Family, in a very Cruel and Barbarous manner. His House was Plunder'd no less than Three several times, to a very great Value; his Children were thrown out of their Beds on the Floor; and not only those Beds, but every thing else, was taken from them, besides their Wearing Clothes. The Soldiers offer'd their Pistols cock to the Breast of his Wife, then Big with Child, and ask'd if she would have a *Brace of Bullets* in her Body. He was likewise Seiz'd himself several times, and Hurried from Place to Place with the *Army*; and his poor Wife hath been forced to Trudge 14 or 15 miles on foot to her Husband (for they had Plunder'd him of all his Horses) whilst she was Soliciting his *Release.* In a Word, he was reduc'd to such *Necessities*, that his Wife and * Six Children were dispersed up and down 2 or 300 *Miles* asunder, and lived on Charity. The Wretch *(Chisbul)* who succeeded him, utterly refusing to pay one Farthing of *Fifths* (or so much as the *Arrears* due before the *Sequestration*) for the whole Fourteen Years that he was Devouring of their Substance: Of which, this *Remarkable Passage* can never be forgotten, That poor *Mrs. Pierce* one Day applying to him 'for her *Fifths* due to her by the then 'Ordinance of Parliament, or for something to 'supply the *Necessities* of her Family, pleading 'with him the Number of her Children, who 'were *Six* at that time, and all very Young and 'Helpless, and wanting Relief; he instantly 'replied, *that he had a Pair of Geldings in the* 'Stable, and a Groom too, which must be maintain'd, 'and were more chargeable than all her Children.

* *Which he had at the time of his Sequestration, and of towards more.*

This *Godly Minister* was one *Mr. Chisbul*, who was the Son of a *Taylor* in *Kent*, and had been some time a *Tapster*, or *Drawer* at the *Black Boy* in *Kensington*; tho' he was not the *First Intruder:* For before he came, *Mr. Stukely*, who afterwards succeeded in *Mr. Newte's Two Portions*, had been in Possession of this Living; but he soon after going to *Exeter*, and Dr. *Manton* refusing the Proffer of it, the Place fell to the Share of this *Worthy Gentleman*; which Mr. *Stukely* having Notice of before he had wholly left the Place, condescended to become his Harbinger, and told the People in his Farewel-Sermon, that there was a *Glorious Star from the East* coming to them: Of the *Heat* of which, tho' not much of the *Light*, I may perhaps have Occasion to speak more hereafter.

As for Mr. *Pierce*, upon his Sequestration, he went first to *London*, and by some means or other, got himself Presented to a Living in *Kent*, where *Hugh Peters*, his Old Acquaintance in the Universities, soon discovered him, and got Major-General *Harrison* with a Party of Soldiers, to *Dispossess* him, and put in his *Groom*, as 'tis reported, for his *Successor.*

After this, Mr. *Pierce* got another Living in *Hertfordshire*, and at length the Vicaridge of *Caddington* in *Bedfordshire*, worth about 80 l. a Year, where he continu'd till the *Restoration*, and then returned to *Tiverton*; but was forc'd to quit his Claim to all his *Arrears* and *Fifths*, in order to obtain the Possession of it without a Contest at Law. So sensible was the *Intruder* of the Injury which he had done him, even on the foot of their own *Ordinances*, and so loth was he to part with that *Luscious Morsel*, if he could by any means have still kept it between his Teeth. How long Mr. *Pierce* survived the *Usurpation*, I do not find; but I judge that before his Death, he became D. D. because I sometimes find him called Dr. *Pierce*. He was a Person of singular Diligence and Industry in the *Ministry*, a Man of great Temperance and Sobriety; and as well in his Life-time, as at his Death, an especial Benefactor to the Poor, leaving some of them an *Annual Stipend* for their Lives.

PINSON, JOHN, A. M. *Tallaton*, R. *Or Pinsent.*
See the *Cathedral-Church of Exeter.*

POCOCK, EDWARD, A. M. (at least)
Bow, .

He was Presented by the *Rightful Patron*, after the *Ejectment* (and perhaps the *Death*) of Mr. *Lethbridge*, as I guess; but was not permitted to Enjoy it till the *Restoration*: So that he was a *Second Sufferer* in it. I have heard that he was also Harrass'd, and forc'd to Fly: But *quære* further of these matters. *Where see before.*

POTE, RICHARD, . *Lydford*, R.

I receiv'd the following Account of him from the Reverend Mr. *Daniel Berkenshaw*, Rector of *Clyst-St. Lawrence* in this County:

'He was born of good Yeomanly Parents, at *Broadwood-Widger* in *Devon*, a * Graduate of *Glocester-Hall, Oxon*, a Man of a good Life, compleat Abilities, and zealously Affected to the Establish'd Church and Monarchy. At his Entrance on the *Ministry*, he became Chaplain to Sir *James Smith*, a Colonel in the King's Army, who in a short time procured for him the Rectory of *Lydford* in *Devon*, valu'd at that time at about 140 *l. per Annum*; into which he was legally Instated, to the Good-liking of the Parishioners in general. * *Se it.*

'But his Firm Adherence to the King's Party, and his siding Visibly and Openly to the Loyal Gentry in that Country, particularly Colonel *Tremayne*, Justice *Wood*, Mr. *Bidlake*, &c. distasted some few of his disaffected Parishioners, and some *Committee-men* of the Parishes adjoining; insomuch that one *Valentine Cake*, a Leading Man there, and a great Time-Server, put one Mr. *Richard Potter*, a Holy Brother, and a Gifted Man, upon a desperate Attempt, of Turning Mr. *Pote* out of his Church and Rectory: Of which Mr. *Potter* (he failing in his Project, and dying, as I am informed, soon after) I know no more, than the Discovery he himself hath left us, in a Letter under his own Hand, and yet in Being: Which, to shew the Spirit of the Man and his *Party*, is fit to be here inserted. 'He directed it to the said Mr. *Cake*, and it is as follows:

Mr. Cake,

'HAppiness attend you, &c. I have been lately at *Lydford*, thinking to have met with you; but according to your Wifes Diriction I passed Dart: and unhappily missed you where I supposed to have found you: The Forresters in the *Moors* are backward in Arrackling against the *Party*;

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'Man of a great Sway in those days, in that Part 'of the Country, obtain'd an *Order of Committee* 'for Mr. *Pote*'s Place; which he forcibly took, 'and kept for 15 Years, *viz.* from 1647, to 1662. 'During all which time, this *Rightful Incumbent* 'was forc'd to shift from Place to Place in *Corn-wall*, to Teach a few Children, where he could 'be Admitted, for *Bread*, and *necessary Sustenance*.

'And after the *Restoration*, Mr. *Pote* being 'grown so Poor and Stricken in Years, *Hatch* 'thought fit to *Conform*, and endeavour'd all he 'could to keep him still out of his Living: But 'Mr. *Pote* found some of his *Old Friends* yet a-'live, who help'd him to bring down a Trial 'upon an *Ejectment* against this *Intruder*, and ob-'tained a *Fair Verdict*, and soon after, the *Re-possession* of his *Church* and *Rectory*.

'And now *Hatch*'s Wrath and Malice raging 'more than ever, carried him into *Dart-Moor*, 'among the Forresters there (whose Moor-Tithes 'making up Two Thirds of the Profits of the 'whole *Rectory* of *Lydford*) he made it his Busi-'ness to Possess these Moor-men, that their Tithes 'were not due to the Church of *Lydford*; that 'they were great Fools if ever they paid one 'Farthing more there; that *Pote* was grown 'very Poor and Old, and not able to contend 'with them. This hath been given in Evidence

DORSETSHIRE.

PYE, JOHN, B. D. *Charleſtock*, V. See *Wadham-College* in *Oxford*.

DURHAM.

ESSEX.

PERCIVAL, ROBERT, . *Wickford*, R. worth 120 *l.* a Year.

He was also *Perſecuted* in ſuch a manner, that he was forced to Fly to his Majeſty's Army; where, it ſeems, he did very good Service.

PINDAR, WILLIAM, D.D.* *Stock*, R

* *Or* Stoak.

His *Temporal Eſtate* alſo was put under *Sequeſtration*; which he redeemed at the Price of 443 *l.* 8 *s.* 8 *d.* Compoſition. He lived to ſee the *Reſtoration*, and therefore I preſume, was Reſtored to his Living.

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PLUMIN, JOSEPH, . *Black-Notley*, R.

Cent. p. 16. He was a *Common Ale-house and Tavern-haunter*, and had been *frequently drunk*, according to the *Centurist*. Nor is it to be doubted, since he uſed to *Bow at the Name of Jeſus*, Expreſs'd *great Malignity againſt the Parliament*, and had *betaken himſelf to the Army of the Cavaliers*, for *Protection*, beyond all diſpute.

* I judge, he lived to the Reſtoration.

PULLY, RICHARD, . *Fordham*, R.
He was Turned out in the Year 1644; becauſe upon Enquiry, his Living of *Fordham* appeared to be a better Living than that of *Wakes-Colne*: For one of the Two, it was Reſolved ſhould be given to a certain *Independent* of *New-England*; and Mr. *Pully* was accordingly Diſpoſſeſs'd, to make way for him. I gueſs, he Out-lived the *Uſurpation*, and returned to his Living. He was a *Perſon of great Learning, Religion, and Sobriety.*

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

POEL, ——, . *Pockle-Church*, R. *cum Weſterley & Abſon.*

He was ſucceeded by one *Fox*; which occaſion'd Mr. *Poel's* writing theſe Verſes on the Mantle-Piece of one of the Chimneys, as he was going to leave the Houſe:

Tecta Sacerdotum fuerant hæc Vulpibus Antra:
Væ miſeræ pecudi! quibus eſt Vulpecula Paſtor.

In 1654. one Tho. Pitchard was *Ordain'd into* Albinghall, *by the* Committee for Scandalous Miniſters; *and in* 1655. *One* Tho. Smith *got the* Vicaridge *of* Longhope.

POTTER, EDWARD, . *Albinghall*, . And *Longhope*, V. . . . . .

He was Turned out for *Scandal* and *Delinquency.*

HEREFORDSHIRE.

PEMBER, JOHN, B. D. *Bodhenham*, V. See the *Cathedral* of *Hereford.*

PRICE, PHILIP, . *Weſton under Penyard*, V. And *Roſſe*, V. . . . . .

See the *ſame Cathedral.*

PROLFE, ——, . *Tadington*, V.
He was met by a Party of *Rebels*, as he was coming from *Hereford*; and owning himſelf to be for the King, was inſtantly *Shot dead* upon the Place.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

PASKE, THOMAS, D. D. *Hadham Magna*, R.

He was Turned out of this Living by the *Houſe of Commons*, about *Dec.* 1643, and *H—— H——* was at the ſame time appointed to Succeed him. See *Clare-Hall* in *Cambridge.*

Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Vol I p. 812.

POOLEY, RICHARD, A. M. *Eſſendon*, R.

After his *Sequeſtration*, he muſt have been Reduc'd to great Neceſſities, had he not been Reliev'd by the Charity of ſome Gentlemen. His Firſt Succeſſor was one *J—— Wynne*; after whom came one Mr. *Stalybraſſe*, who was forced to Reſign this *Rectory* to Mr. *Pooley* on the *Reſtoration.*

POREY, ROBERT, . *Thorly*, R.
See him among the *London Clergy.* Ibid. p. 658.

HUNTINGTONSHIRE.

PAGE, SIMEON, . *Hemingford-Abbots*, R. worth 160 *l.* a Year.

One of his Succeſſors was John Heath, who got the Living in 1654

He was Turned out in the very Beginning of the *Rebellion*, and continued under *Sequeſtration* 17 or 18 Years: Nor was he permitted ſo much as to *Keep a Small School.*

POCKLINGTON, JOHN, D.D. *Warſley*, V.

See the *Church* of *Windſor*: And ſee Mr. *Naſh* in this County.

KENT.

PIERCE, GEORGE, A.M. ——, . See him in the County of *Devon.*

PLATE, JAMES, A.M. *Pitborough*, .
He was likewiſe *Plundered* of his Books.

——, ——, . *Pluckley*, R. See the *Note* at *Abberton* in *Suſſex*, under the Letter *A.* One *Tho. Daffe* ſucceeded to this Living in 1657.

LANCASHIRE.

PARR, RICHARD, D. D. *Eccleſton*, R.
See the *Biſhoprick* of *Man.*

LEICESTERSHIRE.

PELSANT, JOHN, . *Market-Boſworth*, R.

PESTELL, THO. . *Packington*, V.

PESTELL,

a Sufferer.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

PRESTLAND, PAUL, . *Market-Deeping*, R. worth 180*l.* a Year.

'When King *Charles* I. set up his *Standard* at '*Nottingham*, and Commanded the *Train-bands* 'to his *Assistance*, one *Thorp* that then kept the 'Crown in *Market-Deeping*, hundred those of that 'part of *Lincolnshire*, from going in; which 'being known to the *King's Army* at *Nottingham*, 'Captain *Armstrong* was sent with a *Party* to fetch 'the said *Thorp* to *Nottingham*, which he accord-'ingly did, who was there in a fair way to be 'Hang'd; but by Chance meeting there Mr. 'Saulter, then *Rector* of *Bridge-Casterton*, who 'had married the *Sister* of Captain *Armstrong*, and 'whose *Sister* was the Wife of the aforesaid 'Paul Prestland, he makes him his *Friend*, by 'assuring him of his future *Fidelity*, and of the 'great *Services* he and Mr. *Prestland* would be 'able to do his *Majesty* in that *Neighbourhood*; 'upon which the *Captain* and Mr. *Saulter* become 'Petitioners on his behalf, and procure his *Par-'don* and *Liberty* to return. *Thorp* was no sooner 'returned, but instead of serving the *King*, or 'to a Necessity of melting his *Plate*, and 'selling a *Handsome Estate* left him by his Father, 'to supply his own Wants, and his Family's else-'where. When *Rebellion* had fully prevailed, 'that Things were in a more Settled, tho' Bad 'Order, he bought a *Little House* over against 'the Church, and maintained his Family, by 'Teaching of a School, till the *Happy Restoration* 'of King *Charles* II. restored him, to the great 'Joy of all that knew him, to his *Undoubted* 'Rights, from which he had been *Sequestred* 17 'Years. And now one would expect the Malice 'of *Intruders* was at an end; but such a *Ruinous* 'House and *Barns*, the Sequestrators having done 'nothing at them, could hardly with great Charge 'be Repaired in the Eight Years that this Wor-'thy Man enjoyed the Living after his *Restoration* 'to it: Insomuch that his Widow met with 'great Trouble and Charge about *Dilapidations*, 'occasion'd by these *Sanctified Intruders*, who made 'no Conscience of taking the *Profits*, and leaving 'the *Burthen* to those they had made unable to 'bear it.

Mr. *Prestland* was 'a Man of *Exemplary So-'briety*, and all other *Vertues*; which were so E-'minent in him while at School at *Huntington*, 'that that Villain *Oliver* was, for his Society, sent 'after him to *Sidney-College* in *Cambridge*.

PRIC:

PRICKARD, THOMAS, . *St. Mary's* in *Stamford*, R.

He was Turned out by the Earl of *Manchester* about the Year 1644, for *Malignancy*, and Frequenting Inns and Tobacco-Shops.

MIDDLESEX.

Newc. Repl. Ecclef Vol. I. p. 703.

PALMER, GEORGE, . *Northall*, V. See the *Cathedral* of *Gloucester*.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

——, ——, . *St. Peare*, . See Mr. *William Hurd* in this County.

**See the Note at Abergwyley.*

——, ——, . * *Penchawdd*, .

See the same Note.

——, ——, . *Pendath* and *Llangynog*, .

I take these to be Places Annexed.

——, ——, . *Penrose*, . See *Llantilio* in this County.

——, ——, . *Penroi*, . See *Clytha* in this County.

PHILLIPS, ——, . *Skenfrith*, R.

There is both a *Rectory* and a *Vicaridge* of this Name in this County, unless I miſtake: Or there were at leaſt *Two Sufferers* in this Living. See *Lewis David* before mentioned.

POWEL, ——, . *Lanferring*, . He lived to be Reſtored.

PRICE, FRANCIS, . *Llanvaches*, V. He was Sequeſtred in the Year 1648.

Or Crit: Corney; for I take them to be the ſame Living; if not, there was ſuch a Benefice likewiſe under Sequeſtration, which muſt have a diſtinct and ſeparate Place in this Liſt.

PRICE, OWEN, . *Lanhangel-Kil-Comey*, V.

Ejected by the *Propagators*, for *Malignancy* and *Drunkenneſs*.

I take theſe to be but One Living.

PRICE, WILLIAM, . *Comgey* and *Oldcaſtle*, V.

He was Turned out by the *Propagators*, for *Inſufficiency* and uſing the *Common-Prayer*.

PRICE, ——, . *Carlion*, V.

Whether there be a Place of Diſtinction belonging to this Lanvihangel, and conſequently whether it be the ſame with any of the other Llanvihangels mentioned in this County, I know not. Quære.

PRICHARD, DAVID, . *Lanvihangel*, V.

Ejected by the *Propagators*, for *Malignancy* and *Drunkenneſs*.

PRICHARD, HUGH, . *Llanwenerth*, .

This Living is in this County, if I miſtake not.

NORFOLK.

PIKE, ——, . *All-Saints Rocklaud*, R.

He was *ſequeſtred* about the Year 1644; for *Inſufficiency*; ſaying Obedience to the *Orders* and *Injunctions* of the *Church*; preſſing the *Neceſſity of Parochial Communion*; and being diſcompetred with *Drink*. He had been *Miniſter* of this *Living* 40 *Years*, and was at *that time* ſo *Old*, that he could not *attend the Committee*, and conſequently muſt have been *ſequeſtred* without being *heard what he had to ſay in his Defence*. *Quære* if he did not alſo loſe a little *Temporal Eſtate*.

This Caſe is the ſingle one which I have Obſerved, in all the Proceedings againſt the Clergy in the Aſſociated Counties, where Malignancy did not make up one part of the Charge.

PLUMMER, RICHARD, . *Alby*, R. And the *Curacy* of *Suſted*, .

He was *ſequeſtred* by the Earl of *Manchester*, *Auguſt* 13, 1643; for being a looſe Intemperate Man, ſeldom *Preaching*, Inveighing againſt the *Rebels*, Refuſing to pay *Money* for ſupporting the *Rebellion*, and for Aſſiſting his *Majeſty*. He had a *Wife* and *four Children*.

PORTER, EDMOND, B. D. *Heveningham*, .

See the *Cathedral* of *Norwich*.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

PHILLIPS, ——, .. *Whitton*, R. worth 120 *l.* a Year.

He was *Articled* againſt by one *L*—— of his *Pariſh*, becauſe he would not let him *have the Tythes of his Eſtate at his own Rate*. The *Perpetuity* of the *Living* was his own, but his Right of *Preſenting* to it was by Court *ſuperſeded*. He had at that time 22 *Children* and 18 *Grand-children*, ſome of whom were *reduced* to ſuch *Neceſſity*, that they were forced for *meer Hunger* to eat *Graſs* and *Roots*; as the Excellent Mr. *Fr. Stephens*, one of the *ſuffering Prebendaries* of *Lincoln* (who was himſelf *ſequeſtred* in this *County*, and therefore could not but be *well Informed* in what he ſaid) hath *Affirmed*. His *Succeſſor* was one *M*——, a *Welch*, *Drunken Curate*, and not *Reſident upon the Living*. Mr. *Philips* was a Man of *Good Deſerts* and *Abilities*.

In ſome Manuſcript Papers of his, which I have had the uſe of.

PRESTON, GEORGE, . *Thrup*, V.

Sir *R*—— *S*——, (a bitter Enemy to the *Clergy*) ſent a *Party* of *Soldiers* for him (and of all the days in the Year, choſe *Eaſter-Day* for this *good Deed*) who ſeized him as he came out of the *Church* after *Evening Sermon*; and not ſuffering him to go home to his Houſe to put off his Gown, hurried him to *Northampton-Goal*. He had then *ſeven Children*, and his poor *Wife* made earneſt Inſtances for his *Liberty*, which ſome of the *Commitee* were willing to grant; but his *Patron* Sir *R*—— *S*——(for he had the *Preſentation* of *Thrup*, and himſelf Preſented Mr. *Preſton* to it) was his *Enemy*, and would

RUTLANDSHIRE.

SALOP.

PHILLIPS, AMBROSE, A. M. *Westbury (First Portion)* R.

The Profits of his Living were Sequestred *Aug.* 2, 1645; but the *Order* for Ejecting *Mr. Phillips*, is dated *Sept.* 10, 1646, both issued by the *Committee of Salop*, and the Latter put in Execution by a Party of Soldiers. He had then a Wife and Ten Children, who were *Turned out of Doors*. He was after permitted to *Rent his own Parsonage*; but when his Barns were full, the *Committee themselves* sent an Order, and *seized all the Tythes and Profits*. So that his Family subsisted chiefly by *Charity*; but partly, by a *small Tenement* of 30 *l. per Annum*, his Wife's *Joynture*, of which he saw but 6 *l. per Annum clear*. He after *Officiated* at a Place called *Shipton*, in this County, worth 6 *l. per Annum*; but was *driven from this likewise*, and denied also the Liberty of a Private School. He lived to be Restored, but not without *Great Opposition from the Party*.

Memory; and by his *private Conversation* and *Practice*, did Encourage and Confirm them in the same: And when *Bridgwater* was Besieged, he went into that Town, and acted as a True Subject should do, to Vindicate his *Rightful* and *Lawful King*. At the same time the Parliament Army possessed *Taunton*; and when this Clergyman repaired to his own House, he was forced to place People to Watch, whether any of the Parliament Army was coming; who had often searched his House, and thrust their Swords through his Beds to find him. And when *Bridgwater* was deliver'd up to the Parliament, all those *Clergymen* who would not take the *Covenant*, were driven away on foot to *Portsmouth*; amongst whom was this Mr. *Powell*; and there they were put on board a Ship, to be carried to *London*: And upon a *Sunday*, when they were there on Ship-board, the Clergy being at Prayers upon the Deck, the Children of the Town came as near as they could to the Ship, calling them *Baal's Priests*, and throwing Stones at them: And it was observed, that one of the Children, as he was throwing Stones, and calling them Names, fell down dead, and never more could be restored to Life.

When they were taken Prisoners in *Bridgwater*, before they drove them away like Dogs, they searched their Pockets, and would let them have but a very small Parcel of Money with them.

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After that they went from *Portſmouth*, they were carried to *London*, and there put into a Peſthouſe, and allowed no other Lodging than the Hard Floor: And fearing leſt the *Plague* would not kill them faſt enough, they ſend them a *Diſh of Capons*, with *Delicate Sawce*, as they pretended. The poor innocent *half-ſtarved Clergymen*, thinking this Diſh to have come from a Friend; and being very hungry, eat very freely of it: But one of them, *viz.* Mr. *Collier*, Miniſter of *Aſſcott upon Polden-Hill*, near *Bridgwater*, bid them have a care, fearing there might be Poiſon among it; and upon that, takes a Spoonful of the *Sawce*, and gargling it in his Mouth, preſently ſpit out all his Teeth. Immediately upon this, all of them died, except Mr. *Collier*; who afterwards had the *Plague* in the *Peſt-Houſe* in which they barbarouſly placed him; but by the Providence of God, he out-lived both the *Plague* and the *Rebellion*; and was ſettled again in his own *Parſonage* after the *Happy Reſtoration* of *King*, *Church*, and *State*.

'Twas from this *ſurviving Gentleman* that I had theſe, and many more like Words; who with Tears concluded the *Relation*, ſaying, *That he only was eſcaped alone to tell me.*

After this, when Mr. *Powell* was thus *barbarouſly Murthered*, their Malice was not yet ſatisfied: For they were not contented with his Death; but would Starve his Family: And in order to that, they denied his Son, who had the next *Preſentation* to *Spaxton*; and was then a Student at *Oxford*, and fit for *Holy Orders*, to be admitted into it; and declared poſitively, that no *Powell*, nor any of his *Relations*, ſhould ever be admitted into that, or any other Place: Which *wicked Reſolve* was put in Execution, and poor Mr. *Powell*'s Wife and Six Children forced to live upon what little Eſtate he had left them. And when * I was, a long time after, in a Proſpect of ſucceeding my Grandfather, the ſaid *Mr. Powell*, the above-mentioned *Mr. Collier* never ſaw me, but he brake forth into thoſe Words of *David*, which, he ſaid, he could confirm from his own Experience, *viz. I have been young, and now am old; yet ſaw I never the Righteous forſaken, nor his Seed begging their Bread.*

* *Viz. Mr.* H. Carlile, *Rector of* Spaxton, *from whom this* Relation *came, and who is ready to atteſt the Truth of the ſame upon Oath.*

SOUTHAMPTON.

PAGE, ——, . *Hamnilon*, .

PAYNE, ——, . *Warblington*, .

PINKE, ——, . *Stoke-Charity*, R.
He was alſo *Impriſoned.*

POWRE, JOHN, . *Ireheſter*, . And ſome of his Family were reduced at laſt to the Neceſſity of Receiving the Charity of the *Corporation for Miniſters Widows.*

PRESTON, ——, D.D. *Drexford*, R.

PRICE, ——, . *Gatſcombe*, .

STAFFORDSHIRE.

PICKIN, ——, . *Swinerton*, .

PYOT, ——, . *Stow*, V.

SUFFOLK.

PARSONS, PHILL. . *Great-Finborough*, V.

He was Sequeſtred *Feb.* 1, 1644, for Obſerving the Orders of the *Church*; ſaying, that it was againſt his Conſcience to pay the *Parliament-Taxes*; and for being Abſent in his Majeſty's Army.

PEARSON, ——, . ——, .

PEPPER, ——, ; *South-Cove*, R.
He was alſo *Plundered of all that he had in the World*, and had nothing left him but the bare Walls of the *Parſonage-Houſe*, and Four or Five Acres of the *Glebe*, to maintain himſelf, his Wife, and Two Children; who muſt unavoidably have Starved, had they not been Relieved by the Charity of *William Glover*, Eſq; of *Freſtenden* in this County; in which Pariſh Mr. *Pepper* left Orders to be Buried, that his Bones might Reſt near thoſe of that *Gentleman*, who had been his *Support* and *Preſervation.*

PHILLIPS, ——, . * *Fornham*, R. * *Which of the Fornhams, I know not.*

PIERCE, ——, . *Wetherſfield*, .

PLAYTERS, LIONEL, A. M. *Uſhall*, R.

He was the Son of Sir *Thomas Playters* of *Satterly*, Knight and Baronet; which Honour he afterwards enjoy'd himſelf, upon the Death of his Elder Brother Sir *William Playters*; and the Eſtate and Title are at this Day in his Eldeſt Son Sir *John Playters*, a *Worthy Gentleman*, and a *True Friend* to the *Church of England*. His *Troubles* began with the *Rebellion*: For in 1642, they brake open his *Stable-Doors*, *Plundered* him of Two very good Horſes; and when he had the Confidence to demand by what Authority they did it, they reply'd, *Piſtol the Parſon*; and Fired Two or more Piſtols at him. *June* 20, 1644, Articles were Exhibited againſt him before the *Sequeſtrators* under the Earl of *Mancheſter*; the Subſtance of which, as Enter'd in the *Proceedings* of thoſe *Sequeſtrators*, was his Obſerving the *Rules* and *Orders* preſcribed by the *Church*, Preaching up Submiſſion to his Majeſty, Inveighing earneſtly againſt the *Rebellion*, Refuſing the *Covenant*, Keeping company with one, who afterwards, as 'twas reported, went to the *Cavalier*, *Popiſh Army*, and ſaying, that he had a Parcel of *Hemp* to ſell, and hoped it would bear a good Price; becauſe, if the Times continued, a great many would want *Hanging*; and, that rather than fail, he would *give* it to the King to *Hang up the Round-heads*. I have been alſo informed, that one *Chief Article* againſt him (which was ſo much inſiſted upon before thoſe *Sequeſtrators*, that it was look'd upon as a *Prime Cauſe* of his *Ejectment*) was, his *Eat-*

Quitted their *Farms*? And although by that means the Eſtates lay Untenanted for Two Years together, yet they compell'd him to pay the *Taxes* even of thoſe *unoccupied Eſtates*. About the Year 1646, one *Henry Younger* ſucceeded in the *Living*; but it pleaſed God that Mr. *Playters* lived to Receive it of him again on the *Reſtoration*, and Enjoy'd his *Living*, as well as the *Title* and *Eſtate* of his Family, for many Years after, and conſtantly Preached in his Church till the Day of his Death. He was *a Perſon of a Meek and Peaceable Temper*, and of *a Regular Converſation*. I had almoſt omitted to ſay, that the *Sequeſtrators* let ſeveral of the *Out-Houſes* belonging to the *Parſonage*, fall quite down to the Ground.

PRATT, WILLIAM, . *Melton*, R.

See Mr. Alex. Clarke his Preface to this Country, and a Note there.

He was *Sequeſtred* for Neglecting his Houſe, Reading his Sermons, Giving 100 *l.* for his *Living* 33 Years before (for ſo long he had been *Miniſter* there) and for *Malignancy*.

It doth not appear in the Articles, whether this (ſuppoſing the Fact to be true) was any other, than his Reading his next Adviſation, or not.

PROCTOR, ——, . *Striddeſhall*, R.

He was Turned out about the Year 1644, for Obſerving the *Rules* and *Orders* of the *Church*, Aſſerting the Duty of *Parochial Communion*, Permitting his Servant to *Bake* on the Day of one of the *Parliament Faſts*, For Swearing by his *Faith and*

Lane died in 1663; and if ſo, he could not be the ſame with him who was *Prebendary* of *Sarum*. *Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Vol. I. p.* 354, 849.

PECKHAM, JOHN, . *Horſted Parva*, R.

He was Turned out by the *Houſe of Commons*, about *Sept.* 1643: At which time *Joſ. Briggs* was, by Order of the *Houſe* likewiſe, appointed his *Succeſſor*. The Crimes alledged againſt him, were *Uncleanneſs*, Beaſtly Carriage towards Women, Neglect of Cure, and Malignity. How true thoſe *Particulars* are, or how well they were proved, I know not: But I have been informed, that *in general* he was really a *very Scandalous Fellow*: And if ſo, he is one of thoſe *very few Perſons*, who have *juſtly* a Place provided for them in the *Century*; and the only thing to be complained of in his *Sequeſtration*, is, that it was not done by a Competent Authority: For which reaſon I could be very glad to Shut him out of this *Liſt*, if the *Faithfulneſs* and *Integrity* of an *Hiſtorian* would permit me: And I ſhould willingly hear, that our *Adverſaries* think his Crimes ſuch, that I ought to Diſcount him.

Cent. P. II.

WAR-

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WARWICKSHIRE.

PHILPOT, JOHN, . *Lighthorn*, R.
He had a *Temporal Eſtate*, which was alſo Sequeſtred; but he was permitted to Compound for it at 73 *l.* See the *Note* at Dr. *Bayly*, juſt now mentioned.

PRETTY, RICHARD, A. M. *Hampton in Arden*, V.

He loſt this Living about the Year 1648, on the Ordinance againſt *Pluralities*. He was permitted to keep his other Living, which was the *Rectory* of *Aldridge* in *Staffordſhire*.

WESTMORLAND.

WILTSHIRE.

PARRY, WILLIAM, . *Devereil-Lanbridge*, V.

He was Turned out for his *Eminent Loyalty*. When he died, I know not; but this is certain, that at the time of his Death, he left a Numerous Family in a Mean and Low Condition; inſomuch that his Widow was at length forced to beg the Charity of the *Corporation for Miniſters Widows*, and was accordingly Supported by them.

PELLING, ——, D.D. *Strabridge*, R.
I am obliged to mention this Gentleman, becauſe he was *Actually Diſpoſſeſſed*, *Plundered*, and *Turned out of Doors* with his whole Family; but he was immediately Reſtored, which render'd his Sufferings very much inferiour to thoſe of the reſt of the Clergy. The manner of his being Re-inſtated, was this: Paſſing along the Street with his Wife and Children, juſt as the Order for his *Ejectment* had been Executed upon him, he fortunately met with a *Colonel* of the *Parliament Army*, who had been his Old Friend and Acquaintance; to whom the Dr. upon the Coloneſs Enquiry, makes his whole Caſe known: By which the Colonel finding that he had been *Ejected* for *not taking the Covenant*, ſends for the Fellow who had been Ordered to Tender it to the Dr. (and who, upon his Refuſal, had then Turned him and his Family out of Doors) and taking the Copy of it from him, gives it to the Dr. and bids him put it into his Pocket; which he accordingly did: Whereupon the Colonel left him; and going to ſome of the Men then in Power, aſſured them upon his own Knowledge, that Dr. *Pelling* had *Taken the Covenant*; and ſo gets an Order for Re-inſtating him in his *Living*, which he was afterwards permitted to Enjoy. He was Father to the Learned Dr. *Pelling* of *Petworth* in *Suſſex*.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 307.

——, ——, . *Pewſey*, R.

PICHANER, ——, . *Winterbourn-Cumner*, R.

* Or Eaſleg-Queen.

One *Walter Norman* had this Living during ſome Part of the *Uſurpation*.

PROBY, ——, D. D. *Broughton*, R.
He lived to have it again in 1660.

PRIOR, CHRISTOPHER, D. D. *Collingbourn*, .

I am not ex-poſed to be informed which of the Col-lingbourns there was;

See the *Church* of *Selisbury*.

but take it to be Collingbourn Ducis. *And if ſo, it is a* Rectory *worth* 3 *or* 400 *l. a Year*; *and* Daniel Burgeſs (*Father to the Nonconformiſt of* Both their Names *in* London) *was the Laſt of the Sequeſtrators in it. For I find by ſome other Notices, that* Daniel Burgeſs *got his Brother* Cornelius *to procure his Removal from the* Sequeſtred Living *of* Sutton *in this County* (*ſeeing the Reſtoration of Mr.* Swaddon, *the Ejected Loyaliſt) of* Collingbourn Ducis, *worth* 3 *or* 400 *l. a Year*, when the excluded Incumbent (viz. of Collingbourn) *was dead*, *and ſo there was no fear of a* Right Claimer *to Claim that Rectory*. *Now Dr.* Prior *died in* 1659 (*as we have it in* Dr. Burgeſs *myſtical Key, ſeized the Return of the King*) *and before*, *and not in* Oct. 1660, *the Firſt Intruder after Dr.* Prior, *died about the ſame time* (Wood, *Ath. Vol. II. p.* 210.) *which (tho' the Gentleman who gave me the Information ſeems ignorant of this Circumſtance) made a Vacancy for* Burgeſs's *Succeſſion to it. How unchriſtianly the* Burgeſs's *purſued* ſuch *the Living in* 1662, *I ſhall have Occaſion to ſay further in another Place.*

WORCESTERSHIRE.

PILKINGTON, ——, . *Ombersly*, V.

YORKSHIRE.

PENNYMAN, ——, D. D. *Stokesly* in *Cleaveland*, R.

He was *Brother* to the Renowned Sir *William Pennyman* * Governour of *Oxford*, for K. *Ch.* I. His Living was Uſurped by Mr. —— *Kay*, the *Rebellious Son* of a *very Loyal Father*, Mr. —— *Kay*, Rector of *Topcliff* in this County: But the Dr. liv'd to be Reſtor'd with the King: All which is Atteſted upon his own Knowledge, by a Nephew of that Mr. *Kay*, a Perſon of very great Learning, and very Eminent for his *Loyalty*.

* *vide* Clar. Hiſt. Rebl.

PICKERING, ——, . *Swillington*, R. worth 200 *l.* a Year.

PRICE, ——, . *Fetherſton*, V.

WALES.

ANGLESEY.

BRECON.

PERROT, JOHN, . *Kethedin*, R.

He was alſo Turned out by the *Propagators*, for *Swearing*, *Drunkenneſs*, and Aſſiſting his Majeſty! But the *Sheriff* of this County gave in upon Oath to the *Parliament*, that he was an *Able Miniſter*. This Place, which had in it 200 Souls, lay Vacant no leſs than Nine Years after his *Ejectment*.

POWELL,

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GLAMORGAN.

PARRY, GEORGE, A.M. *Cheriton*, R. And *Landmadock*, R. . . . . }

He was Turned out of the Former of these Livings before the Year 1649 : Whether it was done by the *Propagators* or not, I am not certain, but guess that he was Dispossest of the Latter at least, by those *Ravagers*. He was succeeded by an ignorant Fellow, one *Jones* ; but lived to enjoy his *Rectories* again many Years after the *Restoration*. The Two were worth upwards of 100 *l.* a Year. He was also *Prebendary* of *Landaffe* ; but whether before, or after the *Rebellion*, *quære*.

——, ——, . *Penmark*, V.

——, ——, . *Penllyn*, .

Unless this be an Impropriate Rectory, and it was Sequestred from the Impropriator. Quere.

——, ——, . *Pentrich*, R. There are Two *Livings*, or at least, Two *Portions* of this Name.

——, ——, . *Ponvilstone*, .
Whether this be a *Rectory*, *Vicaridge*, or *Chapelry* only, I know not ; but whatever else it may be, I believe 'tis a miserable small Place.

——, ——, . *Pyle* and *Cumfge*, .

I take them to be but One Living.

For these Five Places last mentioned; see the *Note* at *Abergwyley* in *Caermarthenshire*.

† for Chemelston. POWEL, DAVID, . † *Clemenston*, R.

He was Sequestred some time before 1649.

PRICE, EVAN, B.D. St. *Athan's*, R. worth 100 *l.* a Year.

He was a Gentleman of a very good Family, an Excellent Scholar, and more particularly well Versed in the *Civil Law*. He was also a Man of Great Piety. All which good Qualifications had so much recommended him to the Favour and Esteem of the then Bp. of *Landaffe*, that he seldom did any thing without him : For which reason he was commonly called *Bishop of Landaffe*. He had been a very long while Minister of this Place, had a great Family, and was no less than 80 Years of Age when they Turned him out of it. Himself, and some of his Sons, who were *Clergymen*, lost several Livings ; and this of St. *Athan's* was also put under Sequestration ; altho' the Profits of it were after order'd among the Family, in lieu of the *Fifths* for the Whole which they had been deprived of. Tho' possibly this was continued for some time only ; which was the Case of most of the *Clergy* in those Parts : For I have been otherwise informed, that Mr. *Price* had no *Fifths* out of St. *Athan's*. He died before the *Restoration*.

PRI THEODORE, A.M. *Cardiff*, V. CE, *and* * *Rith*, .

* Whether this be a distinct Living, or only a Chapelry, I know not.

He was not only Sequestred, but also fought after to be Hanged : However, it pleased God to preserve him, and he made his Escape to *Bristol* in Disguise. He had at the time of his Sequestration about Eight Children, and afterwards Four more : So that he had Twelve Children in all when he came to Re-possess his Living upon the Restorn of his Majesty. He was a very good Scholar, and a Man of an Excellent Life.

One Mr. Flower succeeded in the Living, who was a Gloucestershire-Man, and after the Restoration returned into his own County, Conformed, as I have heard, and had a Benefice there.

PRICE, THEODORE, . * *Lafleston* and *Tithegston*, *Newcastle* and *Bettus*, V. And *Marcras*, R. . . . . }

* That's Four are Annexed. I have otherwise been informed, that Old Mr. Evan Price himself left the Four former of these, as well as St. Athan's and Bettus. Quere.

He was Dispossest of these before the Year 1649. It may be, this *Mr. Theodore Price* was one of the Sons of the Old *Mr. Evan Price*, and these were some of the Livings which his Family lost, and for the *Fifths* of which the Profits of St. *Athan's* were allotted them : And if so, this ought not to make a *Distinct Article*, but to be joyned to *Mr. Theodore Price* before mentioned. *Quere.*

One Morgan John, an Anabaptist, succeeded in the Former United Places

PRITCHARD, GEORGE, . *Llanfawr*, .

He was Turned out for *Delinquency*.

MERIONETH.

MONTGOMERY.

PARRY, GABRIEL, . *Llanfanfryd*, .

See Mr. John Hughes in this County, and a Note there.

Quere if he be the same Person with him of both these Names before mentioned in *Denbeighshire*.

PREES, WILLIAM, . *Llanbillieth*, .

PEMBROKE.

PARDUE, MARMADUKE, . *St. Davids*, .

He was Sequestred for Drunkenness, by the *Propagators*.

PHILLIPS, JOHN, . *Llandeloy*, V. and *Llanhowell*, V.

Whether these be Distinct, or Annexed, I know not.

He was Turned out by the same *Commissioners*, and for the same Crime.

——, ——, . *Penrith*, R.

——, ——, . * *Penwyrych*, .

* See the Note at Abergwyley.

PRICE,

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der the Letter *B*.

PINDAR, ——, B. D. ——, .
He was also a *Cambridge* Man, Incorporated B. D. at *Oxford* at the same time with Dr. *Peake*, and on the same Account; and therefore see the *Note* also at Dr. *Bowreman*.

Wood, Ath. Vol II. p. 729.

PITTS, ——, . ——, .
His Family were also reduced to such a mean Condition, that his *Widow* was at length supported by the Charity of the *Corporation for Ministers Widows*.

See one Edw. Pitts in Salop. The I have not the least reason to think, that he was the same Person. As also one Nich. Pitt at Q. Coll. Oxon.

Q.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

QUARLES, EDW. B. D. *Ruiston* (*All Saints*, if I guess aright) R.

See the *Cathedral-Church of York*.

What other Hardships were put upon him, I know not. *Wood* saith in general, that he suffer'd much for his *Loyalty*. On the Return of his *Majesty* he was Restored to his Living, made *Arch-d.* of *Winchester*, and died about the Middle of *March* 1660. He was, saith *Lloyd*, and *Wood* after him, *a General Scholar and a most Accurate Preacher*. He was succeeded in his Living upon the Sequestration, by an *Independent*, who never Administred the Sacrament in that Church during the whole time of his Abode there.

Mem. p. 538.

One Goodcare.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

ROW, CHENEY, D. D. *Orwell*, worth 100 *l.* a Year.

See *Trinity College* in *Cambridge*.

CHESHIRE.

ROBINSON, JOHN, . *Brereton*, .
His *Temporal Estate* also was Declared Forfeited for Treason, by an *Act* of *Nov.* 18, 1652. I take this *Brereton* to be the Rectory of that Name in this County: And seeing he is in that *Act* called

Scob. Coll. Par. II. p. 216

led *John Robinſon* of *Brereton, Clerk*, I ſuppoſe *that* was his *Living*; and take it for granted that he was *Sequeſtred* from it, ſince he was *declared* a *Traytor*. However, quære.

CORNWALL.

ROSINGTON, JAMES, . St. *Alan's*, V.
He was born ſomewhere in the *Diocеſs* of *Norwich*, Educated at *Exeter-College* in *Oxford*; and being nearly *Related* to the moſt Pious Biſhop *Hall*, was brought into this Country by that *Prelate*. His *Sufferings* began *Early* in the *Rebellion*: For he was *Sequeſtred* among the *firſt* of the *Clergy* in this *County*, and narrowly ſearched after by a Party of Horſe to have been *Impriſoned*, and probably otherwiſe ill-uſed, if they could have caught him, (for they threatned his Wife and Children to Baniſh them) but he concealed himſelf in the Fire-hole of a *Mault-kiln*. However, though they miſt the *Maſter*, they found the poor *Servants*, to his ſorrow, whom they abuſed, and beat moſt unmercifully, becauſe he would not diſcover where his *Maſter* was; Mr. *Roſington* had at that time no leſs than *Eight Children*, as likewiſe a *Siſter* in his Family, whom he Maintained, but was never able to recover the *Fifths* for their Support: So that they were forced to Live on the *Charity* of his *Relations* in the *Diocеſs* of *Norwich*, to whom he himſelf *Fled* for *Shelter*, and continued there ſome time; but afterwards returned into *Cornwall*, and ſettled firſt at *Cranbeck*, and afterwards at *Probus* in that *County*; at which latter Place he continued till the *Reſtoration*. He was once, as I find, under Examination before the *Tryers* (and poſſibly it was to *get* himſelf ſettled in one of thoſe two Places) who owned *That he was fitter to Examine them, than they him*. However, or rather *for that Reaſon*, they would not allow him to *Preach* at his *own Living*, becauſe it was ſo near to the *Market-Town* of *Truro*, where a Man of his Parts and Learning would have got a greater *Auditory*, than they cared to allow him. One Hardſhip more which they put upon him, I cannot forbear to mention; 'twas this: There was an Eſtate lying in a Neighbouring *Pariſh*, that always paid *Tythes* to the *Vicar* of St. *Alan*; but it being then Poſſeſs'd by one of the *Godly*, the Men of the Times, not content with having *Sequeſtred* Mr. *Roſington*, obliged him likewiſe to *Refund* what he had *Received* from that Eſtate, which he was forced to do by Sixpence a Week for ſome time; when his Family all the while, as his *own Daughter* aſſured me, had hardly Bread to Eat. 'Tis obſervable however, that the People to whom this poor diſtreſſed Gentleman was forced to *pay the things which he had never unjuſtly taken*, came afterwards to Beggary, and were Relieved at Mr. *Roſington's* own Doors: for he out-lived the *Uſurpation*, returned to St. *Alan's*, had the Living of St. *Clement's* likewiſe in this *County*, and *died* about the Year 1688. He was *Succeeded* upon his Sequeſtration, by one *Dingle*, a *Weaver*, but one of the *better Sort*, a *Cloth-Weaver*: After whom, one *Stoneham* Uſurped the *Living*.

But his Family continued in Cornwall.

ROUSE, ———, . *Hellan*, R.

ROW, ———, . *Cambourn*,

CUMBERLAND.

RATCLIFFE, PERCIVAL, * *Croſſwaite*, V.

* *This I take to be the Living which he Left.* Quære.

Some of his *Rabells* were after his *Death* reduced to ſuch *Neceſſities*, that they were forced to Sue for the *Publick Charities* of the *Corporation* for *Miniſters Widows*, which they received.

ROBINSON, BERNARD, . A. M.
Torphenhow, V.
He had no *Fifths* paid him.

DERBYSHIRE.

DEVONSHIRE.

RAYNOLDS, RICHARD, † A. M. } † *If not* B. D.
Stoke-Flamming, R. . . . . }
And
Woodley, R. . . . . }

He was *born* at *Cheriton-Fitz-Pain* in this *County*, *bred* at *Exeter-College* in *Oxford*, of which he became *Fellow* (had, as I gueſs, the *Chaplain-Fellowſhip*, and at length was made *Chaplain* to the Royal Conſort *Queen Anne*. About what time he Quitted the Service of that *Princeſs*, or was *admitted* to either of theſe *Livings*, I know not; but find that his taking Orders debarred him of a very good Temporal Eſtate: for his Father having deſigned him for the *Law*, was ſo much diſpleaſed with his Reſolutions of ſtudying *Divinity*, that he *Diſinherited* him. About the Year 1644, this Reverend old Gentleman, who had thus once already *forſaken Houſes and Lands for the ſake of the Goſpel*, began to ſuffer a *Second* time for it; and in the firſt place was *Plundered* of his *Plate*, *Goods*, *Books* and *Papers* to the value of 1500*l.* nor did they ſpare the very *Servants* of the Family, but Rifled *them* of what they could find. Mr. *Raynolds* was likewiſe forced to Abſcond, and Conceal himſelf for Fear of being *Impriſoned*, at leaſt, if not *Outraged* and Abuſed in his *Perſon*, as well as in his *Goods*. Nor was one Plundering thought enough for ſuch a *Malignant*, and therefore a Party of Horſe was ſent from *Plymouth* to Plunder him a *Second* time; but the Diligence of the firſt Plunderers made it, as I apprehend, hardly worth their Labour: for I do not find that there was much left for the ſecond Party; and that poſſibly was what put them upon playing the ſmall Game of even picking Mr. *Raynolds's* Pockets. However there was one Circumſtance which rendered the Villainy of this ſecond *Plundering* very peculiar; for the *Party* was Conducted to Mr. *Raynolds's* Houſe by a Fellow who had Eaten not a little of his Bread, and had been in ſome ſort ſupported by him. Whether theſe Two were the *only* Inſtances that he was thus uſed, I know not; but this is certain, that underſtanding where no leſs than ſeven of his Horſes were, after he had been Rifled of them, he Petitioned to have One of them again; but inſtead of the Horſe, he had this Anſwer returned him. *That he was a* Malignant, *and had too much in having an Houſe over his Head.* Others of the *Party* were, it ſeems, of another Mind; and deſigning a Great

Houſe

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Base and *Ungrateful* in the laſt degree, ſince they Refuſed ſuch a fair and generous Offer; they were ſo much offended at him for what he had done, that they reſolved a-new to attempt the Diſplacing of him: In order to which, they complained to the *Committee* at *Exeter*, before which he was three times *Summoned*, and as often *Acquitted*. But though that Puny *Committee*, and the very *Army* it ſelf, had ſpared him; yet there was a *Committee* at *London* (as much above all *Law* and *Juſtice*, as they were without *Mercy* or *Conſcience*) who had provided a Scourge for him: It was the *Committee for Plundered Miniſters*, who by their Order of *Auguſt* 15, 1644, had *Sequeſtered* him, not only without *Summoning* or *hearing him*, but even without his *knowing*, or ſo much as *ſuſpecting* that they had taken him in hand. However, there is no queſtion but what they did, was for weighty Cauſes and Conſiderations, one of which was in Effect, his being *Eighty Years of Age*, *Paralytick*, and ſo *not able to Preach himſelf*; and another was his keeping *ſcandalous Curates*; which * two Joyned together, made up the Crime ſo *commonly* objected among the *Clergy* in thoſe Times, viz. *Neglect of Cure*. I need not ſay any thing of the *former* of theſe, ſince to make a Man's *Age* and *Infirmities* the Reaſons of *Starving* him, is ſuch a piece of *Oppreſſion* and *Barbarity*, as needs no *Comment*; but as to the *ſcandalous Curates*, that part of the *Charge* was, for ought I know, *juſt* enough; though of all People alive, theſe

From Stoke-Flemming.

* *Though I am not certain whether the Letters of theſe Two, was not alledged againſt him at the time when he was Sequeſtred from his other Living of Woodley*

thoſe in the *Pariſh* who were *full fraught* with *Malice* againſt him, (inſomuch that one Fellow ſaid, *he hoped to have the Parſon's Guts to Garter his Hoſe with*; and another, whom Mr. *Raynolds* had formerly taken to task for *Oppreſſing a poor VVidow*, Ranſacked the whole *Pariſh* for *Accuſations* againſt him) yet not one of them all could pick up any thing *Material*, and therefore *none of them Appeared* before the *Committee*, and ſo he was *diſmiſt*. However, he who was to Succeed, did not thus give over his Suit; but by Threatnings, and other Methods, compell'd Mr. *Raynolds* at laſt to Quit the Living. 'Tis very Obſervable, that when his Troubles began, as he foreſaw that he ſhould certainly be Turned out; ſo though he were then 80 Years of Age, he had a ſtrong Perſuaſion upon him, that he ſhould live to poſſeſs his *Benefice* again; and therefore as ſoon as the *Order* of *Sequeſtration* was *firſt* ſerved upon him, he forthwith ſet himſelf to put his *Houſe* in very good *Repair*; ſaying, *They will always fear being diſpoſſeſt, and ſo let my Houſes run to Ruin*; which was what moſt of the *Clergy* who lived to be *Reſtored*, found to ſad Experience to be a *great Truth*.

Theſe were Mr. *Raynolds* his *Sufferings* at *Stoke-Flemming*. As for his Living of *VVoodley*, the *true Reaſons* of his *Sequeſtration* were much the ſame with thoſe for which he had been Turned out of his *Other*. For the Brother of a certain *Juſtice* of *Peace* in thoſe Times, had the

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Advowſon of this Pariſh; and dying before Mr. *Raynolds*, left a *Wife* and *Child* who wanted to be provided for: Nor was Mr. *Raynolds*, as Old as he was, like to pay them the Complement of Dying, to make a Vacancy ſoon enough. So that the *Juſtice* being quite out of Patience, gets an Order from the *Committee for Plundered Miniſters*, dated *June* 26, 1646, to Diſpoſſeſs this Ill-natured old Gentleman. Mr. *Raynolds*, according to the Uſage of that *Committee*, was not *Summoned*, much leſs *Heard* in this *Sequeſtration* neither; and therefore complaining of it to them, *Sept.* 10, 1647, they Suſpended their Ord r of *Sequeſtration*, until Mr. *Binmore* (who I ſhould before have ſaid had married the *Widow*) had ſhewn Cauſe why Mr. *Raynolds* ſhould not be *Continued*. He was now upwards of 80 Years of Age; and as Old as he was, was forced in defence of his Right, to take a *Winter's Journey* to *London*, which, going and coming, was well nigh 400 Miles. When the Day of Hearing came on, no one *Appeared* againſt him; whereupon the *Committee* gave him a *Verbal Order* to go down into the Country, and *poſſeſs* himſelf again of which of the Livings he thought fit: *Woodley* being the *leaſt* of them, and conſequently not ſo *likely* as the *other* to create him *further Trouble*, he made choice of that; and at his return Home, ſets himſelf about repairing the *Parſonage-Houſe*, in hopes to abide quietly in it for the remainder of his *Life*. But the day after he had finiſhed it, he was ſerved with another *Order* from the *very ſame Committee for Plundered Miniſters*, to Quit the Living to Mr. *Binmore*, who was not content with that only, but *ſeized his Goods* likewiſe, and *all that he had*, and *turned him and his Family out of doors*. Mr. *Raynolds* had at that time a Wife and ſix Children: two of which however were in part provided for; and was by this means reduced from a plentiful Eſtate (*Spiritual* and *Temporal*) of well near 300 *l.* a Year, to the poor Pittance of 30 *l.* (nor had he any *Fifths* paid him from either Living) inſomuch that one of his Daughters was forced to *Spin* to help out the Maintenance of her *Aged Father* and *Mother*. In this condition Mr. *Raynolds* lived till the happy Return of his *Majeſty*; at which time he quitt'd *Woodley* to the *Uſurper*; on Condition that he ſhould pay him the whole *Arrears* of *Fifths* for 13 Years, and make him Reparation for the *Goods* which he had *ſeized* at the time of his coming in; but as for *Stoke-Flemming*, on t'other hand, he freely quitted the *Fifths*, which he might have recovered and took the Living again, tho' he Reſigned preſently after to a Gentleman who had married his Daughter. Mr. *Raynolds* lived about two or three Years after the time which he was always perſuaded he ſhould ſee, and then died very near the 100th Year of his Age. He always bore his *Sufferings* with great *Patience* and *Magnanimity*; and once in the midſt of them pleaſantly ſaid, he did not know that he had by any *Intemperance* deſerved to be *Starved*. He was a Man of great *Judgment* and *Integrity*, and on that account was frequently Imployed in *Arbitrations*, *both Parties* ſometimes leaving the Matter to him, and reſting ſatisfi'd in his *Determination*. He always kept ſtrict Orders in his Family; was very conſtant in the two Duties of his *Function*, *Preaching* and *Catechiſing*, as long as his Age and Infirmities would permit him, he fed the Poor of his *Pariſh* thrice a Week; nor would he on thole days allow his Children to *take a bit of Meat, until the Poor had been firſt ſerved*; he likewiſe Imployed ſeveral aged Men, whom no one elſe would ſet on Work, becauſe their Labour was done; inſomuch that the *Pariſhioners* uſed to ſay, *Mr.* Raynolds *gave Men Wages to eat up his Meat*; nor can I forbear to mention another Inſtance of more than *common* goodneſs in him; which is, that the *Soldiers* who *Plundered* his Houſe, as aforeſaid, not forbearing to riffle his very *Servants*, Mr. *Raynolds*, tho' he ſuffered ſo much himſelf, yet made good the Servants Loſſes.

See the Abridgment, p. 305.

REED, EDMOND, . * *Maryanſ-leigh*, R.

* *The Tithes of this Living are Impropriate, although the Miniſter of it writes* Rector, *and it is generally eſteemed a Place for Life. Mr.* Reed *particularly, is called* Rector, *and probably had taken*

He was once Interrupted, and Abuſed in the Pulpit, and at length Sequeſtred; when he had been near Forty Years *Miniſter* of this Place. The *Chief Accuſation* againſt him, as far as I can learn, was his *Preaching*, as well as *Approving* the *Book of Sports*. His Firſt Succeſſor was one *Reeve*; after whom came one *Bullhead*. Mr. *Reed* lived to be Reſtored, but died ſoon after.

Inſtitution *after the* Reſtoration

DORSETSHIRE.

RYVES, JOHN, D. D. *Gunvill*, R. *I ſuppoſe*, Turrent-Gunvil.
See the *Church of Chich-ſt.*

DURHAM.

ESSEX.

READE, ALEXANDER, D. D. *Fifield*, R.

He was Turned out about *Apr.* 11, 1643; at which time one *Conſtant* * *Jeſſop* was put into the *Rectory*.

* *Or* Joſeph.

ROGERS, NEHEMIAH, B. D. *Meſſing*, V.

See Mr. *Smith* in this County. Th y Poſſeſs'd and Loſt this Living ſucc ſſively, as I preſume. I have the Account of them both in the ſame Letter: So that it cannot be a Miſtake of mine. See alſo *Ely-Cathedral*.

RUSSEL, JOHN, . *Chinkford*, R.

He was Turned out about the Year 1644; and Out-living the *Uſurpation*, was Re-poſſeſs'd of his *Rectory* in 1660. He publiſhed a Vindication of Two Pieces of Dr. *Gauden's*, concerning the *Covenant*.

Wood, Ath. *Vol.* II. *p.* 209.

Two *of his* Succeſſors *during ſome Part of the* Uſurpation, *were* Robert Plume, *who came to this* Living *in* 1655, *and* Tho. Whitham, *who got it in* 1617.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

ROBINSON, HUGH, D. D. *Durſley*, R.
See *Glouceſter-Cathedral*.

ROWDEN, ROBERT, . *Notgrove*, R.

He was afterwards Rector of *Corbarley* in this County, was living, and almoſt 90 Years old *Oct.* 8, 1706; at which time he gave the following Account of his own *Sufferings*, *viz.* That he was *Turned out of his Living* by *Desborough*, (who alſo *Threaten'd* to ſend him for a Slave to *Jamaica*) and ſucceeded by one *D*——. About what Year this happen'd, I know not; but in 1643, as he was

dalous Converſation in general (without ſo much as intimating any one Particular) and Refuſing to pay Obedience to their Summons.

ROADES, JONAH, . *Pixley*.
The *Tythes* of his Living were put under Sequeſtration by the *Committee* of *Hereford*, *Aug.* 4o 1646, for Scandal in his Converſation in general likewiſe, without Alledging or Suggeſting ſo much as any Particular, and for Abſenting himſelf many Years; which, I make no Queſtion, was occaſioned by his not daring to appear at his Living for fear of Impriſonment, or worſe Uſage. I find the Widow of one *Roads* a Sequeſtred Clergyman, ſupported by the *Corporation for Miniſters Widows*. He is ſaid to have *Suffered as much for the King, as any Man that wore the Gown*. Poſſibly he was the ſame Perſon with this Mr. *Roades* of *Pixley*; but if he was not, he ought to be Entered in a *Diſtinct* and *Separate Article* at the End of the Counties.

ROGERS, HENRY, D. D. *Stoke-Edith, R.*

See the *Cathedral* of *Hereford*.

mended and Preſt the Obſervance of the *New Canons*, and Aſſerted the Authority of the *Biſhops* as Superiour to that of the *Parliament*. There was a Gentleman of both theſe Names, who was *Curate* to Mr. *Downhall* at St. *Ive's*, and was, together her with him, Driven from that Place. Poſſibly this Mr. *Reynolds* of *Houghton*, after he had been Turned out of that Living, was glad to take up with a *Curacy* under Mr. *Downhall*: But if he be not the ſame Perſon with that *Curate*, then one Mr. *John Reynolds* muſt be inſerted in the *Appendix* among the *Suffering Curates*.

If he did indeed ſay any ſuch thing, I make no queſtion but he was talking of Matters purely Eccleſiaſtical.

KENT.

READING, JOHN, B. D. St. *Mary's* in *Dover*, .
Chartham, *R.* . . . . . } And
Cheriton, *R.* . . . . . }

See the *Church* of *Canterbury*.

LAN-

LANCASHIRE.

ROTHWELL, WILLIAM, A.M. *Leyland*, V.

He was alſo Violently Dragged out of his Church *in a barbarous manner*, and Perſecuted from Place to Place, until at length he ſettled near *Denbeny* in *Cheſhire*; where he lived with his Family in a Poor, and it would have been a Starving Condition, had he not been Relieved by the Charity of one Mr. *Daniel*. He Survived the *Uſurpation*, and Returned, if I miſtake not, to his *Vicaridge*. The *Party* had ſuch an Implacable Hatred to him, that a *Dying Zealot left a Sum of Money, by his laſt Will, to his Friend, to the expreſs End, that he ſhould be enabled by it to Proſecute Mr.* Rothwell; as Mr. *Rothwell* himſelf told the Perſon who gave me this Information.

ROWLEY, FRANCIS, . *Coppenhall*, R.

'He was a very great *Sufferer* in the time of 'the *Civil War*, upon the Account of his *Loyalty*, 'the greater Part of the Pariſh being on the *Par-* 'liament ſide. He received a great deal of ill U- 'ſage from them as ſoon as the Wars brake out: 'And when the *Parliament Party* began to get 'the better, they ſtill more *barbarouſly Abuſed* and '*Inſulted* him. His Horſes had their Legs cut 'off as they went in the Paſture; and ſoon after, 'they Fired the *Perſonage-Houſe* over his Head, 'with the *Barns* and *Stables*, &c. conſiſting in all 'of 16 Bays of Building, many of them full of 'Corn; and being Fired in the dead time of the 'Night, he could ſave none of his Goods, and 'had like to have been Burnt in his Bed, with 'his Wife and Family: In which Villainous A- 'ction the *Chief Agent* was ſuppoſed to be one '*Wettinghall*, his next Neighbour, who after- 'wards came to the *Extremeſt Poverty*, and *died* '*miſerably* (being *Eaten to death with Lice.*) In 'ſhort, they ſo Harraſſed and Abuſed poor Mr. '*Rowley*, that he was forc'd to Quit his Living, 'and went afterwards to *Madeley* in *Staffordſhire*, 'and Taught a Small School, where he lived for 'ſome Years in a low Condition, and there end- 'ed his Days ſome time before the *Reſtoration*.

'After they had forced Mr. *Rowley* out, Sir *William Brereton*, a Parliament Commander, put in one Mr. *Anderton*, a ſordid Complier with thoſe Times, who never would allow poor Mr. *Rowley* any thing of the Living that ever I could hear of. Mr. *Rowley* dying before the King came in, *Anderton* Conformed, and kept the Living for many Years; but ſuffer'd all the Buildings to ly in Aſhes; which were after his Death, moſt of them Re-built by my immedi- ate *Predeceſſor*, Mr. *John Harriſon*. and the reſt by *my ſelf: And in all the time of *Anderton's* *Intruſion* and *Incumbency*, he taking in a manner 'what the People were pleaſed to give him; this 'hath introduced ſo many Diſadvantageous Cu- 'ſtoms and Preſcriptions againſt the Church, as 'to deprive it of no leſs than one Half of the 'Profits, being now worth but little more than '50 *l. per Annum*, though the Annual Rent of 'the Pariſh is little leſs than 1500 *l.* So that all 'the ſucceeding Rectors are like to be Great Suf- 'ferers, as well as my Worthy Predeceſſor; who 'was a *Man of good Learning, ſtrict Sobriety, and* '*of great Integrity.*

*Mr. Griffith Vaughan, *Rector in the Year* 1705; *from whom I have this Account.*

LEICESTERSHIRE.

RAWSON, THOMAS; *A.M. *Hoaby*, R. worth 160 *l. per Annum.* *As 'tis thought.

He was Admitted to this Living *July* 6; 1642, and had married the Daughter of Sir *Roger Nevilon*, Kt. a Gentlewoman whoſe Education was ſuitable to her Birth and Quality; and who lived with him in a manner no way beneath it, until the Breaking out of the *Rebellion*: At which time he being forced to Abſcond to avoid the Miſeries of a Priſon, they ſoon after put his Living under *Sequeſtration*, and appointed one *Smith* to Succeed him; who being denied the Poſſeſſion of the *Perſonage-Houſe* by Mrs. *Rawſon*, he got a *Party of Horſe* from *Leiceſter*, which *by Force in a Barbarous and Inhumane Manner, dragged her out of the Houſe, and turned her into the Church-yard; and for ſome Days and Nights, ſhe and her Family lay in the Church-Porch and Belfry*, until Mr. *Needham*, Rector of *Rotherby*, having Notice of this ſad and deplorable Condition of Mrs. *Rawſon* and her Children, gave them leave to dwell in the *Perſonage-Houſe* of that Living. But not long after, Mr. *Needham* himſelf falling under the ſame Calamity of *Sequeſtration*, the *miſerable Woman*, with her Numerous Family, was Turned out of Houſe and Home a ſecond time, and forced to ly in the *Church-Porch* at *Rotherby*, as ſhe had before done at *Hoaby*. However, at length ſhe was admitted within the Doors, and lived in ſome part of the Church (poſſibly in the *Belfry* here alſo) where they put up Blankets for a Skreen betwixt the *Family* and the *Congregation*. In this Habitation ſhe continu'd for ſome time; and then Sir *Thomas Hartopp* gave them leave to dwell in ſome *Out-Houſes* belonging to a *Tenement* which he had in *Rotherby*; where they entirely Subſiſted upon the Charity of their *Neighbours*, and ſome other *Friends*, who ſent them Relief. She had then no leſs than Nine or Ten Children, which were too many to be long maintain'd in that manner; and therefore were at length reduc'd to the Proviſion which the Law had made; and in plain Words, *brought to the Pariſh* of *Hoaby*, not for *Habitation* only, but for *Relief and Maintenance*. Here then Mrs. *Rawſon* was put into a very mean Houſe, and had but one *poor pitiful Room* there for her whole Family. After which, they bound out one of her Children Apprentice to a *Lace-maker*. Two more of them were taken off at length, and Tabled at the Charge of ſome of her Friends, in a Widow's Houſe of the Pariſh, for *Eight Pounds* a Year: Sir *Henry Hudſon* of *Melton-Mowbray* in this County, kept Two more of them; and other Two were Boarded with one *Matthias Wolfe*, the *Lace-man* with whom the other Brother was Apprentice, but at whole Charge I know not. One piteous and unhappy Child likewiſe, whoſe Name was *George*, being Lame, was forced to be put into an Hoſpital by the *Pariſh*. It may well be thought, that even after Mrs. *Rawſon* was Eaſed (if I may ſo call it) in this manner from the Burthen of moſt of her Children; yet the remaining part of her Afflictions could not but ſit very Heavy upon a Perſon, who had been Born and Educated as ſhe was. But before the Children were thus taken off from her, their Miſeries were Inexpreſſible. Let the reſt be gueſs'd at by this one Inſtance: There are at this time, or were very lately living, ſome who have ſeen Mrs. *Rawſon* and her Children ſtand round a Sieve of *Horſe-Beans*, eating them by Handfuls: To thoſe they

Whom ſee in this County alſo.

Where they had no Beans, but were in the Upper Rooms by a Ladder.

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'seen 20 Years, for a Teſtimony of the Barbarity of the Parliament Party. They add alſo, 'that he was *immediately* carried away to *Leiceſter-Jayl*, where he lay a whole *Twelve-month*. 'At the *Reſtoration* he returned to his *Benefice*, and 'Enjoyed it ſeveral Years.

Had permitted him to Dreſs himſelf, in order to go with them, before they ſhut-out-buſied him.

ROBINSON, HENRY, A M. *Long-Whatton*, .

He was Son to Dr. *William Robinſon* (whom ſee in the *Church* of *York*) Half-Brother to Archbiſhop *Laud*. Another of that Doctor's Sons, and conſequently Brother to this *Sufferer*, was Sir *John Robinſon*. Mr. *Robinſon* outt-lived the *Uſurpation*, and was Reſtored to his Living.

ROGERS, ———, . *Blaby*, R.

RUSTED, THEOPHILUS, . *Old-Dalby on the Woulds*, .

He was Brother to the well known, and moſt Charitable Mr. *Tobias Ruſted*; beſides which, and his *Sequeſtration*, I cannot learn any thing more of him.

For theſe Three laſt Livings, ſee the *Note* at *Abergwyley* in *Caermarthenſhire*.

NORFOLK.

REEVE, THOMAS, . *Alborough*, R. And *Coleby*, R. . . . . } *See Mr. Harry in this County.*

He was Ejected by the Earl of *Mancheſter*, *Aug.* 13, 1643, for Obſerving the Orders of the *Church*, Diſſuading his Pariſhioners from *Rebellion*, and Refuſing to Aſſiſt in it himſelf: As likewiſe for Refuſing the *Covenant*. The Account of ſome part of what himſelf and his Family Suffer'd, beſides the *Sequeſtration* and its *Conſequences*, is ſent me in theſe Words by his own Son, who is yet, or was very lately living:

'One Major *Raims*, his Neighbour, having 'Raiſed a *Troop of Horſe* for the *Parliament*, got 'a Warrant from the *Committee of Sequeſtration* 'at *Norwich*, to take away the ſaid Dr. *Reeve's* '*Cattle*, and to bring *him* Priſoner to *Norwich-Jayl*: Which he Executed with all the Rigour 'he could; ſearching the Bed where the Wife of 'the ſaid Dr. *Reeve* had *layn in but three Days*, for 'the ſaid Dr. *Reeve*: And when the Women re-

buked him for his Barbarity; telling him, he acted more like a *Beast* than a *Man*; he drew his Sword, and ſtabb'd it through the *Bed* in ſeveral Places, pretending to Stabb the ſaid Dr. *Reeve* as hid in the *Bed*. After that, he cauſed all his *Troopers* to pull the *Bridles* off their *Horſes*, and whip them round the Garden, to Tread all under foot. After that, he brake open the *Barn-Door*, and turned the *Whole Troop* to the *Sacks of Corn*, to fill their Bellies. Some * few Days after he came with *another Warrant*, and brake open the Doors with a *Plow-Share*, being denied Poſſeſſion, and turned my *Mother* and *Six Children* into the *Street*; and brought Carts, and carried away my Father's *Library*, and all the *Houſhold-Goods*, and ſold them for what he pleas'd, and gave no Account to the *Committee*. Then my *Father* (having lain Obſcure for near *three Years*) attempted to go to *Oxford* to the King; and within *ſeven Miles* of that Place was taken Priſoner by a *Troop* of the *Parliament Horſe*, and ſtript Naked in very *Cold Weather*, and his Clothes ripp'd all in Pieces to ſearch for *Letters*; inſtead of which, they met with near *Threeſcore Pieces of Broad Gold*, which were Quilted into ſeveral Places, for his Support; but he could get none of them again. Then he was brought *Priſoner* to *London*, where his Country-man *Miles Corbet* (who was afterwards one of K. *Charles the Firſt's Judges*) ſate *Chairman* of the *Committee*; who pretended at firſt to ſend him in Exchange to *Oxford*; but after that, told him, he knew him to be an *Old Malignant*, and promiſed to ſee him *Hanged*; ſo ſent him *Priſoner* to the *Gate-Houſe*, *Weſtminſter*, where he was very *hardly uſed* for *Three Years*. But the ſaid *Corbet* being ſent into *Ireland*, by the Interceſſion of many Friends, he at laſt got his Liberty out of that *Noiſome Place*; and his *Eſtate Spiritual* and *Temporal*, being *Sequeſtred* about *Eight Years*, and ſwallow'd up by the *Committee* at *Norwich*, and no *Delinquency* in *Eight Years* proved againſt him, my *Mother* Petitioned the *Grand Committee* here at *London*, that the *Committee* at *Norwich* might produce *Articles* againſt him, for what reaſon his *Eſtate* was *Sequeſtred*, and no Return made thereof to the *Committee* at *London*; and there being no ſuch *Articles* returned, with much *Soliciting*, many *long Journies*, and *great Friends*, procured an Order from the, then ſo called, *Barons* of the *Exchequer*, to Reverſe the * *Sequeſtration* in the Year 1652.

* *So that probably She had not been delivered of her Child above a Week, when She was thus Turned out of Doors.*

* *Of the* Temporal Eſtate *only, and not of the* Living.

I have choſen in *this*, as in *ſeveral other Caſes*, to give the Reader the *Accounts* Word for Word, as they were Tranſmitted to me, tho' in a very plain and homely manner, for Reaſons which I have more than once already mentioned; and have only to add, that I believe he ſurvived the *Uſurpation*, and ſuppoſe he became D. D. after 1660; becauſe in the *Original Order* for diſcharging the *Sequeſtration* of his *Temporal Eſtate*, he hath no other Title given him than *Mr. Reeve*: And therefore I judge that he is in this Account called Dr. *Reeve*; not becauſe he was ſo at the time of his *Sufferings*, but becauſe he became *Dr.* ſome time before his Death.

RIGGS, CHARLES . *Thwaite*, R.

ROBERTS, FOULK, B. D. St. *Clem.nt's* in *Norwich*, R.

See that *Cathedral*.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

ROBSON, JOHN, . *Morpeth*, R. worth 250 *l.* a Year.

See the *Church* of *Durham*. See Mr. *Huxley* alſo in this *County*.

ROCHESTER, EDWARD, . *Wooler*, . worth 100 *l.* a Year.

His Family were afterwards reduced to ſuch *Neceſſities*, that they were conſtrained to beg the *Publick Charity* of the *Corporation for Miniſters Widows*; by which they were accordingly *Relieved* and *Supported*.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

RUSTED, ROGER, . *Widmore-Pool*, R.

He was likewiſe a *Brother* of the moſt Charitable Mr. *Tobias Ruſted* before mentioned.

RUSTED, ———, . *Holme-Pierepont*, R.[1]

This Gentleman was alſo *Brother* to Mr. *Tobias Ruſted*; but whether he was the ſame with Mr. *Roger Ruſted* laſt mentioned, or with Mr. *Theophilus Ruſted* of *Leiceſterſhire*, or elſe was a *Third Brother* of that *moſt Pious Perſon*, I know not. *Quære*. He lived to be Reſtored, and Enjoyed his Rectory many Years after.

OXFORDSHIRE.

RADCLIFFE, SAMUEL, D. D. *Stapleton*, R.

See the Second Vol. Cole in this County.

See *Brazen-Noſe-College* in *Oxford*.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

SALOP.

RAWLINS, GYLES, . *Higley*, V. He lived to the Reſtoration, and was Reinſtated.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

RALEIGH, WALTER, D.D. *Cheddar*, R. } And
Streat cum Walton, ... }

See the *Church* of *Wells*.

READE,

FORDSHIRE

…FFE, SAMUEL, D.D. Stoke [illegible]
…ssam, R.

…N. Coll. College in Oxford.

LANDSHIRE

O P.

…s, GYLES, . Hyde, V.
…o the Restauration, and was R…

IERSETSHIRE.

…, WALTER, D.D Chedzoy, R.
And
…m Hacon, ...

…of this Reign.

REYNOLDS, MARK, . *Wixoe*, R.

He was Turned out *July* 23, 1644; for Preaching against the *Covenant*, Observing *Ceremonies*, Calling *Godly Ministers* Rebels, Shewing his utmost Dislike of the *Parliament*, and saying, *they had now the better of the King indeed, for they had his Hand and Seal to it, that they would have his Crown.* And, in the Name of *Christ!* did the *Event* Evidence the *Truth* of what he said, or not?

RINGSTED, FRANCIS, . *Havant*, R.

His *Temporal Estate* also was put under *Sequestration*, for which they brought him to a Composition of 40 *l.* In some Manuscript Papers of the Excellent Mr. *Jeremiah Stephens*, which I have several times mentioned, I find one Mr. *Ringsted* (If I read it right) a *Sequestred Minister*, had obtained Thirty several Orders for *Fifths*, but could never get *one* of them *Obeyed*; insomuch that it broke his Heart. *Quære* if this was the Gentleman.

ROLFE, ———, . *Bramdean*, .
He was also *Plundered.*

Commonly pronounced, *of* Imistake *for*, Alverstoke.

ROLFE, ———, . *Alver-Stoke*, .
He was Turned out by the *House of Commons* about *Nov.* 1643; and *Anthony Prout* was at the same time, and by the same usurped Authority, thrust into his Living. Mr. *Rolfe* was also *Plundered.* I suspect that he may be the same Person with him who immediately precedes; and if so, *both* the Livings ought to be Enter'd there, and not put into distinct Articles. *Quære.*

*ROBINSON, HENRY, . *Hollesby*, R.
And
Brandsey, V. . . . . .

* *Unless* Robinson *be mistaken for* Rawlinson, (whom see just before) *and* Hollesby *for* Hollesly, *of which quære.*

He was also *Sequestred* about the Year 1644; for observing the Rules and Orders of the *Church*; *Praying* for the *Bishops* after they were *Voted out*; saying, the *Parliament Votes* were * no *Law*; Preaching up Obedience to the *King*; Preaching against the *Parliament*; and for saying that those *Conventicle-Lecturers in Houses and Corners were Schismaticks.*

* *And are they?*

ROGERSON, THOMAS, A.M. *Monksoham*, R.

He was put under *Sequestration* in 1642; and in the following Year his Wife and Children were

were *turned out of doors*: After which Mr. *Rogerson* lived with a Country-man in a *very mean Cottage upon a Heath*, for some Years, and in a very *low* and *miserable Condition*. At the time when they *sequestred* him, they not only *seized* the *Profits* of the *foregoing Year*, which was a Customary thing with them; but to this they added also the *less common* (though not *altogether unusual*) *Barbarity*, of making him *pay the Taxes for that whole Year*, and *distrained his Goods* for default of Payment. He had been prosecuted altogether out of Malice; and therefore the Neighbouring *Gentry* and *Clergy*, and the *Inhabitants* of the *Parish Petitioned* the *Committee for Plundered Ministers*, and the *Assembly*, that he might be *Restored*, testifying withal his *Abilities*, *Orthodoxy*, and *good Life*; but they were *deaf* to any thing of that Kind.

SURREY.

ROGERS, ———, . *Chayly*, R. See Mr. *Edsaw* in this County, and a *Marginal Note* there.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 877.

WARWICKSHIRE.

RILAND, JOHN, A. M. *Exhal*, R. He was born at *Over-Quinton*, in the County of *Gloucester*, Entered first of *Magdalen-Hall* in *Oxford*, and soon after removed to the adjoyning *College* of that Name; where he became *Fellow* in the Year 1641. In what Year he obtained the Living of *Exhal* I know not. It was in the *Gift* of the *Crown*, and *Confistent*, as I presume, with his *Fellowship*, because he was Turned out of it about the Year 1647, at which time 'tis plain he had not left the *College*, if *Wood* be rightly Informed; who saith, that he *submitted to the Parliament Visitors* in the following Year. He was dispossest of *Exhal* by a Party of Soldiers, from the Town of *Warwick*, who at the same time settled one *Moor*, a *Jersey-Comber*, in his *Rectory*; which gave Mr. *Riland* hopes, that he should soon recover it out of the Hands of such a *scandalous Intruder*. But he found himself much mistaken; for though he spent several Years in prosecution of his Right, it was all in vain. Some time after he had been thus Dragooned out of his Living, he was in very great danger of his Life also: for meeting some of those Soldiers upon the Road, one of them rode up to him, and discharged a Pistol at him so near, that the Fire of it burnt both his *Hair* and his *Hat*, but by the good Providence of God, the Ball mist him; in Memory of which Deliverance he kept that Day as long as he lived, setting it a part every Year for *Religious* Duties. Neither was this all that he Suffered: for his *Study* at the *College* was likewise broken open, and not only all his *Books*, but what he valued much more, all his *Collections* and *Papers*, were taken away. As for the *former* of them, they came into the Hands of a certain * Person, who with the *Plunder* of *this* and some *other* Studies, set up *two* of his Sons for *Booksellers*; but *both* of them *broke*, *and came to nothing*. How long Mr. *Riland* tarried in the *College* (if at least what *Wood* saith of his *submitting* to the *Visitors*, be true) I cannot Learn. By the Account which I have of him, he doth not seem to have been *Resident* in this *College* at all after his *Ejectment* from his Living; for immediately after his giving over the Pursuit of his *Benefice*, 'tis said, *he lived a very private, retired Life still* 1660: At which time he was presented to the *Rectory* of *Bilton* in this *County* *Dec.* 6, 1661, he was promoted likewise to the *Archdeaconry* of *Coventry*, as also about the same time to a *Prebend* in the *Church* of *Lichfield*, and in 1665, he had the *Rectory* of *Bloxwich* conferred upon him; where he continued till the time of his Death, which happned *March* 3, 1672, in the 53d Year of his Age. A Gentleman of both his Names, and (as I presume) his *Son*, gives his Character in these Words. He 'was a very Learned and Humble, Pious and 'Peaceable, Charitable and Heavenly-minded 'Man. He was of unwearied Industry and Application in Studying the *Holy Scriptures*, *Primitive Fathers* and *Philosophers*, in their *Original Languages*; out of which he made very 'Large and Elaborate *Collections*, and useful *Observations*; all which were lost in that general Ravage before mentioned. He was very 'constant in his Meditations and Devotions, both 'Publick and Private; which he Delivered with 'that Plainness and Simplicity of Speech and Deportment, that there was not the least appearance of any unnatural and forced Fashis and 'Enthusiastick Raptures. There was such a strict 'and *Universal Holiness* in his *Life* and *Conversation*, that he is now called at *Birmingham*, *That Holy Man*. He was so very *Affable* and *Humble*, that he never past by any one without some particular Regard and Friendly Salutation. He was such a Lover of Peace, that he Laboured much for it; and when he could not perswade those that were at Variance, to abate any thing of the Height of their Demands, 'he many times deposited *the Money out of his own Pocket*, that he might make One of *two* contending *Parties* He was so Charitable, that he carried a *Poors-Box* about him, and never reckon'd himself *poor*, but when that was *Empty*; and it was not a *single Charity* which he gave them, because he not only fed their *Bodies*, but their *Souls*: for when he gave them a *Doe* of *Bread* in the *Church*, he called them together, and then framed a *Discourse* to them particularly *suited* to their *poor Circumstances*: And indeed his *Exhortations* on these Occasions were so Excellent and Edifying, that several of the *Chief Inhabitants* came to *Hear* them, and went away as well satisfied with those, as the *Poor* with his *Bread*. Such Qualifications as these seldom fail of good Encouragement, which he found at the *Restoration*, as was before observed; all which was freely conferred on him, without any seeking of his; nor did he any ways *enrich* himself, or his Family, by them.

Poft virum variisque locis & plagis infignis, in memorum pervenham, &c. *Saltem hic Epitaphii.*

He hath several Sermons Extant.

How this Fact accords with his submitting to the Visitors, I cannot perceive, but I am very sure of the Truth of it.

* *Old Gilbert, if I guess right.*

———, ———, . *Rowington*, V.

WESTMORLAND.

READ, ———, D. D. *Lugershall*, . worth 160 *l.* a Year.

He out-lived the *Usurpation*, and was Possest of his Benefice again.

RYLY, CHRISTOPHER, B. D. *Newton-Tony*, *R.* worth 200 *l.* a Year. *Or Rerly*

He died before the Restoration, and had a Wife and several Children.

WOR-

WORCESTERSHIRE.

YORKSHIRE.

RAWSON, ———, . *Whitton*, worth 100*l.* a Year.
He was also Imprisoned.

* *Query*, Is he not the same Person with Mr. Will. Richardson before mentioned to Lincolnshire.

* RICHARDSON, WILLIAM, ———

See the Note at Dr. *Robert Bayly*, at the End of the Counties, under the Letter *B*.

I have some Information which seems to insinuate that he left the Rectory of Swillington, as also his Curacy: However, I believe I am a Mistake. Or if he did leave it, we can tell but for a very little while: For it appears by his Epitaph, that he took out the Profession of it till about 1659, but quare further of that matter.

ROBINSON, HENRY, B. D. *Leeds*, V. worth about 200*l.* a Year.

He was a Native of this Town; Educated at St. *John's College* in *Cambridge*, and some time *Chaplain* to the Noble Earl of *Southampton*, Lord Treasurer of *England*. 'Tis said, that before the Breaking out of the *Rebellion*, he was look'd upon as a *Puritan*, and much Reflected on by that Party for Direction and Advice in the way of his Function; but in 1642, when *Leeds* was taken by the *Parliament Forces*, he was forced to Fly for his Safety, and his Vicaridge was put under Sequestration. The Person whom they substituted in his Room, was one *Peter Smith*, an *Enthusiastical Incendiary*, and *Remarkable* there *for nothing but Ignorance, Scurrility, and Stirring up the People to Rebellion*. Mr. *Robinson*, 'tis a mistake not, suffered very much likewise in the *Revenues* of his Living some Years before he was actually Turned out: For I have been informed, that the *Party* always took Occasion to give him some Disturbance just before *Easter*, and so Deprived him more than One or Two, of *Considerable Sums of Money*. He Suffered very much likewise in his *Private* and *Personal Estate*; the Damage he sustained that way, by a *modest Computation*, amounting to above 1500*l.* After he was thus driven from *Leeds*, he had no *settled Abode, but was forced to seek for Refuge and Shelter where the King's Garrisons and Forces lay; or among those Loyal and Worthy Gentlemen, whose Houses were then Sanctuaries for the Ejected and Persecuted Clergy*. However, I find they could not always Protect him: For he was once taken up, and Imprisoned at *Middleham*, and another time at *Cawood-Castle*. Whilst he was in Durance at this Latter Place, he had the Misfortune to break his Arm; which unhappy Accident his poor *Wife* took hold of, and hoped to have made it the Occasion of his Enlargement; but being disappointed in her Suit, she fell into an *Expostulation* with the Men then in Power, and desired to know what her Husband *had done*? She was answer'd to this Effect, that he was *a Learned, Godly Man, of a blameless Life, and therefore his Example did them a great deal of Dis-service*: Which extorted this *Exclamation* from the poor, *Afflicted*, Good Gentlewoman; *Nay then, God deliver us from you all!* How long it was before he obtained his Liberty, I do not find; but during some part of his *Troubles*, he often waited, with several *others* of the *Sequestred Clergy*, on the Lady *Hutton*, and the Lady *Savile* at *Hutton-Pagnel*; where they always found a very *Bountiful Reception*: And once the *Latter* of those Ladies offering a *Present* to Mr. *Robinson*, he *modestly refused it, saying, God be thanked, he had something wherewith to subsist; when he stood in need, he would apply himself to her Ladyship for her Charity: But at present he thought it his Duty to request her to bestow it on the more Needful.* I could not forbear taking notice of this Act of Mr. *Robinson*; because it appears by the Story, that he had no *certain Maintenance*, and only happen'd at that time to have received a *Supply* for his *present Support*. And having mentioned these two *Generous Ladies*, it re-minds me of a Piece of Barbarity, which one Mr. *Clayton* (about that time the *Chairman* of the *Sessions*) shew'd towards the *Suffering Clergy* of those Parts; who endeavour'd as much as in him lay, to starve them outright: And for that purpose, in his *Charge* to the *Grand-Jury, Did them take notice of two Ladies, who received the Malignant, Vagabond, Cavalier Ministers into their Houses*: Which the Lady *Savile* having notice of, took an Occasion soon after, to make Mr. *Clayton* (when he came to wait on her) Tarry a long while before she came to him; and being a Lady of Spirit, when she came into the Room, applyed her self to him in this manner: *Is it you, Mr.* Clayton, *that have wasted here so long? I thought it might have been some Malignant, Vagabond, Cavalier Minister.* Upon which, his Conscience soon interpreted the Lady's Meaning, and discovered his *Knowledge* of it in his *Looks*. Whereupon the Lady followed her Blow, and Expostulated, with him in these plain Words: *Is this fair Play? To bring poor Men out of their House and Harbour, and in your Learned Speeches to set Marks upon them as Vagabonds?* with much more to the same purpose.

But to return to Mr. *Robinson*: He out-lived all his *Troubles*; and about the Year 1659, as is before said, had the Living of *Swillington* in this County; being Preferred to it by the Honourable *Conyers Darcy*, afterwards Earl of *Holdernesse*; where he continued after the *Restoration*, without returning to *Leeds*, and in Possession of which he died the 29th of *March*, 1663, in the 64th Year of his Age. He lies Buried in that Church under a *decent Monument*, with an *Inscription* too large to be here *inserted*. The Reverend Mr. *Kidenbeck*, his present Successor in the Vicaridge of *Leeds*, gives him this Character: 'He was 'a Person generally esteemed and admired for his 'Extraordinary *Abilities*, and *Knowledge* in all 'sorts of *Useful Learning*; a *judicious*, and *well-'study'd Divine*, a *celebrated* and *most accomplished* 'Preacher. His Natural Temper was *Peaceable*, 'Affable, and Obliging; his Conversation Grave, 'Prudent, and every way suitable to his Cha'racter and Function; his Life *Regular*, *Exemplary*, 'and *Primitive*: In short, he was a *Shining Light* 'in his time, and a *Great Blessing* to this Town, 'where his Memory is yet Dear and Precious.

His Library also was Sequestred, and detained in the Hands of Mr. Shaw of Hull.

Helped him in Manuscript a Treatise against the Antinomians, and another in Defence of the Liturgy of the Church of England.

ROBINSON, ———, . *Thornton, R.*

He had also a very good *Temporal Estate*, which was put under *Sequestration*. He was likewise Imprisoned for his Zeal and Loyalty: His Successor was one *Bradley*.

WALES.

CARDIGAN.

ROBERTS, HUMPHRY, . *Llansanfread*, V.

He was Turned out for *Drunkenness* and *Insufficiency*, by the *Commissioners for Propagating the Gospel.*

ROBERTS, JOHN, . *Aberporth*, R.
He was Turned out by the same *Commissioners*, for the *Former* of those Crimes.

CAERMARTHEN.

REES, JOHN, . *Llangomar*, .
He was Ejected by the *Propagators*, for *Insufficiency* and *Scandal.*

RUTHER, HENRY, . *Llanwihangel-**Torrol, V.

* Or Yatroth.

He was Dismift by the same *Commissioners*, for *Drunkenness* and *Maligvancy.*

CAERNARVAN.

ROBIN, MAURICE, . *Llanbeblig*, V.

He was Sequeftred in 1650.

ROBINSON, HUGH, . *Caerhan*, V.
He was Turned out the same Year.

Whether these Places be Dismift or Annexed, I cannot tell.

ROBINSON, HUGH, . *Treffrois, Llearby-Clwyn*, and *Bettus-Tcced*, .

He loft these Livings likewise in 1650.

ROBINSON, HUGH, . *Lambeder-Kenin*, .

Quere if this, or the preceding Gentleman, be the same with one another, or with him first named.

DENBEIGH.

ROBERTS, EDWARD, . *Llangollen*, V.

He was Turned out for *Scandal* and *Negligence.* Unless there are *Two Livings* of this Name in this County, there must have been *Two Sufferers* in this Place. See Mr. *Jones* before.

FLINT.

ROANE, JOHN, . *Hanmere*, V.
He was also very ill used. After the Restoration, he became Bishop of *Killallow* in *Ireland.*

GLAMORGAN.

——, ——, . *Radyr*, R. For this, and the new Living, see the *Note* at *Abergwyley* in *Carmarthenshire*, under the Letter *A.*

——, ——, . *Reinaldstone*, R. and *Llanedarne.*

I take them to be *Annexed*, and not *Distinct* Livings.

REYNOLDS, CHRISTOPHER, . † *Llandaffe*, with the *Chapel* of *Whitchurch*, V.

† He was the Vicar here, unless I mistake. Quere whether the Vicar of Llandaffe performs the Ordinary Service at the Cathedral: For if so, Mr. Reynolds must be placed in that Cathedral, and the Two supplied Vicars there struck out.

He was also several times Imprisoned; and once 'being desired to Administer the Sacrament 'on *Easter-day*, he came for that purpose, and 'had almost finish'd his Duty, having Consecrated 'the *Bread* and *Wine*, and administred the *Bread* 'to a great many of the *Communicants*, when the 'Troopers came in, furiously seized upon the 'said *Reynolds*, drank the Wine that was Consecrated, carried him and some of the *Communicants* to the Jayl. Soon after his Departure, one 'Walter the Weaver, who pretended to the Spirit, mounted the Pulpit, and Preached (*more suo*) three Hours together, running down the 'Decent Ceremonies of the Church, and putting up as well as he could, a Slovenly Outward Worship, beginning in *Genesis*, and ending in the 'Revelations. This Man (if he knew what he 'was himself, who was formerly a common Country Thatcher) was a *Presbyterian*, had a vast 'Memory to retain the Scriptures, and delighted 'very much to exercise his Faculty in *Llandaffe*-'Pulpit: In short, he was a Hackney Itinerant 'Preacher five Miles round about. Mr. *Reynolds* had but Five Pounds a Year allowed him till the Restoration, when he was himself Restored, and Enjoyed his Vicaridge about four or five Years.

MERIONETH.

ROBERTS, ——, . *Llanvawr*, .

He was Turned out in 1651; after which, the Place lay Void three Years.

MONTGOMERY.

*RYFFIN, JOHN, . *Mavowen*, .

* Possibly to be found in Kyffyn.

PEM-

1642, among several other *Loyal Sufferers*. See the *Note* at Dr. *Bowreman*, at the End of the Counties, under the Letter *B*.

One Tho. Risden was Admitted to the Rectory of Allhallows-Bread-street, London, in

RISDEN, ———, . ———, .
His Family was also reduced to such Poverty, that his Widow came at last to be Relieved by the Publick Charity of the *Corporation for Ministers Widows*.

1662, *and died in* 1671. *Newc. Rep. Eccles. Vol. I. p.* 246.

* *In what County, I know not.*

ROWLAND, JOHN, . * *Foots-Bray*, .

I find him sent for into Custody as a *Delinquent*, and his *Temporal Estate* put under *Sequestration*: Which, as it is the *only*, so I presume, 'tis a *sufficient Ground* for me to Conjecture, that he was likewise Turned out of his *Living*, if at least, he had any: Of both which *quære* further.

CHESHIRE.

SARING, JOHN, A. M. *Nampt-wich*, R.

He was also *forced to Quit the Country*. He was a very worthy Man; insomuch that the Inhabitants have at this Day *a great Veneration for his Name*.

SEDDON, WILLIAM, A. M. *Eastham*, V. *
———, . in *Chester*;
And
Grapnall, R. worth 130*l.* a Year.

* *The Gentleman who informs me of this Sequestration, thinks that the Living which he Left, was St. Mary's: but that must be a Mistake; for Mr. Hum (whoever he) was Turned out of that Living; unless it so happened, that Mr. Hunt and Mr. Seddon were successively Ejected from it.*

He had been Educated at *Magdalen-College* in *Cambridge*, and about the Year 1636, had a Living in the City of *Chester* bestowed on him, with which he likewise held the *Vicaridge* of *Eastham* about six Miles distant from that City. Upon the Breaking out of the *Rebellion*, and the 'Approach of the *Siege* of *Chester*, 'he was compelled, (says his Son) to withdraw his Family 'and Effects into the City for Succour; where his great

SAVAGE, ARTHUR, . *St. Nicholas*, R.

See a Gentleman of both these Names in *Westmorland*, and *quære* if he was the same.

DERBYSHIRE.

———, ———, . *Sedsworthy*, R.

See the *Note* at *Abberton* in *Sussex*, under the Letter *A*.

DEVONSHIRE.

SALKELD, JOHN, B. D. *Church-Taunton*, R.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 156

Fuller's Worthies in Cumberland

He was a Native of *Cumberland*, born at *Corby-Castle*, and Lineally Descended from Sir *Richard Salkeld*, Kt. Lord Warden of *Carlisle* in the time

(Who was grievously mistaken in his Conjecture (or else very much misinform'd) about the time of his Death.

SAVAGE, ARTHUR, . *St. Nicholas*, R.

I have no absolute Certainty of this *Sequestration*; and therefore *quære* further.

SATERLY, WILLIAM, A.M. † *Ide*, .

† *See the Note at Mr. Doderidge in this County.*

I have received the following Account of his Sufferings from his Son, a Clergyman of this County:

'I (being a Child in those Times) can give 'you but a slender Account of his Usage from 'my own Memory. I have heard him say, that 'he was a *Master of Arts* of *Pembroke-College* in 'Oxford; that he was Sequestred by Mr. * *Jo-'shua Gillard*, a *Presbyterian Minister*; when he 'had a Wife and Nine or Ten Children living, 'and no *Temporal Estate* (besides a small Cot-'tage of about 40 *s.* Value *per Annum*) to sub-'sist on: But by the Favour of Mr. *Bear* of 'Bearscomb, he was suffered to Teach a School at 'a Village called *Coldridge*, in the Parish of *Sto-'kenham*; and to serve a small Place called *Sher-'ford*, an Appendix thereunto; where he and his 'Family were not a little supported by *Edmond 'Reynall* of *Malson* of the same Parish, Esq; I 'have heard him often complain of his Imprison-'ment in *Exeter*, and of his Hardships and ill

* Robert, (*saith the* Abridgment *p.* 306.) *For they were doubtless the same Person*

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' Treatment there. In particular, I was inform-
' ed (some few Years since) by *John Roope*, Gen-
' tleman (then of *Tatsley* in the Parish of *Hal-*
' *well*, since of *Wood* in the Parish of *Blackawton*)
' who was a *Fellow-Sufferer* with my Father, that
' they *lay in Dung*, were with great Threats
' forbid (tho' they had *Paul* and *Silas* for Exam-
' ples) to *sing Psalms* at Midnight, that a Loyal
' Gentleman was Threatned the like Usage for gi-
' ving them a *Bottle of Wine* to refresh their
' drooping Spirits. I have heard my Father com-
' plain, that the Allowance of a *Fifth* ordered by
' the *Parliament*, was also detained. From *Sher-*
' *ford* (being hunted like a Patridge on the *Moun-*
' *tains*) he and his Family fled to a small Place
' near *Holsworthy*, called *Clawton*, where he conti-
' nued till the Restoration, and then Returned to
' his Own. He lived above 20 Years after the
' Restoration, and lieth interred in the Parish of
' St. *Sydwell* near *Exon*.

Possibly they had the Conscience to plead that miserable Pittance of a Temporal Effate which he had, as a Bar to his Claim of that kind.

SCLATER, WILLIAM, D. D. *St. Stephen's*, R. in *Exon.*

See that *Cathedral*, and a *Note* there.

SCOT, WILLIAM, . *Morehath*, V.
He was accused before the *Commissioners*, for being, as 'tis said, *once* Drunk. Whereupon seeing a Storm like to overtake him, he rather chose to *Resign* his Living, than to Undergo those *Troubles* and *Harraffings* which he knew would certainly End in the Loss of it: And accordingly, when he was summoned to appear before the *Commissioners*, he pleaded that he was not *Vicar*. He afterwards removed with his Family to * *Wirkypoole* in *Somersetshire*, where he died.

If I mistake not, I have heard that he was a Man of no good Character.

* *Which Living, as I have been informed, he got during some Part of the Usurpation; and being better than Morehath, it renders his Sufferings inconsiderable.*

SELLY, EDWARD, A. M. *Warkleigh* and *Satterleigh*, R.

He was also miserably Harrassed by the Men of the Times, often forced to Abscond, and Hide himself in the Roof of his House; and was sometimes, when Apprehended, very shamefully Treated by them, in order to make him discover where he had conveyed his *Money* and *Goods*. Once more particularly, being surprized in his *Parsonage-House* by a Party of *Horse*, *Christopher Stibbling*, one of the *Troopers* (and a Parishioner of his own) *dragged him down Stairs by the Hair of the Head*. He was at that time about 80 Years of Age. However, he lived to Re-possess his *Benefices* on the *Restoration*; and was, as I have heard, an *ingenious Man*.

SERLE, RICHARD, A. M. *Denbury*, R.
He was Admitted to this Living in the Year 1642, and Turned out of it not long after. In 1646, one Mr. *Bickie* came to the Living, who lost it again in 1662, for *Nonconformity*.

SHORT, ANTHONY, D. D. *Drewsteington*, R.
And
Rings-Ash, R. . . . . .

About the Year 1646, he was Articled against before the *Committee* of the County of *Devon*, (if I mistake not) for Speaking in Derogation to the *Parliament* and the *Assembly*; for Assisting his Majesty; for *Constantly reading the Epistles, Gospels, and Litany*; *Wearing his Doctor-like Ornaments at the Communion-Table*; and for other Matters of the like Nature; but there was not the least *Immorality* alledged against him in the whole *Charge*. The precise time of his *Sequestration* I do not find; but I have seen an *Order* from the *Standing Committee* of the County of *Devon*, bearing Date *March* 9, 1646, requiring him to remove from the *Parsonage-House* that it must have been about that time, that he was put under *Sequestration*. I have seen the *Defence* likewise which he made to the *Allegations* brought against him; some of which were downright *Falsehoods*, and others of them the vilest *Misrepresentations*, both of his *Words* and *Actions*, imaginable. Nor was any thing (hardly his *Loyalty* it self) proved against him in such a manner, as the *Laws*, under a Just and Regular Government, would have allowed for sufficient Evidence. His *Successor* in the *first* of these Livings, was one *Richard Herring*, who refused to Obey the *Orders* of the *Committee* for paying the * *Fifths*, and put the *Doctor's* Wife to Infinit rable trouble before the could Recover *any* of them. There goes a common Story in this County of this *Intruder*, that being one day *Catechising* the Children, and having before Instructed them among other things, that the *Minister stood in the Place of God*; as he came to Examine them whether they remembred what he had told them, he asked one of the Boys this *Question* among several others, *In whose Place do I stand?* The untoward Boy, having quite forgot his *Lesson*, and having always, until of late, seen Honest old Dr. *Short* in the Place where Mr. *Herring* then was; with his Hands behind him (as may be supposed,) and a Country Nod, very readily answered him, *In Dr. Short's Place, Sir*; which could not fail of making the Congregation smile, though it cast a very different Aspect over the Countenance of Mr *Herring*.

* *Infamuch that the Committee themselves after the matter had descended some Years, were forced to put his Tithes under Sequestration for the Payment of them, nor do I know whether even that Method took Effect, and whether it was any other than a Copy of their Countenance; for I find by an Original Letter from the Clerk of the Committee (of I mistake me) that the Order paid with much Difficulty, and after much Delay (which no doubt Mr. H---- well knew, inasmuch that the Clerk himself, though otherwise a great Villain (as for in the Case of Mr. Blake of this County) declares he was ashamed of it.*

This rich Living, which is worth several *hundred Pounds* a Year, would however make amends for *that*, and a great many *other* Taunts and Flouts, had he met with them; and therefore he kept fast hold in it until the *Restoration*, and would undoubtedly till the day of his *Death* (unless he could have got a better, which is scarce to be found in this County) had not the *Commissioners* and *Justices* of the County Dispossest him in the Year 1660, for Preaching against King *Charles* II. and his *Right* and *Succession* to the Crowns of these Realms; more particularly, saying after *Worcester*-Fight, *That he was a Tyrannizing and Usurping Prince to Invade the Land; and we ought to give God thanks we were Delivered from him and all such blood-thirsty Enemies; and divers other particular things duly proved*, &c. Although the *Abridgment* Recounts him among the *Bartholomew Sufferers*. As for the other Living, the *first* Person who *Succeeded* in it upon the *Sequestration*, was one *Amiel Slade*, who had a *Bastard* by a *Midwife* which he kept in his House, and for the *Proximity* of *Sound* to the *Christian* Name of the *Father*, they called the Child *Emanuel*. After him came one Mr. *Hart* a *Presbyterian*, who was himself supplanted by one *Bulstrad* an *Independent*, at *Oliver's* Presentation, in the Year 1655. This *Bulstrad* was a meer *Layman*, a sorry Illiterate Fellow, who never offered either to *Marry* (except one Couple) or to *Bury*, or to Administer *either* of the *Sacraments* whilst he tarried there. He got into the *Parish* by a Trick; was the Jest of it while he continued among them, and the Subject of their *Poetry* after he was gone; for they made *Ballads* on him, and commonly called him

Pursuant to the Act for the Confirming and Restoring of Ministers, &c.

P. 305.

him *Redſhanks*, becauſe he uſed to wear *Red-Stockings*. He is *another* of the *Bartholomew Sufferers* mentioned in the *Abridgment*; but under the miſtaken Notion of one, who afterwards *Conformed*. As for the Learned and Worthy Dr. *Sherr*, he died before the *Reſtoration*, and lies buried on the *Outſide* of the *North Wall* of St. *Mary's-Church* in *Exon*.

P 306.

SHUTE, JOSEPH, . *Meavie*, R.

The beſt Account I can maturally get of this Matter, is, that though he was not Formally Diſpoſſeſſed of the Living, yet he was, by his Sufferings, and Harraſſings, deprived in great Meaſure of the Profits of it

It is not eaſie to determine by the Account which I have of this Gentleman's *Sufferings*, whether he ought to have a Place in this *Liſt*; or elſe to be Ranked among thoſe in the *Appendix*. I ſhall let down the Relation Word for Word as it was Tranſmitted to me, and leave the Reader to determine that matter. ' My immediate *Predeceſſor* ' was one Mr. *Joſeph Shute*, *Cambridge* bred, who ' Lived in *Meavy* 60 Years, and in the Times of ' the *Rebellion* had many great Affronts and In- ' juries done to him; although he was a Man ' Eminent for Learning, and had a curious Faculty ' of Preaching. He was ſeized, and carried Priſoner ' to *Plymouth*, often *Plundered*, and once eſpeci- ' ally thinking to ſecure his Money and Goods ' the better, he let a conſiderable Parcel of Wooll ' and Money in the *Church-Tower*, which was diſ- ' covered by ſome of his mitchievous Neigh- ' bours, and ſeized and carried to *Plympton-Mor-* ' *rice*, and there told for a ſmall matter to Wi- ' dow *Snell*, who by the Bargain became Rich. ' But the moſt notorious Affront was on a *Sunday*; ' when the greater part of the *Pariſh* had Con- ' ſpired to keep him ſout of his *Church*, he at- ' tempted the *Chancel*-Door, and a Fellow called ' *John Blanchard*, caught his *Leg* in it, and he ' begged he would not *break* it. This Fellow was ' immediately ſmitten with an Incurable *Ulcer* ' in his own *Leg*, which brought him to his ' Grave. Thence Mr. *Joſeph Shute* afore- ' ſaid, goes to the great Door, and was met by ' the *Rabble*; and from the Porch by one *Richard* ' *Moſes* was puſhed back; which Fall had like ' to have killed him. Then he went and Preached ' upon the *Croſs*, alluding to the Plot againſt St. ' *Paul*, that there were *more than* Forty that ' made this Conſpiracy. After the *King's* ' Return he brought his *Action* againſt *Richard* ' *Moſes*, and out of his Religious Nature forgave ' him upon *eaſy* Terms.

* That very Afternoon as I have otherwiſe heard.

SHUTE, TIMOTHY, A. M. The *Holy-Trinity*, R. in *Exon*.

See that *Cathedral*.

SMITH, HENRY, A. M. *Cornwood*, V.

He was born, as I have reaſon to think, at *Great Torrington* in this County, where his Father, who was a *Merchant*, lived, and bore all the Offices of that *Corporation*. He was Educated in the *Univerſity* of *Oxford*. When he was admitted to this Living, I do not find; but being a Man of *Worth* and *Learning*, and a zealous *Loyaliſt*, he became very obnoxious to the Party, and was accordingly treated by them in a moſt Barbarous and Inhuman manner; often forced to *Fly* for his *Safety*, and once very like to have been Murdered: for his Perſecutors having diſcovered that he uſed to make his Eſcape at a *Garret*-Window which lookt into the Fields, they ordered three or four Fellows to befet that Place, one (or more) of whom as I have been Informed, ſnapt his Piece at him as he was getting off. His Houſe was alſo *Plundered* by a Party of *Soldiers* from the Garriſon of *Plymouth*, who did not ſo much as leave him *a Diſh or a Spoon*: At the ſame time they *Plundered* him of his *Books* alſo. The preciſe time of his *Sequeſtration* I cannot Learn; but himſelf, his Wife, and five or ſix Children, were all turned out of Doors, and ſubſiſted for ſome time by the Charity of the Neighbouring Gentry, and at length ſome of them were forced to live in Service, and others of them to go beyond the Seas; for his *Temporal Eſtate*, which was worth about 80 *l.* a Year, was put under *Sequeſtration* alſo: Nor was he allowed to *Compound* for it, until reduced, by his Troubles, to ſuch Poverty, that he was conſtrained to Sell it to pay the *Compoſition*. He was alſo kept a Priſoner for a long time, ſomewhere as I conceive about *Plymouth*, or thoſe Parts, and at length ſent to a Common Jayl in *Exeter*, where he died ſoon after the *Martyrdom* of his Prince; the News of which, as I have been Informed, contributed not a little to haſten his End. His Succeſſor on the *Sequeſtration* was one *W—— Shute*, who had been indeed ſome time at the *Univerſity*, but was, if I am right Informed, a very *Ignorant and Gluttonous Fellow*. Upon the black and villainous Murder of the King, he had, as 'tis ſaid, this Expreſſion in his Sermon the *Sunday* following; *Now I plainly ſee that Hell is paved with the Skulls of Kings and Princes!* And at another time in Deriſion, of the *Lord's-Prayer*, told his Pariſhioners, they might *go to Hell with Our Father which art in Heaven, in their Mouths*. However he Conformed at the *Reſtoration*, and was by the Clemency of that Government, as bitterly as it hath been Railed on for *Perſecution*, allowed to continue in the Living, to the Ruin of the *Vicaridge-Houſe* and *Glebe*. He had alſo permitted the Church to be much abuſed, the *Rood-Loft* to be pulled down, and the painted *Windows* to be broken all in pieces. Mr. *Smith* was generally beloved by his Pariſh, much eſteemed by the Neighbouring *Gentry*, and had the Diſtinguiſhing Honour of a *Viſit* from *Prince Charles*, when he was in thoſe Parts.

SMITH, ZECH. *Newton-Tra-* *gy*, R.

I believe he had only the Title of the Times; becauſe one *Edward Snow*, A. M. was Admitted here in 1644; but I find this *Smith* in Poſſeſſion of it immediately upon the *Reſtoration*.

SNELL, JOHN, A. M. *Thurleſtone*, R.

He was a Perſon of firm and unſhaken *Loyalty*, and Inſtrumental (with Sir *Edward Forteſcue*) in holding out the ſmall *Fort* of *Slapton* in the Neighbourhood of this Pariſh for his *Majeſty*; and when it was at laſt taken, this among the other *Articles* of *Surrender*, was one, *That he ſhould be allowed the quiet Poſſeſſion of his Parſonage*; but *Articles*, like *Oaths*, in thoſe days were only Matter of Form, and accordingly (about the Year 1646) he was ſoon after *Plundered* of his Cattle and other Goods without doors, and ſeveral times Forced to fly for his *Life*. His *Temporal Eſtate* alſo was put under *Sequeſtration* for about four or five Years, and was at laſt, as I preſume, redeemed by a *Compoſition*. I cannot tell preciſely of how long continuance his Troubles were before he was actually diſpoſſeſt of the Living; but am aſſured that he was Turned out of it about the Year 1646. He had feldom any *Fifths* paid him, but poſſibly his *Temporal Eſtate*, or rather his *Title* to it, whilſt it was in the Hands of the *Sequeſtraters*, debarred him of that *Claim*. His Succeſſor was one *Buckly*, who lived long enough to deliver up the *Benefice* to him again on the *Reſtoration* (but took care to Conform and get himſelf another): after which Mr. *Snell* became *Canon Reſidentiary* of the *Cathedral-Church* of St. *Peter* in *Exon*, and was at the time of his Death Suc-

Succeeded in this Living by one of his Sons, who had been *Fellow* of *Exeter-College*, and afterwards the very Worthy *Arch-Deacon* of *Totneis*. His eldeſt Son is yet Living, an *Alderman* of the City of *Exeter*, which he hath, as well to his own Honour as that of the City, ſeveral times repreſented in *Parliament*.

This Little Vicaridge was then held by Inſtitution, tho' worn by a Licence only.

STILES, JA. . *Bramton*, V. He was actually Turned out of this Living, but had afterwards, as I have been Informed, another; which however was not, I preſume, equal to this, as little as it is; becauſe, unleſs I very much miſtake, he returned to it again after the *Reſtoration*.

STILES, JONAS, A.M. *Stokenham*, V. *cum Chivelſton & Sherford*.

He had been Admitted to this Living *Dec.* 25, 1632, and was Turned out of it about the Year 1648. He had been very ill uſed, and Impriſoned; inſomuch that he was forced to *Fly beyond the Seas*, and was made M. D. at *Padua*. I am informed, that he had no *Fifths* paid him; that is, as I ſuppoſe, during his Stay in *England* after his *Ejectment*. He was ſucceeded by Mr. *Benjamin Cleveland*; who was not only forced to give up the Living again to Dr. *Stiles* in 1660, but to pay him ſomething in lieu of *Fifths* alſo.

STRODE, FRANCIS, B. D. *Cadely*, R. } And
Ideford, R. . . . . }

For which ſeveral Reaſons I make no ſcruple to put in Ideford *alſo as one of the Livings in which he* Suffered.

He was Educated at *Wadham-College* in *Oxford*, and had been *Fellow* of it almoſt twenty Years. He was Admitted to the Former of theſe Livings, in the Year 1639; but when he obtained the Latter of them, I do not find. He was diſpoſſeſſed of *Cadely* on the *Foot* of the *Ordinance* againſt *Pluralities*, and was alſo actually under Sentence of *Sequeſtration* for *Ideford*, but Compounded that Matter for a 110*l*. However he was afterwards continually *Plundered*, in hazard of his Life, and forced to Abſcond a great part of every Year for ſome tract of time, eſpecially during the Summer, when the Concourſe of People at a *Mineral-Water* in that Pariſh, made it unſafe for him to Appear; and at thoſe Seaſons his Pulpit was always filled with ſuch Scroulers as thought fit to Uſurp it; but in the Winter Mr. *Strode* conſtantly returned to his *Cure*. He had at the time of his Sufferings, a numerous Family. After the *Reſtoration* he enjoyed *Ideford* in Peace, but returned not, nor laid any *Claim*, as far as I can learn, to *Cadely*. He was a Man of conſiderable *Learning* and *Piety*; which won him the Eſteem of the Neighbouring *Gentry*, and more eſpecially of his own Pariſh.

STRODE, JOHN, A.M. *Dittiſham*, R. } And
Little-Kempſton, R. . . . . }

In this County.

He was 'a Gentleman of the Family of the 'Strodes in *Newnam*, of about 19 Years ſtanding 'in *Oxford*, probably of *Exeter-College*, a *good* 'Scholar, an *Excellent Preacher*, and *a Perſon* (theſe are the very words of a Learned Man ſtill living, that knew him well) '*who in all his Con-*'*cerns with all ſorts of Men, took all Occaſions to* '*ſhew Juſtice and Mercy*. Being very Zealous in his 'Loyalty for the King (as were alſo ſeveral of his 'Relations, his two Brothers being Officers 'in his *Majeſty's* Army) He not only diligently 'Preached againſt *Diſobedience* and *Rebellion* in 'his own Pariſh, but took an occaſion to Deliver 'the ſame *Doctrine* at the Neighbouring Town 'of *Dartmouth*, where he knew there were many 'too much diſpoſed to thoſe *Sins*; but for this 'Offence he ſome time after ſeverely paid: For 'that Town being then of the *Parliament's Quar-*'*ters*, the *Mob* and ſome *Soldiers* came and *Plun-*'*dered his Houſe*, *burnt* his *Books*, and ſcratched 'diligently for his *Perſon*, declaring that if they 'found him, they *would kill him*, *and Hang up his* '*Quarters before his Gate*. Such a *Malignant* as 'this was not long to enjoy a good *Rectory*: One '*Edmund Tucker* therefore, a Man never known 'to be of any *Univerſity*, obtained the *Sequeſtra-*'*tion* of it, and got Mr. *Strode's* Wife (the Daugh-'ter of *George Reynell*, Eſq;) and ſix Children 'violently *Dragged out of the Parſonage Houſe*; 'her Husband being *Fled* before to avoid the '*Purſuit* of them that *ſought his Life*. This, his 'Son and Daughter believe to have been about the 'Year 1645: So that being at the ſame time Turn-'ed out of another Living he had, there remain-'ed nothing but a ſmall *Temporal Eſtate* to Main-'tain himſelf and his *large Family* for about 'fifteen Years, no *Fifths* being *ever* paid to him. 'To add to his Affliction, *Tucker* vexed him with 'ſeveral *Law-Suits* relating to ſome *Eſtates* 'Mr. *Strode* had granted on ſome Parcels of 'the *Manner* annext to his *Rectory*; which Suits 'were even according to the *Law of thoſe Times*, 'ſo manifeſtly unjuſt, that Mr. *Strode* had ſtill 'the *Verdict*; but *Tucker*, by the Intereſt of his 'great Friends, always ſecured himſelf againſt the 'Payment of Damages. Upon the Return of 'the King, Mr. *Strode* brought his Action againſt '*Tucker* as an *Intruder*, and got him Removed 'long before *Bartholomew-day*. Enjoying his Right 'again in a ſickly and weak Condition, (occaſi-'oned by the Hardſhips he had undergone) for 'about ſeven Years, till his Death, to the Com-'fort and Satisfaction of his Pariſhioners, who 'Loved and Honoured him; whereas *Tucker* had 'been ſtill to the greateſt part of them, a Man both '*Odious* and *Contemptible*. As for his other Li-'ving of *Little-Kempſton*, his Succeſſor in it was 'one *Tho. Friend*, who enjoyed it during the whole 'time of the *Uſurpation*, at the Expiration of it, gave up again to Mr. *Strode*, and was a very 'honeſt ſober Man: Nor was there, as far as ever 'I heard, any Exception to be made againſt him, 'the Intruſion only Excepted, and his not Admi-'niſtring the *Sacrament* (as far as it appears from 'the *Pariſh-Accounts*) for the ſpace of nine Years.

Little-Kempſton.

Although he be mentioned in the Abridgment as one of the Bartholomew Sufferers. *P.* 503.

DORSETSHIRE.

SADLER, ANTHONY, . *Compton-Hayway*, .

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 503

He was a Native of the County of *Wilts*, and Educated at *Edmond-Hall* in *Oxford*: After which, he was ſome time Chaplain to a Gentleman of his own Name in *Hertfordſhire*; then Curate of *Biſhops-Stoke* in *Hampſhire*, and at length Chaplain to the Lady *Paget*, who Preſented him to this Living in 1654; but he was kept out of it by the *Tryers*; which occaſioned his writing the Pamphlet Intituled *Inquiſitio Anglicana*: Out of which, I have already, on another Occaſion, given the Particulars of his *Sufferings* before thoſe *Inquiſitors*. After the Reſtoration he had the Vicaridge of *Mitcham* in *Surrey*, became D.D. Chaplain in Extraordinary to his Majeſty, and died about the Year 1680; leaving behind him the Character, ſaith *Wood*, of

He publiſhed ſeveral other things, the Account of which ſee in Wood

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of a *Man of a Rambling Head, and Turbulent Spirit.*

SWINE, ——, . *Sturminster*, . One *John Duperier* got this Living in 1657.

DURHAM.

SHERWOOD, CHRISTIAN, D. D. *Bishops-Wearemouth*, R. worth 200 *l.* a Year.

There was a Gentleman of this Sirname, a *Cantabrigian*, who was Created D. D. at *Oxford* among many other Loyal Sufferers, in the Year 1642: Poſſibly he was the ſame Perſon with this Dr. *Chriſtian Sherwood*; or if not, 'tis probable (for the Reaſon alledged at Dr. *Bowreman*, at the End of the Counties under the Letter *B*) that he was Sequeſtred ſomewhere or other: Therefore he ought to be Enter'd in a Diſtinct Article. But there will be alſo one *Nicholas Sherwood* mention'd in *Norfolk*, and ſo *quære* if he were not the Perſon who Fled to his Majeſty at *Oxford*, and was there Created D. D. Though if either of them was *that* Perſon, the *Former* ſeems to me moſt likely to have been ſo.

Wood, Ath. Oxon. Vol. I. p. 710.

One Chriſtopher Sherwood is in the Catalogue of Twenty-Miniſters in 1641. Neal's Hiſt. Puritans, Vol. I. p. 320.

SMITH, ELIAS, . *Bedlin*, V. See the *Cathedral* of *Durham*, and a *Note* there. See alſo *Northumberland*, and a *Note* there.

ESSEX.

——, ——, . *Samfield*, . I preſume he lived to Re-poſſeſs his Living. See the *Note* at *Birchbrook* in this County.

Dissent. Lib. of 1642. Thinks this to be the ſame Living with South-Hampfield, (Which ſee at Mr. Stevens) Or to miſtake but a few mentioned.

SENIOR, ROBERT, . *Feering*, V. He is Charged by the *Century* (*p.* 34.) with Drunkenneſs and Diſorderly Marriages; for the Former of which 'tis ſaid, he had been ſuſpended. And indeed, as far as I can learn, he was a Man of no good Character. Though, on the other hand, I cannot believe *that* was the chief Cauſe of his Sequeſtration: For I am ſatisfied he might have enjoyed his Vices without Diſturbance, had he not Poſt the *Parliament Faſt*, and diſcovered his Affection for the *Cavalier Army*; which are alledged as Part of his Crimes.

SERLE, ——, . *Widdington* near *Newport*, R.

SILES, ——, . *Orſet*, R. worth 300 *l.* a Year.

See a *Marginal Note* at Dr. *Michaelſon* in this County.

SNELL, ROBERT, . *Maching*, V. He is one of the *Scandalous* and *Malignant Prieſts* of the *Century*; where he was provided with a Place, becauſe he obſerv'd the Orders and Rules of the Church, and was againſt the Parliament.

SMITH, ——, . *Meſſing*, V. He was a Perſon of a fair Character. See Mr. *Nehemiah Rogers* in this County.

SOWTHEN, SAMUEL, . *Malendine*, V.

He is likewiſe one of thoſe who help to compleat the *Century*; and is accuſed of *Drunkenneſs*, and drawing others into that Crime; of *Swearing* and *Curſing* alſo, with Suſpicion of Incontinency and Adultery; and farther of having Adminiſtred the Sacrament in one kind only; and of other Matters which make him a downright Papiſt: As likewiſe of having ſhew'd a Diſlike to *Frequent Preaching*; of Practiſing the late *Innovations*, and of *Malignancy*. P. 48.

SPARK, ROBERT, . *Panfield*, R. See Mr. *Jenkinſon* in this County, and the *Marginal Note* there.

STAPLE, THOMAS, . *Mundon*, V. He is another of the *Scandalous* and *Malignant Prieſts* mentioned in the *Century*; where he is Charged with *Drunkenneſs* and *Whoring*, Neglect of his Pariſh, Keeping Drunken Curates, and ſaying, *that Children dying without Baptiſm, are all Damned, but after Baptiſm, are all Saved.* P. 45.

STEVENS, ——, . *South-Hampfield*, R.

I have no direct Information of this Sequeſtration; nor any other Grounds for it than his *Sufferings* mentioned in *Mercurius Ruſticus*; which I ſhall give the Reader in the Words of that Author, and then leave him to judge, whether Mr. *Stevens* ought to continue in this *Liſt*, or ſhould rather be put into the *Appendix*. P. 15.

'Mr. *Stevens*, Parſon of *South-Hampfield*, in '*Eſſex*, bearing that the *Plunderers* of that Coun-'ty were coming on him, took Horſe, and Fled, 'and ſo ſaved both *Himſelf* and his *Horſe*: For 'he knew that Both were fought after. The 'Father being Fled, the *Children*, left to their own '*Providence*, bethink how to ſecure thoſe little '*Pieces of Plate*, which each had receiv'd from 'the Bounty of their *Godfathers* and *Godmothers*: 'Neither Time, nor Acquaintance could give 'them Latitude of much choice where to hide it; 'and thinking any Place ſafer than their own 'Houſe, they ran to a poor Woman, their Neigh-'bour, and there with her they depoſit their *whole* '*Treaſure*. When the *Plunderers* came, and found 'that the *Birds were flown*, having *Intelligence*, or, 'as ſome ſay, but ſuſpecting that the Poor Wo-'man's Houſe might hide *Mr. Stevens*'s Goods; 'they go to her Houſe, and demand them: The 'Woman denies that ſhe hath any of Mr. *Ste-'vens*'s Goods: Hereupon one of the *Plunderers* 'ſtrikes her on the Head with a Club, with ſuch 'Violence, that *her Brains came out at her Noſtrils.* 'The poor Woman being thus *Murthered*, the 'Bloody *Murtherers* inſult over her, and ſay, *That* '*the juſt Hand of God was upon her for Lying a-*'*gainſt her Knowledge*; and denying thoſe Parcels 'of Mr. *Stevens*'s Goods that were in her Poſſeſ-'ſion. So uſual a thing it is with theſe Men to '*Blaſpheme God*, and *Intitle him to all thoſe Wic-*'*kedneſſes, which they commit on others.*

STEWARD, ROWLAND, . ——, .
He was Turned out about the Year 1644; for *Scandal.*

STRUTT, EDWARD, . ——, .
He was alſo Turned out about the ſame time; for *Malignancy* and *Swearing.*

SWENO, WILLIAM, . *Goldhanger*, R. worth 140*l.* a Year.

He lived to be Reſtored.

SYMMONS, EDWARD, A.M. *Rayne*, R.

An Ancient Clergyman of the County of Cornwall, hath told me, that he thinks Mr. Symmons was ſettled ſome time at Foy in that County, and driven thence likewiſe.

This very Learned and excellent Perſon was born at *Cottered* in *Hertfordſhire*; and Educated at *Peter-Houſe* in *Cambridge*.

Fuller's Worth. in Hertfordſhire.

He was Admitted to this Living *Dec.* 31ſt, 1636, where he continued a Diligent and Faithful, as well as Excellent Preacher, until the Breaking out of the *Rebellion*. Soon after which he fell under th Diſpleaſure of the Party, who Harraſſed and Abuſed him in a moſt oppreſſive and barbarous Manner; a ſhort Account of which he Drew up himſelf, and Prefixt to the *Loyal Subject's Belief*, which he publiſhed in the Year 1643. The firſt Part of his *Sufferings*, which he there Relates, is very Remarkable: for ſome of his Factious *Pariſhioners* (even ſome of thoſe very Perſons, who but ſix Weeks after Complained of him to the *Parliament* for a *Malignant*) got him convened before a *Juſtice of the Peace*, for *Omitting the Croſs and Surplice*, and urged the *Juſtice* to *Inflict the Penalty of the Statute* upon him, for that Omiſſion, *When as nurmiſſtanding*, ſaith he, *at that Time, in other Places, to other Perſons, they did Rail upon me for uſing the Common-Prayer-Book at all, which ſoon after they rent in Pieces.* So evident was it, that nothing but Rankor and Malice was at the bottom of the Proſecution, ſeeing they lay ſuch things to his Charge, and aggravated them as Crimes unpardonable, which themſelves at the ſame time approved of in the higheſt degree, and were much more ready to have accuſed him for the *contrary* Practice.

Athen. Ruſt. p. 15, &c. Epiſt. Pref. to the Loyal Subject's Belief.

Nor can I look upon it as an Inconſiderable part of his *Sufferings*, that they Arbitrarily thruſt a * *Lecturer* upon him alſo, (as they did upon very many others of the moſt Learned and Orthodox *Clergy*) with a deſign, no doubt, to Countervail the Influence the *Loyal Sermons*, which Mr. *Symmons*, as his Office, in thoſe Times more eſpecially, required, had then lately Preached in his *Pariſh*: Although they had much leſs Pretence for placing a *Lecturer* in his *Church*, than in moſt *others* of the *Kingdom*; becauſe he *conſtantly Preached twice on the Lord's Day, and oft on Holy-days*, when he could get this People to come to *Church*. This *Lecturer* (to note that by the way) was ſuch a very *ſcandalous* Fellow, that upon his firſt coming to the *Pariſh*, ſome could not but own, and acknowledge, That *had he been good, the barren Country from whence he came, would not have parted with him*; for the Truth of which Mr. *Symmons* appeals to the Conſciences of thoſe who ſaid it; and then goes on to give a further Account of him in theſe Words. He is 'in brief, by Education a *Maſter*, of no *Univerſity*, yet one that hath a Charge 'of Souls in *Nottinghamſhire*, from which, ever 'ſince the *Parliament* began, he hath been a *conſtant*

* *One* Lemuel Toke.

'*Non-Reſident*: For his *Pariſh* then framed a *Bill* 'againſt him to the *Houſe of Commons*, Articling 'him to be *Negligent* and *Inſufficient* in his Place, 'to be guilty of *Barretry* and *Battery*, to 'be Famed of *Drunkenneſs*, *Whoredom*, and *di-vers* other ſuch (as they are now accuſtomed in 'ſome) ſmall Offences; upon which he fled the 'Country into our Parts: And being more ſuitable to the Temper of my People, than I am, 'they made choice of him; among whom he *Blaſphemeth God's holy Word, Preacheth Sedition* 'and *Rebellion*, *telleth in the Pulpit many falſe* 'Lyes and ridiculous Tales, *bamboozleth againſt the Re-verend and Learned Miniſters of the Country, and* 'Raileth upon the Worſhipful Gentry, and to ma-'ny ways he *Poiſoneth the Souls* of them that are 'Committed to my *Cure*, which is my greateſt Grief of all. It muſt not be alſo unknown, that Mr. *Symmons* offered *the Chair-man of the Committee to keep a Lecture himſelf on the Week-day; if any did deſire it, rather than leave his Flock infected with ſuch Seditious and Wicked Doctrines*; but he could not be heard. Theſe however were but the *Preliminaries* to his *Troubles*; and accordingly, as is before intimated, not long after, he was Complained of to the *Parliament*, and 'upon he 'bare *Information* (I Repeat Mr. *Symmons*'s own Words) 'of one malicious * *Varlet* (whom 'many of you know to be moſt Notorious for 'falſe *Swearing*, *publick Drunkenneſs*, and *Reſpaſ-ſory*; for which the laſt Year at the *publick Aſſi-ſizes* he was bound to his good Behaviour) 'was *Voted a Delinquent* by ſome of the Members 'of the *Houſe of Commons*, and Publiſhed in a '*Diurnal* over the Nation, to Preach ſuch Ironſh 'Stuff, which none (I hope) that know me, inſu ch 'of me. Hereupon being ſent for by a *Meſſen-'ger*, and Commited to *Cuſtody*, I was at laſt 'referred to the † *Committee for ſcandalous Miniſters*; that ſo I might afterwards be reckoned in 'that Number, and diſabled thereby from doing '*Chriſt* any more Service: For a *Miniſter* marked 'with that Badge by them, they call the *Paſtor-'ment*, is more odious, than he that is made ſuch 'an one by Sin or Satan: So that when I return-'ed Home, the drunken Crew (whoſe vicious 'Lives I had oft Inveighed againſt) and their 'Children too, would point at me, as I went in 'the Streets, and ſay, there goes a *ſcandalous Miniſter*; there goes he that was in the *Jayl with* 'his *Fellow Rogues*, the other day.

And among other things, that ch ſome Cafes it was Lawful, not only to Reſiſt, but to Kill the King. Athen. Ruſt. p. 17.

About the middle of p. 19. of the Loyal Subject's Belief, that nothing had happened ſo Aggravating his Sins, was the Boon of his Sufferings.

He alſo in another Place repeats his Complaint of being Vexed by a Delinquent on the bare Word of this Fellow.

† *Before whom he was Arraigned for Reproving him to the Houſe as a Man deſerving their Favour: And another Leading Member owned, That it was Truth; but enforced in Eſſect, that it was unſeaſonable; and ſo he was Diſmiſſed for that time, but not long after Sequeſtred.*

Frankly owning what he had Preached, divers of the Members were for

'After this, when by Mr. *Marſhall*'s Friendſhip 'and Teſtimony of me, I obtained to put in Bail, I was forced to make many Journeys this laſt Winter to London (being almoſt forty 'Miles from mine Habitation) for Preaching 'againſt Lying and Slandering, Pride and Malice, Sins notorious in my Neighbours, who 'had now got the Trick (becauſe all was believed againſt me, which they ſaid) to affirm, 'that whatever I Preached, was againſt the Par-'liament; ſo making that, and their own Sins, 'all one: for that indeed I was able to do me more 'hurt than they. And though I never failed upon 'the leaſt Intimation, to Appear; yet I was *ſent 'for again, by a Purſevant as if I had not been* '*Bailed*) becauſe that was *moſt Chargeable*; where-'by a *great Part of that little Money, which in ten Years ſpace I had ſaved to keep my Wife and 'Children (if I ſhould die) was Expended.*

See this a-gain Complained of. P. 59. *of the Loyal Subject's Belief. And Athen. Ruſt.; in Relating this Part of his Sufferings, ſtiles him when he came to London, he was never called to Anſwer to the Accuſation.* P. 18.

It muſt alſo further be known, that as Mr. *Symmons* was *Noted a Delinquent* upon the bare Information of *Burrowes*, without being Heard or Summoned to Appear, and make his Defence; ſo when

when he was afterwards taken into Custody, and did ſtill appear before the *Committee*, his *Charge* was only of a *Sermon Preached the Lord's-Day* AFTER *he had been Voted a* Delinquent: So that the very *Crime* of which he was Accuſed, was Subſequent to his firſt Condemnation. Nor muſt it be forgotten, as another peculiar Hardſhip which he underwent, that becauſe he refuſed to contribute Voluntarily to the *Rebellion*, his malicious Neighbours reſolved to Extort it from him; and accordingly in the *Rates*, they Raiſed him *far beyond his Proportion*: In the firſt Rate they Aſſeſſed him twice as much, and in the 'Second, almoſt thrice as much, as themſelves; 'and contrived their Buſineſs ſo cunningly, 'that they cauſed him to be ſent for up to the '*Parliament*, while theſe things were in do-'ing.

Mr. *Symmons* being thus Hurried to and fro, and uſing to Preſerve the Subſiſtence of his poor Family, his *debauched Adverſary* was no leſs diligent in the Purſuit of his utter Ruin, and by Threatning the Pariſhioners with '*Plundering*, and the Im-'putation of being accounted *Cavaliers*, forced 'many *of them to* make a Purſe to bear his 'Charges; *and* knowing, as ſhould ſeem, the In-'tentions of his powerful Friends, laid Wagers 'that he would quite put him by from Preaching, 'and Turn him out of his Living: Nor was he 'miſtaken, as the Event afterwards ſhewed, in 'what he ſaid.

See this repeated alſo, p. 80. of the Loyal Subject's Belief.

The true Reaſons of Mr. *Symmon's* Sufferings were plainly no other, than becauſe he was an *honeſt Man*; as indeed he was flatly told to his Face in theſe Words, 'You muſt ſuffer the 'Puniſhment of an Hundred Knaves, becauſe 'being an *honeſt Man*, you do more hurt to 'the Cauſe, than ſo many. But the pretended Crimes were, his Preaching againſt the *Parliament*; Preaching up *Loyalty* and *Obedience* to his *Majeſty*; Inveighing againſt the *Tumultuous Reformations* of thoſe Times; Hindering the Proceedings of the *Parliament* in the *Aſſociation*; and their gathering of Money in the *well Affected County of Eſſex*; and Laſtly, becauſe the *King*, forſooth, as ſome of them ſaid, had Turned out thoſe *Miniſters* who were for the *Parliament*.

Partly, as I conceive, alluded before to Pariſhioners, or Communers, and partly, to common Aſſeſſments.

The firſt of theſe *Accuſations* was taken upon the bare Imagination of his lewd *Proſecutor*; who could not alledge any higher *Teſtimony* than this: *We THINK that in his Preaching he meant the Parliament*; but if Mr. *Symmons* himſelf may be Heard, he declares, 'When I Preached againſt '*Treaſon*, *Rebellion* and *Diſobedience*, then they 'ſaid (no queſtion but) I meant the *Parlia-'ment*; afterwards I Preached againſt *Lying*, '*Slandering*, and *Malice*, and this they ſaid, was 'againſt the *Parliament* too; and got me to be ſent for up again by a *Purſevant* about the 'ſame: Nay, (Sir) when I did but Quote 'thoſe Words of our Saviour, *Wide is the Gate, and Broad is the Way that leadeth unto Death, and many go therein*; this, they ſaid, was againſt 'the *Parliament*, becauſe the Major part of the 'People in thoſe Parts are for the ſame: And 'when I quoted that Place in the 130th *Pſalm*, 'where *David* ſays, that *He was for Peace, but 'others were for War; when he ſpake of That, they 'made them ready for Battel*: This alſo, they ſaid, 'was for the *King*, and againſt the *Parliament*: 'When I Preached againſt *Vain-glory* upon thoſe 'Words of our *Saviour*, *I ſeek not the Praiſe of 'Men*; they ſaid, I Preached againſt that *Mem-'ber*, unto whom, in my behalf, you writ your 'Letter; when I proteſt I never *thought* of him 'all the while I was upon that Subject (that I 'know of) ſave only when I prayed for mine '*Enemies*. How much it was for the Honour of the *Parliament*, to ſay, that when a Man Preached againſt *Treaſon*, *Rebellion*, *Diſobedience*, *Lying*, *Slandering*, and *Malice* (although he Named no body, nor pointed out any one) he meant the *Parliament*, let others Judge; in the mean time 'tis ſure, that though Ten of his Neighbours, ſufficiently furniſhed with evil Affections, were Summoned up to Witneſs againſt him, not one of them could ſay, that they ever heard him ſpeak a word of Evil, either in Publick or Private againſt the *Parliament*.

Mere Ruſt. p. 18.

As for the *ſecond Accuſation*, it was very true, that he Preached up *Obedience* to his *Majeſty* in the higheſt degree; and in Juſtification of that *Doctrine*, ſoon after publiſhed the little *Treatiſe*, Intituled, *The Loyal Subject's Belief*; in the ſeven firſt *Sections* of which is the ſubſtance of thoſe *Sermons* on which he was Accuſed: Although his Adverſaries had before taken Care to hand up and down, out of the Copy of his *Sequeſtration*, the *Expreſſions* alledged againſt him; which were ſo *falſe* and ſo *fooliſh*, that he thought it not worth his while to Confute them. And as for the *Laſt* of thoſe Reaſons, which they aſſigned for his *Sequeſtration*, he declares, unto this day, I cannot hear (though I have inquired) that 'the *King* had *Sequeſtred* any Li-'ving, or Turned any *Miniſter* out; perhaps 'ſome, whoſe Conſciences accuſed them for 'Preaching *Treaſon* and *Sedition*, did run away 'when his *Majeſty's* Forces approached; and in 'pity to the Peoples Soules, ſo forſaken, ſome 'might be appointed by his *Majeſty* to Preach 'unto them.

Which is Questionleſs a true Reaſon of his Perſecution, although never ſuch a Pretence, tho Committee for Plundered Miniſters was firſt appointed, which afterwards ſo much Hurraffed *and* Abuſed *the* Loyal Clergy.

Loyal Subject's Belief. p. 92.

But the pretended *Accuſations* brought againſt him, were not the only Hardſhips and Oppreſſions under which he Laboured; They put others upon him likewiſe, peculiar to the Spirit of thoſe Men and Times: For when he would have invalidated the *Teſtimony* of his chief Adverſary *Burrowes*, by ſhewing what a Looſe, Drunken, Perjured Fellow he was; the Chairman of the *Committee* told him, 'That it was 'not the Cuſtom of that Court to permit ſuch a 'thing, which he called Recrimination, becauſe 'it had been a Practice in the High-Commiſſion. And at another time, when he complained to ſome of the *Miniſters* of thoſe Times, which had been his former Friends and Acquaintance, of the Straits and Hardſhips which he was under, they Barbarouſly anſwered him. 'You muſt 'practice your own Doctrine of *Paſſive Obedi-'ence*; for if your way be God's, no doubt but he 'will carry you through it: which, as he righte-ly obſerves, was exactly like the Anſwer that *Julian* the *Apoſtate* returned to the 'Suffering 'Chriſtians: 'Tis according to your Religion 'to ſuffer wrong, you muſt turn the other 'Cheek.

Loyal Subject's Belief. p. 72.

But theſe were ligh: and trivial Things, compared with what was *Intended* (and had it not been by God's Providence prevented, would no doubt, have been *Executed*) againſt him, which was his Murther: For upon his Return from *London*, 'Oath was made before a *Juſtice* of '*Peace*, that at *Halſtead* in *Eſſex*, it was con-'cluded, that an Hundred Men from *Coggſhal* 'and *Colcheſter*-ſide (ſome of that Crew that '*Plundered* Sir *John Lucas's* Houſe) ſhould 'ſuddenly ſurprize Mr. *Symmons* in his Houſe, '*Plunder* his Goods, and *cut off his Perſon, as* '*one not fit to Live*, becauſe he was (as they ſaid) 'againſt the *Parliament*; but by the good Pro-'vidence of God, this *Conſpiracy* was diſcove-'red, and prevented. And when he complained of this to one of the *Members* of the Houſe, and deſired that he might rather be brought to *ſuffer in Publick* as the *Martyrs* in Queen *Mary's* days did,

Mere Ruſt. p. 18.

See alſo Loy. Sub. Bel. p. 94. referred to in the Preſat. Epiſt. to it.

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did, *than he Murthered in Private*, as he had been Threatned; he was scornfully answered with a *Tush, there was but one Man that had said it.*

These were the Troubles of this Excellent Person which were previous to his *Sequestration*: for he was not Dispossest of his Living till * *March* 3, 1642: About which time his Old Adversary, on the Charges of the Common Purse which is before mentioned, renewed the Prosecution; and obtained a Sequestration to be granted to some of Mr. *Symmons's Deadly Enemies, to seize upon his* Parsonage-House, Glebe, *and* Tythes, *and a Power without to apprehend his Person, to do with him God knows what.*

* *As appears by the Copy of the Sequestration (although in the Parliament Journals I find an Ordinance of the House of Commons for that purpose, bearing Date the* February *foregoing. Possibly it then past that House only, and was afterwards sent up to the Lords: For the Sequestration runs in the Name of both Houses. This, and other such Circumstances, may, I doubt, have occasioned several Mistakes in this Life, relating to the Dates of several Sequestrations.*

Concerning which it must be further known, That this Sequestration was obtained in Mr. *Symmons's Defence*, and *without Hearing his Defence, or so much as any further summoning him to Appear*: As likewise that it was issued *Five Months after* he had been Called, and Answer'd before the *Committee*, without any regard to what he had *then Pleaded in his Defence*; or, to use his own Words, *as if he had never answered at all.* And further, That it ran, as is before said, in the Name of the *Lords* (as well as of the *Commons*) before whom he had *never appeared* at all, nor had been so much as Cited by them. On which oppressive Circumstances he makes this just Remark, That the *Bishops*, as much as they were cried out upon for *Persecution*, used to hear People *first, told them what they would do beforehand, and for what Cause*; and then subjoyns, Well fare *Stephen Gardiner* and *Edmond Bonner*; for they laboured by their Chaplains to Convince Men, before they would Condemn them: *Nor do I read, they did them put Power into the Hands of their professed Enemies and Accusers, to afflict and hurt them*: But the Case of the Clergy of those Times was much like that of *John Hus*; of whom 'tis said, *Combustus est, non confutatus Hussius.*

Mem. Rosh. p. 19.

Loyal Sub. Bel. p. 91.

As to the other Power, besides that of Sequestration, which he saith, was put into the Hands of his Enemies, it was a Warrant, or what else you will call it, to *Take him, and carry him Prisoner* to Cambridge, *or otherwise to Abuse him as they should please*: But *upon Information given, he withdrew himself; and leaving all to the Mercy of his Enemies, was forced by Flight to secure his Person.*

Ibid. p. 89.

Mem. Rosh. p. 19.

Mr. Symmons himself being thus got out of their reach, the Barbarous Wretches still proceeding in their Persecution, 'Wreck their Master on his poor Wife and Children, and his Aged Father: They threaten to beat down the 'House about their Ears, unless they would yield 'Possession to Mr. *Atkins*. His Father, for Cutting down *Three Trees* on the *Glebe* for *necessary Uses*, and an Honest Parishioner, for loving Mr. *Symmons*, and Ploughing his Land, were most maliciously Handled, and sent for up before the *Committee* in the *Exchequer-Chamber*: And 'when after all those *Threats* and *Oppressions*, they 'still keep Possession of the *Parsonage-House*, having to Place else wherein to put their Heads, 'At last, *May* 15, *War. Tyler*, I mean, *War. Long*, 'whom some call *Colonel Long*, came with some 'Troops of Horse, and Cast his whole Family out 'of Doors, his Aged Father, his Wife, and Three 'Children, the Eldest but Seven Years old, and 'his Servants, and so gave Possession of the House 'to Mr. *Atkins*; who had been appointed his Successor by the same *Usurped Authority* of the *House* which had Dispossest Mr. *Symmons*. This Usage of his Family was so very Outragious,

Mem. Rosh. p. 20.

that some of his *Enemies* did, as is reported, upon the Occasion say, If *Mr. Symmons hath offended the Parliament, yet what hath the poor Woman and her tender Infants done?*

Loyal Sub. Bel. p. 91.

After he was thus *Forced to Fly for the safety of his Life*, to use his own Expression, he Wander'd about to *Worcester*, *Exeter*, *Barnstaple*, and at length Fled beyond the Seas to *France*. He died, if *Fuller* was rightly informed, about the Year 1649; but where, I cannot learn. The *Reader* may easily guess from the Earliness of his Sufferings, that he was a very considerable Man: And indeed those *Pieces* of his which I have seen, plainly discover him to have been such. *Fuller* saith, that he was an *Excellent Preacher, and Conscientious in his Calling*; and Dr. *Hollingworth* in his Dedication of the *Vindication of the Royal Martyr from the Calumnies of the Cabinet opened*, Published by *Mr. Symmons* in 1648, and Reprinted by the Care of that Dr. in 1693, saith, *He was certainly a Man of as great Courage and Piety, as he was of Learning and Wisdom, as that Age and those Times almost did afford.*

Ibid.

Fuller ubi supra.

Before I proceed to the *next Sequestration*, I must again repeat the *Observation* which I have more than once already mention'd on the like Occasions, *viz.* That the *Reader* is not to look on these *Oppressions* of Mr. *Symmons* as peculiar to himself, either in *Number* or *Degree*; but as the *Common Fate* of the *Clergy* in those Times: Only the *Particulars* of the *Barbarities* exercised upon *most others*, are *wholly lost*; whilst Mr. *Symmons* himself took care to Transmit the Memory of his own Sufferings to the latest Posterity: And for that very reason, as I cannot forbear further to observe and subjoin, it may very well be made a *Standard* by which to judge of the *Proceedings* against the *rest of the sequestred Ministers*.

Thus in the Instance of Mr. *Lemuel Take*, we may see what the *Godly Lecturers* were, and for what reasons they were Thrust into so many Parishes; and may very well guess, upon *what Account* it was, that the *Clergy* insisted so much on the Duty of *Parochial Communion*; Inveighed against their *Peoples* Rambling to *Other Churches*, and Spake against so much *Preaching* (each of which is in the *Century* made such a *frequent Article* against them) *viz.* That they might not be Corrupted by those *Preachers* of *Faction* and *Sedition*. We may also see in the Instance of the *same Person*, that whatever *Pretences* the Party made, and whatever Clamours they raised about *Scandal* and *Immorality*; they were so far from Turning out such of the *Clergy* as were *ready* and *ruly Scandalous* (provided only that they would but *come into their Measures*, which, 'tis most probable, such Persons, of all others, would) that instead of it, they Advanced and Promoted them. And, on the other hand, this whole Case of Mr. *Symmons* is a plain Evidence, that *many* of those *Ministers* whom they did thus *sequester* and *turn out*, were so far from being *scandalous* or *insufficient*, as they were then generally *represented*, that on the contrary, they were Men of the *best Learning* and *Character* in the Kingdom.

'Tis true indeed, Mr. *Symmons* himself was not Accused before the *Committee*, either of *Ignorance* or *Immorality*; but however, as himself observes and complains, his Case was referr'd to the *Committee for scandalous Ministers, that so he might afterwards be reckoned in that Number*; and the Order for his *Sequestration* ran in those Terms: *for the better Supply of an able and Godly Man in the said Church, &c.* whereby they *intimated unto the World, that he whom they cast out, was not to be accounted such a one.*

See also Rosh. p. 16.

What is here said of *Burrowes*, shews, that those who Prosecuted the *Clergy*, were Persons of the most

upon the *Clergy*, are just the *same* with those of which Mr. *Symmons* was Accus'd: More particularly, that something or other which they had Preached, was commonly brought into the *Articles* against them; and no doubt, upon as *slender Evidence*, and as *much perverted*, as Mr. *Symmons's Preaching* here appears to have been. I have only this one Word more to add, that Mr. *Symmons's* Friendship with *Stephen Marshall*, and Omitting the *Cross* and *Surplice*, plainly insinuate his having been something inclinable to the *Puritans*; but his not being able to go *Hand in Hand* with them in the *Rebellion*, brought all those *Miseries* upon him. So little will they allow of *Moderation* among themselves, or *favour* those who will not go the *utmost Lengths* with them, when once they have got the Power in their own Hands: A Truth, which I could with *deeply Imprinted* upon the Mind and Heart of *every Clergyman!*

HEREFORDSHIRE.

SHERBOURN, WILLIAM, D. D. *Pembridge*, R.

See the *Cathedral Church* of *Hereford*.

SMITH, THOMAS, . *Richards-Castle*, R.

'He was for his Fidelity to *Church* and *State*, where the Earl then was, some ten Miles from her own Home, to Petition him that no Violence might be offered by his Soldiers to her House or Goods; He most Nobly, and according to the Goodness of his Disposition, threw the Petition away, and swore no small Oaths, that she should be *Plundered To morrow*. The good Gentlewoman being out of hope to Prevail, and seeing there was no good to be done by Petitioning him, speeds home as fast as she could, and that Night removed as much of her Goods, as the Shortness of the time would permit. Next *Morning*, to make good the Earl of *Stamford's* Word, Captain *Kirle's* Troop, consisting of 70 Horse, and 30 Foot which were Hangers on (Birds of Prey) came to Mr. *Swift's* House: There they took away all his Provision of *Victuals, Corn, Houshold stuff*, which was not convey'd away: They empty his *Beds*, and fill the *Ticks* with Malt: They rob him of his *Cart* and *six Horses*, and make this Part of their Theft the Means to convey away the rest. Mrs. *Swift* much affrighted to see such a Sight as this, thought it best to save her self, tho' she lost her Goods: Therefore taking up a young Child in her Arms, began to secure her self by Flight; which one of the Troopers perceiving, he commanded her to stay, or (holding his Pistol at her Breast) threaten'd to Shoot her dead. She (Good Woman) fearing Death, whether she went on, or returned, at last, shunning that Death which was next unto her, she retires back to her House where she saw her self Undone, and yet durst not Oppose, or ask *Why they did so?* Having thus

'Rifled

fit match for a Rectory.

Rifled the House and gone, next Morning early she goes again to *Hereford*, and there again Petitions the Earl to shew some Compassion on her and her TEN CHILDREN; and that he would be pleased to cause her Horses, and some Part of her Goods to be Restored unto her: The *Good Earl* was so far from *Granting* her Petition, that he would not Vouchsafe so much as to *Read* it. When She could not prevail her self, She makes use of the Mediation of Friends; these have the Repulse too, his Lordship remaining Inexorable, without any Inclination to Mercy: At last, hoping that all Mens Hearts were not *Adamant*, Relentless, She leaves the Earl, and makes her Address to Captain *Kirle*; who upon her Earnest Entreaty, grants her a *Protection* for what was left; but for *Restitution*, there was no Hope of that. This *Protection* cost her no less than 30 *s.* it seems Paper and Ink were dear in those Parts. And now thinking her self Secured by this *Protection*, She returns home, in hope that what was left, She might Enjoy in Peace and Quietness. She had not been a long time at home, but Captain *Kirle* sends her word, that if it pleased her, She might Buy *Four* of her own *Six Horses* again; assuring her by his Father's Servant and *Tenant*, that She should not fear being *Plundered* of them any more by the Earl of *Stamford*'s Forces while they were in those Parts. Encouraged by these Promises, She was content to Buy her *Own*, and deposited Eight Pounds Ten Shillings for *Four* of her Horses: And now conceiving the Storm to be blown over, and all Danger past; and placing much Confidence in her purchas'd *Protection*, She causeth all her Goods secur'd in her Neighbours Houses, to be brought home; and since it could not be better, rejoyced that She had not lost All. She had not enjoy'd these Thoughts long, but Captain *Kirle* sent unto her for some Vessels of *Cyder*, wherein to have tasted, but not liking it, since he could not have Drink for himself, would have Provender for his Horse: And therefore instead of *Cyder*, he demands Ten Bushels of *Oats*. Mrs. *Swift* fearing that the Denial might give some Grounds of a Quarrel, sent him word that her Husband had not Two Bushels of Oats in a Year for Tythe; nor did they Sow any on their *Glebe*; both which were most true: Yet, to shew how willing She was (to her power) to comply with him, that the Messenger might not return *Empty*, She sent him Forty Shillings to Buy *Oats*. Suddenly after, the Captain of *Goodrige Castle* sends to Mr. *Swift*'s House for *Victual* and *Corn*: Mrs *Swift* instantly repairs to him, and shews him her *Protection*. He, to answer, shews her his *Warrant*; and (so without any regard to her *Protection*) seizeth upon that *Provision* which was in her House; together with the *Cyder* which Captain *Kirle* refused. Hereupon Mrs. *Swift* writes to Captain *Kirle*, complaining of this Injury, and the Affront done to him in slighting of his *Protection*: But before the *Messenger* could return with an Answer to her Letter, some from the *Castle* came a *second time* to *Plunder the House*; and they did what they came for. Presently after comes a Letter from Captain *Kirle* in answer to Mrs. *Swift*'s; telling her, that the Earl of *Stamford* did by no means approve of the Injuries done unto her; and withal, by Word of Mouth, sends to her for more *Oats*. She perceiving, that as long as She *Gave* they would never leave *Asking*, resolved to be drilled no more. The Return not answering Expectation, on the Third of *December*, two Hours before Day, Captain *Kirle*'s *Lieutenant*, attended by a considerable Number of *Horse* and *Dragoons*, comes to Mrs. *Swift*'s House, and demands Entrance; but the Doors being kept shut against them, and not able to force them; they broke down two Iron-Barrs in a Stone-*Window*; and (to with Swords drawn, and Pistols cocked, they Enter the House: Being Entered, they take all Mr. *Swift*'s and his Wife's *Apparel*, his *Books*, and his Childrens *Clothes*, they being in Bed; and those poor Children that hung by their *Clothes*, unwilling to part with them; they *swung them about*, until (their Holdfast failing) they *dasted them against the Walls*. They took away all his Servants *Clothes*, and made (o clean Work with *one*, that they left him not a Shirt to cover his Nakedness. There was one of the Children, an *Infant*, lying in the *Cradle*; they rob'd That, and left not the little poor Soul a *Rag to defend it from the Cold*; they took away all the *Iron*, *Pewter*, and *Brass*; and a very fair *Cupboard* of *Glasses*, which they could not carry away), they brake to pieces; and the four Horses lately *redeemed*, are with them Lawful Prize again, and left nothing of all the *Goods*, but a few *Stools*, for his Wife, *Children* and *Servants*, to sit down and bemoan their *distressful Condition*. Having taken away *All*, and being gone, Mistress *Swift* in compassion to her poor *Infant* in the *Cradle*, took it up *almost starved with Cold*, and wrapped it in a *Petty Coat* which she took off from her self; and now hoped, That having nothing to lose, would be a better Protection for their Persons, than that which the *Parliament* of Captain *Kirle* for 30 *s.* but as if *Job*'s *Messengers* would never make an End, Her three Maid-Servants, whom they of the *Castle* compelled to carry the *Poultry* to the *Castle*, return, and tell their Mistress, that they in the *Castle* said, that they had a *Warrant* to seize upon Mrs. *Swift*, and bring her to the *Castle*; and that they would make her three Maid-Servants wait on her there; *Threatning to Plunder all under the Petty-Coat* and other uncivil, immodest Words, not fit for them to speak, or me to write. Hereupon Mrs. *Swift* fled to the Place where her Husband, for fear of the *Rebels*, had withdrawn himself: She had not been gone two Hours, but they came from the *Castle*, and bring with them three *Teems* to carry away what was before designed for *Plunder*, but waived means of Conveyance: When they came, among other things, there was a Batch of *Bread* hot in the Oven; this they seized: *Ten Children en their knees, intreat but for one Loaf*; and at last, with much Importunity, obtain it; but before the Children had Eaten it, *They took even that one Loaf away, and left them destitute of a Morsel of Bread amongst ten Children.* Ransacking every Corner of the House, that nothing might be left behind, they find a small *Pewter-Dish*, in which the dry Nurse had put *Pap* to feed the poor *Infant*, the *Mother*, which gave it *Suck*, being fled to save her *Life*; this they seize on too: The Nurse Intreats for *God's sake*, that they would spare *that*; pleading, that in the *Mother's* Absence it was *all the sustenance* which was, or could be provided to *sustain the Life* of the Child; and on her *Knees* intreated to shew Mercy unto the *Child*, that knew not the *Right Hand* from the *Left*: A Motive which prevailed with God himself, though justly Incensed against *Nineveh*: But to shew what Bowels of *Compassion* and *Mercy* are to be expected in *Bellarmes*, and how far they are from being *Disciples* to him, who says, *Be ye Merciful, as your Father which is in Heaven is Merciful*: They transgress that Precept of our *Saviour* in the Letter, and *Take away the Childrens Meat, and give it unto Dogs*: For throwing the *Pap* to the *Dogs*, they put up the Dish as lawful Prize. Mr. *Swift*'s eldest

* *Swift* no less than 300 l.

Thus far the *Mercury*; which being written *about a Year* after the Tranſacting of theſe *Barbarities*, could not account for Mr. *Swift's Sequeſtration*; becauſe that was not formally Iſſued until about *Three Years* after, viz. in 1646; and *July* the 5th, that Year, I find the *Committee* of *Hereford Sequeſtred*, and *Ordered* the *Profits* of *Gotheridge* into the Hands of *Jonathan Dryden, Miniſter*, until the *Chriſtmas* following. This Mr. *Dryden* was to *ſee the ſaid Cure duly Officiated*; and to *Receive, Gather, and Diſpoſe* of the *Dues* of the Living. When his other Living of *Bridſtow* was put under *Sequeſtration*, I know not; but *Sept.* 25. that Year alſo, the ſame *Committee* Ordered his *Ejectment* from it, for *Scandal and Delinquency, and for his being in actual Service againſt the Parliament*. At the ſame time likewiſe they Ordered Mr. *Jonathan Smith*, the then *Curate*, to be *Inducted* in his *Cure*.

What became of him afterwards, I know not; but in 1654, One John Somers *got this* Living.

The 24th of *March* following, the *Committee* Ordered his *Ejectment* alſo from *Gotheridge*, and the *Inducting* of *Giles Rawlins* to Succeed him in that Pariſh; and aſſign the *ſame Reaſons* for it, as they before had done for the *Turning him out of Bridſtow*. Mr. *Swift* was alſo Impriſoned by the *Committee*, as ſoon as the *Garriſon* of *Hereford* fell into the Hands of the *Rebels*, and continued Priſoner a long time. I find him in Cuſtody at *Rogland-Caſtle* when the *Committee* Ordered his *Ejectment* from *Gotheridge*. He had a *Temporal* Eſtate in *Gotheridge*, and *Marſtow*, which

In 1654, One William Tringham *was Admitted to it.*

his Enemies would frankly own, that he was a very good Man; and that they had no Objection againſt him, but that he would Read the *Common-Prayer*, which he had been heard to ſay himſelf; his Zeal for which he has ſhewn to his *Devotion digeſted, p.* 16. where he complains of the *Liturgy* being laid aſide, and clearly vindicates *Set Forms of Prayer*; and ſhews, that they who Pray with *Set Forms*, may more properly be ſaid to *Pray by the Spirit*, than ſuch as Pray *Extempore*: But his Zeal for the *Church of England* was ſhewn as much againſt *Popery*, as againſt *Fanaticiſm*; as is Evident, not only from his Book entituled, *The Church of* Rome *not ſufficiently Vindicated*, but likewiſe from his having the Courage to enter into a Diſpute with K. *James*, when Duke of *York*, as he was going into *Scotland*, while he lay at the Houſe of Sir *Richard Grahme*, Unkle to the late Lord Viſcount *Preſton*, then living in his Pariſh of *Wath*, on the Subject of *Tranſubſtantiation*: Upon which the Duke, willing to put an End to it, ſaid, *Doctor, I do not profeſs my ſelf a Scholar*; when ſeveral other Clergymen, particularly Dr. *Cartwright*, afterwards Biſhop of *Cheſter*, were Silent on the *Occaſion*. In the following Reign he was very *Active* againſt *Popery*; and when conſulted by the Clergy in *Yorkſhire*, his Advice ſo influenc'd them againſt the Reading the *Declaration for Liberty of Conſcience*; that he incurr'd the Diſpleaſure of Dr. *Cartwright*, then Biſhop of *Cheſter*; to whom, during the *Vacancy*, the Care of the Dioceſs of *York* was committed, in ſo high a Degree, that he was ſaid to be in great danger of Loſing his Livings.

At

At the *Revolution*, he without ſcruple took the *Oaths of Allegiance* to King *William* and Queen *Mary*, and wrote a Letter on that Occaſion, (which is ſtill in being) which influenc'd many of the *Clergy* to take them; yet he ſoon after refuſed the Biſhoprick of *Bath* and *Wells*, which I am credibly informed, he was very much preſs'd to accept; and was very Charitable to the *Non-Jurors*, eſpecially to the *Epiſcopal Clergy* of *Scotland*.

He was intimately acquainted with the moſt eminent Perſons for Piety and Learning, both in *Church* and *State*; with whom he held a great Correſpondence; particularly, *Arch-biſhop Uſher*, with whom he Lived in the Family at the time that the *Arch-biſhop* died there; and alſo with the Learned Dr. *Iſaac Barrow*, and with *Arch-biſhop Sancroft*, with whom he always Lodg'd at the *Palace* at *Lambeth* whenever he came to *London*.

But this his Zeal for the *Church*, both againſt *Popery* and *Fanaticiſm*, is moſt clearly Evident from the following Paſſages of his laſt Will and Teſtament, relating to his *Faith*, and the *School* he Founded at *Wath*.

'Whereas it has been my Lot, through the 'gracious Providence of God, to have receiv'ed my *Baptiſm* in the *Communion* of the Church 'of *England*, I do profeſs my ſelf infinitely 'obliged to the Goodneſs of God in this behalf; 'and I bleſs his Holy Name, for preſerving me 'from the dangerous Errors of the *Church* of '*Rome*, on the one Hand, and from the *Schiſm* 'which hath been made by contentious Perſons 'amongſt our ſelves, on the other. I do believe 'the Settlement of our *Church*, under the Government, Diſcipline, and diſtinct Orders of '*Biſhops*, *Preſbyters* and *Deacons*, to be moſt agreeable to the *Holy Scriptures*, and conformable to 'the Practice of the *Primitive Church*, immediately after the *Apoſtolical Times*; and that they 'who made, and ſtill continue to keep wide the 'great Breach amongſt us, to the Deſtruction as 'much as in them lies, of this Government, highly Sinned againſt God, and ſhall bear their Burden, except they repent, and return to the Unity 'of our *Church*; which I pray God, they may 'timely do. The bad Adminiſtration of our '*Church Diſcipline*, I have look'd on, as a thing 'very deplorable, and particularly, the Neglect 'of due ordering *Matrimonial Contracts*; by 'Reaſon whereof *Inceſtuous Marriages* have been 'contriv'd at, if not encouraged in Places ordered by *Epiſcopal Juriſdiction*; tho' that and 'ſome other Miſcarriages are chiefly imputable 'to ill Perſons, intruſted too far with the *Church's* '*Authority*: Yet I conceive that the beſt way of 'Amendment would be, a further Communication of Power to the *Clergy*, yet with due 'Subordination to their reſpective *Biſhops* in 'their ſeveral *Pariſhes*; which, I believe that no '*King*, who ſhall own the *Reformation Eſtabliſhed* in the *Church* of *England*, will refuſe to 'Grant upon a due Application made unto him: 'And O, that I might ſee ſuch a glorious King'dom in my days, or the Nation at leaſt, enjoy ſo 'great a Bleſſing when I am gone.

The Paſſage relating to his *School*, is as follows; 'Provided always, that the Education 'of the Children be according to the Principles 'of the *Proteſtant Religion*, Eſtabliſhed in the Kingdom now at the Date above written; otherwiſe, I Will and Order, that the whole Rent of '*Bellerby-Lands*, [viz. The Eſtate ſeuled for 'the Support of the ſaid *School*] after-mentioned, ſhall be given by equal Portions to my 'Kinſmen Mr. *Joſeph* and *John Sammaires*, to 'be Enjoyed by them till the *Proteſtant Religion* ſhall be publickly Profeſſed and Enjoyed by 'the Supreame Power of the Nation, during their 'Natural Lives, and after their Deaths, to be 'given to the Poor of *Bedel* and *Wath*.

As to the Diſcharge of his Miniſterial Function in his Pariſhes of *Bedel* and *Wath* afore-mentioned: His conſtant Practice during his being *Rector* of them (they being about ſix Miles diſtance from each other) was to *Preach* on the *Mornings*, and to *Expound the Goſpel* for the Day in the *Afternoons*; and during *Lent*, to *Catechize* the Children, and to *Expound the Catechiſm* inſtead of *the Goſpel of the Day*. In which Epiſtles he ſet up a *Monthly Communion* at *Bedel* the *firſt Sunday*, and at *Wath* the *Second*, which he conſtantly Adminiſtred himſelf; inſomuch that he generally reſided at *Wath* thirteen Weeks in the Year, and the remainder at *Bedel*, excepting ſome time, which he ſpent at *York*, where his *Prebend* required but little Reſidence. He never would condeſcend, notwithſtanding his great Abilities, to Preach or Expound without *Notes*, which he bequeathed by his Will to his two *Curates* at *Bedel* and *Wath*, with all his other *Manuſcripts*.

But he was herein Remarkable in nothing ſo much, as in the bold and honeſt Reproof he was wont to give to Licentious Perſons; inſomuch that no one, tho' of never ſo great Quality, would venture to Swear, or talk Profanely in his Hearing. Nay, in the Reign of King *Charles* II, he took the freedom to write a Letter to a Member of *Parliament*, that ſerved in that *County*; recommending it to him, as his Duty to promote an *Act* of *Parliament* for the Suppreſſing of Whoring, then ſo flagrant at Court. Nay, he even ventured to write a Letter to a conſiderable Nobleman, reproving him for his Licentiouſneſs; to which the Nobleman return'd a very Civil and Submiſſive Anſwer from his Seat, whither he ſent his Letter to him, which was in theſe Words, in his own Hand-writing.

Reverend Sir,

'I Received your very Kind, Pious, and Learned 'Letter with great Satisfaction; not only becauſe I believe it to be the Iſſue of your ſincere 'Charity, and well Wiſhes to my Good in the beſt 'Things; But for the great Learning, Primitive 'Piety, ſeaſonable and grave Advice, and hearty 'Devotions, which Breath forth in every of 'the Periods to that degree, as to make it dubtous in which of them you moſt excel. The 'truth is, I am much obliged to you, for your 'excellent Advice and Prayers; to which the 'beſt Return I can make you is, (which I know 'will be moſt grateful to you) that I intend to 'govern my ſelf by them, as having long ſince reſolved with my ſelf upon mature Conſideration, 'and the Experience I have had in the World, 'that what you Adviſe, is the ſafe way to Temporal, as well as Eternal Happineſs: And I am 'the more your Debtor, for your Counſels and 'Devotions; becauſe by the Hand of God in a 'Complication of great and Invincible Diſcouragements, I am deprived of the Advantage of the 'publick Miniſtry in the Church; ſo that I have 'greater need, and hope I ſhall reap greater 'Benefit by your Letter, which will ſupply me 'oft in my Solitudes with fit Meditations, inſtead of ſuch Homilies, and Sermons as the 'Church affords to thoſe in Health, who are better able to attend them. From our firſt Acquaintance, I ever had a great Opinion, (and 'now more confirmed in it) of your Piety, Learning, and exemplary Life, in the whole Circle 'of Chriſtian Vertues; and on that Account 'do more value you, and my ſelf alſo, by the 'ſhare I have in your Counſels and Prayers, in 'which if you pleaſe ſtill to give me an Intereſt,

version digested; which is mostly *an Explication of the Lord's Prayer*; the Explication whereof is closed with a very *Pious Prayer*. 2. In his *Prayer*, entitul'd *The Penitent's Humble Address*; on the Back of the Title-Page of which, he has wrote these Words, *This Address to God Almighty was drawn by* P. Samwaies, *through the Assistance of the Spirit of Grace. Glory be to God alone.* Besides, it was his constant Practice during his Residence at *Bedel*, which was for 32 Years, as his Curate said in his Sermon at his Funeral, to have Prayers twice a day, both at *Church*, and in his *Family*; and he is known to have spent no small time in his *Closet-Devotions*. 3. In his Care of his Parishes, and of the orderly Management of the School he founded at *Wath*.

There was one of both these Names, who wrote an *Expostion on Catechistical Principles*. Whether he was the same Person with this Sufferer, I know not.

Seaton, George, D. D. *Bushey*, R. then worth 300 *l.* a Year.

News. Rep. Eccles. Vol 1. p. 616.

He was Presented to this Living by his Majesty King *Charles* I. *Dec.* 19, 1631; and in 1642, was by the Party *threaten'd* into a *Resignation* of it; which he made to Mr. *Phill. Edlin* (whom see among the *London-Clergy*) in exchange for another *Living*, the Name of which I cannot learn. Nor do I know whether he was allowed to keep that *Living*, or might be afterwards, as is not improbable, Sequestred from it. This in the mean

Spencer, Abraham, A. M. *Idlestrea*, R. And *St. Michael's* near *St. Alban's*, V.

He was Presented to the Rectory of both Livings by his Majesty King James I. No 25, 1618. and to the Latter of them Febr. 13, 1616, by Sir Francis Bacon, then Keeper of the Great Seal. News. Rep. Eccles. Vol. I. p. 781, 841.

He was Turned out about the Beginning of the *Troubles*, and not permitted so much as to keep a *Reading* School. He was a Person whom *Malice it self would blush to accuse of any Vice.* He lived to see his Majesty's Return; but having lost his Senses, was uncapable of Subscribing at *Bartholemew-day* 1662: Whereupon * *John Cole*, A. M. (afterwards Arch-deacon of St. *Alban's*, &c.) was Admitted to St. *Michael's*, *March* 3, that Year; and *Idlestrea* was bestowed upon *Arnold Spencer*, A. M. who was however, Admitted to it, as I find, *May* 25, 1663, *per mortem Abr. Spencer*, &c. at which time he had been very lately dead.

* Per non Subscript. ult. Vic.

Strange, Alexander, B. D. *Layston*, V.

See the *Cathedral-Church* of St. *Paul.*

Sydal, John, , *Kenilworth*, V.

He is another of Mr. *White's Scandalous* and *Malignant Priests*; by whom he is charged with *Drunkenness*, and the heavier Crimes, of Observing the Orders of the Church; of Asserting the Duty

Cont. p. 12.

of Peoples attending upon their own Minister; and of saying, when the *Rails* of his *Communion-Table* were taken off, That the *Abomination of Desolation was begun*. He had also expres'd great *Malignancy* against the *Parliament*. After his *Sequestration*, he offered to *Officiate* in his *Church*; but was Dragged out of it by the *Parishioners* and at length *driven out of his House* likewise, and died in *Two Months* after; hastened to his Grave as all believed, by his *Sufferings*. Soon after his *Vicaridge* was supplied successively by a *Weaver* and *two Plow-men*.

HUNTINGTONSHIRE.

SHEPPARD, THOMAS, . *Graftham*, R.

He was Turned out by the Earl of *Manchester March* 3, 1643, for a *scandalous Life*, and *Neglect of Cure*. His Successor was one *Williams*.

KENT.

SATTERTHWAITE, PHIL. D. D. *Berling*, V.

He was Sequestred in the Year 1642, as well from his Goods, and all he had; as from his Living; and was otherwise also most Barbarously used for his Loyalty to the King, and exact Conformity to the Church. He was a Person of *Approved Learning and Abilities*, and of an *Unblamable Life*.

SHRAWLEY, JOHN, . * *Bearsted*, V.

* In this County, if I mistake not; or else in Sussex.

He was Articled against by two hot-brained *Dissenters*; who drew in a Woman to Witness against him; who afterwards declared, that *she wished she had parted with her right Head, rather than to have given Witness against so good a Man*. He was maintained during the *Usurpation*, by *William Cage*, Esq; lived to see the Happy Year 1666, and had afterwards the Living of *Hollingbourn*.

SMITH, JOHN, . *Wickhambreux*, R. In 1654 one *Edward Alexander* was Admitted to this Living.

LANCASHIRE.

SIMMONDS, ——, . *Middleton*, R.

I am informed in general, that he was a very great Sufferer; but cannot discover any of the Particulars of his ill Usage, further than that he was *Imprisoned*, and not allowed to go to the Funeral of his Wife, who died during his Confinement: And that he was much Harrassed, and at length Silenced by the *second Classis* of this County, in which the *Presbyterian Discipline* forsooth, was set up. I find he was much Valued and Beloved by his Parish; who Petitioned the *Classis* no less than Three times in his Behalf; but were as often denied: Altho' the last time they only desired that he might continue among them until *another should be placed there*. After the *Classis* had Silenced him, they did not put any one in his Living for some time; notwithstanding they had a little before *Refunded the want of the means of Grace in that Congregation*. At length, however, they made it up to them, and appointed one *Fulgate* to Succeed; against whom the Parish Petitioned, as being a Man perfectly unknown: Only 'twas said, he was an *Irishman*, and very *Ignorant*. Who certified for him to the *Classis*, as the Custom then was, I know not: But they placed him at *Middleton* as a *Probationer*, and permitted him to continue there Fifteen Months, the Unordained Minister of that Place: For all that while he was only a *Candidate* for their *Orders*, and missed even of these at last, being utterly, and in fine, *Disapproved* of by them, for *Clandestine Marriages*. Mr. *Simmonds* was, as I have been assured, a most Excellent and Extraordinary Person.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

SACHEVERELL, CLEARE, . *Rearsby*, R.

He was descended of an Ancient Family; was Turned out about the Year 1644, or 1645 (for no other Crime than his *Loyalty*) and lived to be Restored with his *Majesty*.

SINKIN, ——, . *Nelson*, R.

SQUIRE, FRANCIS, . *Quinchborough*, V.

I have some reason to fear, that he was a Man of no good Life: But *quære* of that matter.

STANDISH, FRANCIS, . *Swepston*, R. worth 120 *l.* a Year.

He was, with his Wife and Children, Turned out of the Parsonage-House also, and reduced to great Straights. He died before the Restoration, and was, as I have been informed, a very Ingenious Man.

STAPLESFORD, EDWARD, . *Great-Peslin*, V.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

SALTER, ——, . * *Stamford*, . And. A *Living* at † *Brigcasterton*, worth 180 *l.* a Year. . . . . .

* One of the Livings in Stamford, as I suppose.

† Whether in This, or in some other County, I cannot say.

He was Sequestred for Frequenting Inns, &c. for being in the King's Garrison, Observing the Ceremonies, Preaching but once a day, and Suffering a Crucifix in one of the Windows of his Church; insomuch that the People of *Stamford* shewed much Bitterness and Malignancy, being never instructed in their Duty. I find Mr. *Salter* was also carry'd Prisoner to *London*, being taken in *Burleigh-House* by the Parliament Forces.

SAN-

…, R. worth 120 l. a Year.

… with his Wife and Children. The Par…onage-House also and reaso…ughes. He died before the Rebe…as, as I have been informed, a…e Ma…

…EFORD, EDWARD, *Great-Penne*, V.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

…, ——, *Sta…*
…ford, . . .
And
Ea…ing alias *Brigsteram*, worth …0 l. a Year. . . . . .

…ppointed for Engineering Jobs, &c. …the King's Garrisons. Obtaining the …. Preaching but once a day, and …ix in one of the Windows of his …ounded that he People of Newa… …h Buttments and Mahogany, pre… …ded in their Place. I am told he …s Prisoner to London, being take… …e by the Parliament Forces.

…ES…

News Rep Eccles. Vol. I. P. 714, 715.

Hist, in which the Parliament were Proclaim'd *Rebels*; and his being Once seiz'd by the Parliament Soldiers, and carry'd away a Prisoner. As to the Latter of which Allegations, I cannot but observe, that those certainly were the First times whenever the unavoidable Misery of any Person was made his Crime; especially by the *very Men* who brought that Misery upon him.

STRATFORD, GEORGE, B. D. *Basingham*, R.

See *Corpus Christi College* in *Oxford*.

——, ——, . *Swaffield*, R.

One *John Weston* had it during some Part of the *Usurpation*.

MIDDLESEX.

SOAME, THOMAS, D. D. *Stanes*, V.
And
Twickenham, V. . . . . .

See the *Church of Windsor*.

SMITH, THOMAS, . *Lackenham*, V. and the *Curacy* of *St. Thomas* in *Norwich*.

He had a Wife and Two Children.

STAINES, NIC. . *Filby*, R. One *Will. Palmer* got this Living in 1655.

STARLING, HENRY, . *Hamersfield*, R.

He was forced to Fly, and died in his Passage to *Virginia*; at which time he *left his Wife in a very forrowful and Indigent Condition*; who thereby becoming a *distressed* and *sad* Object of *Charity*, was likewise, at length, *Supported* by the *Corporation for Ministers Widows*.

STOKES, THOMAS, : *Carleton-Road*, R.
And
Higham, R. . . . . :

He was Turned out by the Earl of *Manchester*, *April* 28. 1644; for *Absence*; keeping an *Insufficient Curate*; Observing the Rules of the *Church*; **Refusing** to Contribute to the *Rebellion*; and being an *Ale-House-Haunter*. He had a Wife and Three Children.

Quere alſo, if he did not loſe a Temporal Eſtate of 30 l. a Year.

NORTH-

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NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

SELLAR, ———, *Stow*, R. worth 140 *l.* a Year.

He had been Fellow of *Merton-Coll.* in *Oxford*, and was a very Learned and a very Good Man. There was this peculiar in his Sufferings, that a little time before his Sequestration, he had built a good House on the Parsonage. His Successor was one ———, a young Fellow of no Reputation, nor any Merit, besides his having been Tutor to the Children of a Great Man in those Times.

SIBTHORPE, ROBERT, D.D. *Burton-Latimers*, R.

See the *Church* of *Peterborough*.

SOME, ———, . *Orlinbury*, R.
I much mistake, if he was not both *Sequestred*, and *otherwise Ill used*. However *Quære*.

STEPHENS, JEREM. B.D, *Wotton*, R.
And
Quinton, R. . . . . }

See the *Church* of *Lincoln*.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

SHAW, JOHN, . *Whalton*, R.
And
The * *Lecturer* of *All-Saints*, . . }
The *Two* worth about 180 *l.* a Year.

* *In Newcastle as I presume. See the Note at* J. Clerk *in this County.*

He was the Son of a *Clergy-Man*, born at *Bedlington* in *Durham*, and was first of *Queen's-College*, from whence he removed to that of *Brazen-Nose*, in *Oxford*. In the Year 1645, he was both *Instituted* and *Inducted* to the *Rectory* of *Whalton*, but not permitted to *Enjoy* it: however with much ado he afterwards got the Church of *Bolton* in *Craven* in *Yorkshire*; which being but half the value of *Whalton*, they allowed him to keep it. In 1651, he returned to *Whalton*; was made *Preacher* also of the *Parochial* Chappel of St. *John's* in *Newcastle*; twice Chosen a Member of the *Convocation* for *Yorkshire*; and if I mistake not, served once for the *Clergy* of the *Archdeconry* of *Northumberland*. 'He was a Man of 'good Learning, and of an Unblameable Life; 'a strict Observer of the Orders of the *Church*; 'somewhat warm in his Temper; equally Zeal-'ous against *Popery*, and *Presbytery*, with its Brood 'of *Sectaries*; as appears by his Writings. The 'Gout confined him to his *House*, and at last to 'his *Bed*, some Years before his Death. He 'bare his Affliction with Christian Fortitude, 'being Patient, Resign'd and Chearful under it; 'more Solicitous for GOD'S *Church*, than for 'himself; and died in a good Old Age in the Year 1689. I had almost omitted to say, that he was Imprisoned, no less than four Years, by the *Rebels*.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 811. Wherefore, how what he wrote.

SMITH, ELIAS, . *Bedlington*, . worth 100 *l.* a Year.

See both the *County*, and *Church* of *Durham*, and a *Marginal Note* at the *Latter*.

SNAPE, JOHN, . *Hartbourn*, V. worth 130 *l.* a Year.

He was also *Plundered* and *Harrassed* from Place to Place; and being a *Weak* and *Infirm* Man, died, as I have been Informed, under his *Troubles*; although the *Abridgement* saith, that the former *Incumbent* of this *Sequestred Living*, Re-possessed it on the *Restoration*.

P. 418. Thing to be more fully observed. Snape died Early enough to the Troublers to make way for a Second Sufferer *in this Living, which might be the Person who Dispossess'd the Intruder on the Return of his Majesty, and if so,* That second Person, *ought to be added to this List.* Quare.

STEHENSON, THOMAS, D.D. *Stamfordnam*, .

He was also *Plundered*, and several times *Imprisoned*.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

———, ———, . *Staunton*, R.
See the *Note* at *Abberton* in *Suffex*, under the *Letter* A. One *John Flower* was *Admitted* to this *Living* in 1655.

OXFORDSHIRE.

———, ———, . *Somerton*, R.

———, ———, . *Souldern*, R.

SALOP.

SAGE, MARTIN, *Great-Bolas*, R.

SEDDON, LAUR. D.D. *Worthen*, R.
He had been 'twenty Years a Member of 'Brazen-Nose-College in Oxford, whence his great 'Learning and Piety, recommended him to the 'very valuable *Rectory* of *Worthen*, in the County 'of *Salop*: There for several Years he Exerted 'those *Endowments*, with which he was En-'riched; and his constant Application to his 'Studies, assiduous Preaching, and regular Perfor-'mance of all other Duties of his Function, made 'him very much Esteemed amongst all that knew 'him. There he continued in great quiet till the 'breaking out of the *Civil Wars*; but then the 'Honesty of his *Principles* made him *Obnoxi-'ous* to the prevailing *Faction*; by whom he was 'Dragg'd out of his *Pulpit*; and sent a *Prisoner* 'to *Shrewsbury*, where he continued till the *Roy-'al Party*, made a Reprizal of one of the *Factio-'us Preachers*, for whom he was Exchanged. In 'them ean time, they Robb'd him of all his *Per-'sonal Estate*, and *Ejected* him from his *Ecclesi-'astical*; whence he was forced to Fly to *Lon-'don*, to avoid further *Persecution*. One *Betton* 'Curate of St. *Mary's* in *Salop*, is by the *Faction* made

And there follows, as time.

And in 1614 I find one Edw. Gyles *Admitted to this Living.*

made *Rector* in his Place at *Worsbam*, and by a Troop of Horſe put in *Poſſeſſion* of the *Parſonage-Houſe*, and valuable *Glebe*. *His Wife, then big with Child (a Gentlewoman of a good Family) being with her Children, moſt Inhumanly dragg'd out, and rudely Affronted.* The Doctor in the mean time, takes Sanctuary in a poor Printer's Houſe in *London*, where he Corrected his *Preſs*, to purchaſe a *Coverture* for his Head; and tho' he *Rightful Owner* of a very conſiderable *Eſtate, Eccleſiaſtical* and *Secular* yet was forced to Walk on his Feet every *Lord's-Day*, about ſeven Miles, to Officiate in an obſcure Place, for a *mean Subſiſtence*: Here the *Meanneſs* and *Obſcurity* of the Place, gave him ſome Years *ſhelter*; but at laſt, being diſcovered, he is forced to Retire into unknown Places to ſeek his Bread: Thus continued he till the *Reſtoration* of the *King* and *Church*; Officiating in the private *Houſes* of the poor *Sequeſtered Royaliſts*, after the *Canons* of the *Church* of *England* (as far as was Conſiſtent with his *Perſecuted* Condition) and to live upon the narrow Exhibitions that thoſe *Plundered* and *Sequeſtered* Gentlemen were in Capacity to afford; till upon the Return of the *Captivity*, he ſhared in the *Common Bleſſing*, and died *Canon-Reſidentiary* of *Hereford*, if I miſtake not.

SEWARD, JOHN, . *Somerton*, V.

He was Turned out ſome time *about*, or *before*, 1648; and Succeeded by one *Roger Derbie*; and has the Character of a Man of an *upright Converſation, a moſt Elegant Preacher*, and of an undaunted Courage.

SEWARD, SAMUEL, D.D. *Norton*, R. And *Yeovilla*, V. The Two worth about 200*l.* a Year. . . . . }

There were no other Pretences, as far as I can Learn, againſt him, beſides his *Loyalty*, and *Affection* to the *Eſtabliſhed Church*. He was alſo very much *Harraſſed* and *Inſulted*; he had his Houſe *Plundered*, and particularly his *Study of Books*, which was very Valuable, and all his *Manuſcripts* were violently taken from him, and never Reſtored; which the good Man often and deeply Lamented, as a thing that went near him: And in ſhort, the Rude and Cruel Uſage he met with, in a little time broke his *Spirits*, and his *Health*, and put an End to his *Life*. He was *a Man of good Learning, very Peaceable, an excellent Preacher, and of an unſpotted Life.*

One Humphries got this Living in 1613.

SMALLMAN, ——, . *Northclobury*, R.

He out-lived the *Uſurpation*, and was Reſtored to his *Rectory*.

SOOTHILL, ——, . *Monford*, R.

He was a *great Sufferer* for his *Loyalty*. After his Death, ſome of his Family were at length Neceſſitated to beg Relief from the *Corporation for Miniſters Widows*.

STUDLEY, PETER, . The *Second Portion* of *Pontesbury*, R.

I find him alſo fine for into Cuſtody, by the Houſe of Commons, as a Delinquent, in the Beginning of the Rebellion.

He was 'Turned out of his *Rectory*, and *Houſe* well Furniſhed, and ſo hardly dealt with, that he was denied the Uſe of one of his own Books, which he deſired he might borrow for a ſhort time. He writ a Book intituled, *A Looking-Glaſs for Schiſmaticks*, and had the *Character* of a *Pious and good Man.*

SHARP, EMANUEL, . *Bathalton*, R.

If I miſtake not, his Father, who was the *Rector* of this Place, died in Poſſeſſion of it, ſome time after the breaking out of the *Troubles*; and having the Advowſon in his own *Right*, it came to this Son, who was wholly Deprived of it until the *Reſtoration*; nor could he get ſo much as the *Fifths* * from one *Binden*, who had *Uſurped* the *Rectory*: Whereupon he was with his *Family*, driven *to the greateſt Hardſhips*; ſome of them being forced to *Card* and *Spin* for a *Livelihood* †. During the greateſt part of the *Uſurpation*, he wandered up and down in *Devonſhire*; for I find him at *Dipford*, *Ugborough*, *Dartmouth* and *Marlden*: But he was not permitted quietly to continue at any of thoſe Places, except the laſt; which was, as I gueſs, towards the latter End of the *Uſurpation*; being ſundry times Convened before the *Committee*, and twice Impriſoned at *Exeter*, where One of the *Accuſations* againſt him was, That his *Wife* had ſaid, *He was a Cavalier, and would Live and Die a Cavalier*; but that which lay at the *Bottom* of his *Proſecution*, was his *Preaching* up *Loyalty* and *Obedience*, wherever he came.

** I preſume, he had not been Admitted, which poſſibly was the Reaſon as to his Claim of them.*

† Having at that time a Wife and five Children. I have been told alſo, that there was one Emanuel Sharp Turned out of Berdhoe in that County. That alſo was, it may be, one of the Places in which he Wandered.

He was Driven both from *Dipford* and *Dartmouth* by the Famous Mr. *Flavel*: At the Latter of which Places he was *Curate* to the *Vicar* there, and Officiated according to the Cuſtom of that *Pariſh*, at *Townſtall*, the *Pariſh-Church*, which ſtands a little way out of the *Town*. He kept a *School* likewiſe; but was not long permitted to Support himſelf there, either as *Curate* or *Schoolmaſter*; though it muſt be confeſſed, that he was by a great Man of thoſe Times, offered any Preferment, if he would have Complied with them: Whilſt he was at *Ugborough*, a Bonfire happen'd to be made there for ſome Advantage which the *Rebels* had obtained over his *Majeſty's Forces*; and one of Mr. *Sharp's* Children being got in among the People which were round it, an Inveterate Fellow of the Company *Reviled* and *Abuſed* the poor Child, calling him *Prieſt's Baſtard*, &c. Which Mrs. *Sharp*, then *big with Child*, hearing of, and coming to the Place to Reſent it, ſhe met with ſo much Provocation, as occaſi-

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SOMERSETSHIRE.

SCLATER, ——, . *Currey-Malet*, R.

He was Succeeded by the *Clerk*, or ſome ſuch *Dependent* or *Retainer* to a *Colonel*.

SELLICK, ——, D. D. *Elworthy*, R.

One John Sellick had the Prebend of Roſcombe in the Church of Salisbury, June 19, 1660, per Mort. Sam Marſh jun. and Died before Auguſt 25, 1690; when he was Succeeded by William Lake. *Sparr.*

He was Preſented to this Living, ſome time during the *Conſuſions*; but kept out from the *Admiſſion* to, and the *Poſſeſſion* of it by the Iniquity of thoſe Times. He ſurvived the *Uſurpation*, and Enjoyed the Living upon his *Old Title*.

oned her *Miscarrying*: Upon which, some of them had the *Chutzpa* to lay, *That the Calf was Dead; and if the Cow was too, they would make a Bonfire, which should reach Heaven*; I am sure, the *Tongue* which could utter such an Unchristian Speech, must needs be *fet on fire of Hell*.

But to go on, Mr. *Sharp*; as is before said, retired at last to the *Chapelry* of *Maridon*, belonging to the *Vicaridge* of *Paunton* in *Devon*; where he found some Quiet and Support, until the Return of the King; at which time he got Possession of his Living of *Bathalton*; and upon the *Ejectment* of Mr. *Newton* in 1662, had also this *Vicaridge* of St. *Mary Magdalen* in *Taunton*. When he died, I know not; but he was, as the *Dissenters* themselves own, a *Learned Man, of a Sober, and very exemplary Conversation*. As for Mr. *Binden*, the *Usurper* at *Bathalton*, I may have occasion to speak more of him hereafter.

SMITH, ——, D. D. *North-Curry*, . See the *Cathedral-Church* of *Wells*, and *Quare*.

STANDFAST, RICHARD, . *Christ-Church*, R. in *Bristol*.

See the Note at Mr. James Reade in this County.

He was, as I have heard, very Ill used; but I cannot obtain any other Particulars of his *Sufferings* than this, That once, when he was sought after, he Disguised himself in the Habit of a *Thatcher*, and was when they came to look for him, actually *upon the House*, pretending to be very busie at that Work. He was Succeeded by one *Ewens* a *Taylor*; but whether it was *He*, or any *other* Person, that gave up to Mr *Standfast* upon the *Restoration*, I cannot tell: For he not only Lived to be Restored, but became *Prebendary* of that *Cathedral-Church* also. When he died, I know not; but am assured that he was a *Reverend, Learned*, and *Pious* Man.

STERNE, RICHARD, A. M. *Yeovilton*, R.

See *Jesus-College* in *Cambridge*. After what is there said, of the *Sufferings* of this excellent Person, was printed off, I Received this further Account of them in the Copy of a Letter written by himself, while under Confinement; and Communicated by Mr. *Sayer*, Fellow of *Queen's-College* in *Cambridge* (to whose Grandfather it was written) with this farther Notice, that Dr. *Sterne*, when afterwards Lord *Arch-Bishop* of *York*, did largely requite the Kindness of his *Pupil*, mentioned in this Letter, by Conferring upon his Son a Dignity in the Church. The Letter Corrects one Particular in the former Account, which makes the Number of those Imprisoned in the Ship to have amounted to Fourscore; whereas, it seems, it wanted One or Two of Threescore. It here follows *Verbatim*:

Good Mr. *Sayer*,

'UPon *Saturday* last I Received your Letter by the same Hand to which you delivered it: In it I read that loving and good Affection which I ever found in you, and from you; and together which it, I receiv'd the Real Expression of it, whereby I am more ways than one become your Debtor. The Seasonableness, and Especially the Freeness of the Courtesie, made it Double and Tripple to it self, and wou'd have bound me to entertain it, though I had less occasion than at this time I have, as things are, and have been with me. This is now the fourth Month of my Imprisonment; Nineteen Weeks in the *Tower*, Thirty Weeks in the Lord *Peter's House*, Ten Days in the Ships, and Seven Weeks here in *Ely-House*. The very dry Fees and Rents of these several Prisons have amounted to above 100 *l.* besides Diet and all other Charges; which have been Various and Excessive, as in Prisons is usual. For the better Enabling me to Maintain my self in Prison, and my Family at Home, they have Seized upon all my Means which they can lay their Hands on. At my Living near *Cambridge* they have not only taken the whole Crop, that is in a manner the whole Benefit of the Living (for the rest is very little) but *Plundered* and *Sold* whatever Goods of mine they found there, even to the *Poultry* in the Yard; allowing me not so much as to pay for his Dinner that serv'd the *Cure*. They have Robb'd also the Child that is yet unborn, of the Clothes it should be wrapp'd in. But upon my Wife's Address to the *Committee* at *Cambridge*, they had so much Humanity, as to make the *Sequestrators* (tho' with much ado) restore them to her again. They have also forbidden our *College-Tenants* (all within their Verge) to pay us any Rents (for the better Upholding of *Learning* and the *Nurseries* thereof) If I have any thing else that Escapes their Fingers, it is in such Fingers out of which I cannot get it: And that also I owe to the fame Goodness of the Times. So that if my Friends Love had not made my Credit better that it deserves to be, and supply'd my Occasions, I should have kept but an hungry and cold House both Here and at Home. And all this while I have never been so much as spoken with bal, or called either to give or receive an Account why I am here. Nor is any thing laid to my Charge (not so much as the General Crime of being a *Malignant*) no, not in the Warrant for my Commitment. What hath been wanting in Human Justice, hath been (I praise God) supply'd by Divine Mercy. Health of Body, and Patience, and Chearfulness of Mind, I have not wanted, no, not on Shipboard; where we lay (the first Night) without any thing under, or over us, but the bare Decks, and the Clothes on our Backs; and after we had some of us got Beds, were not able, (when it Rain'd) to ly dry in them; and when it was Fair Weather, were Sweltered with Heat, and stifled with our own Breaths; there being of us in that one small *Ipswich*-Coal-Ship (so low-built too, that we could not walk, nor Stand Upright in it) within one or two of Threescore; whereof six Knights, and eight Doctors in Divinity, and divers Gentlemen of very good Worth, that wou'd have been sorry to have seen their Servants (nay, their Dogs,) no better Accommodated. Yet among all that Company, I do not remember that I saw one sad or dejected Countenance all the while; so strong is God, when we are weakest.

'But to return to your self: You see what a good Debtor you are like to have of me; tho' of that I gave your Friend fair warning when he was first with me; telling him (and that truly) that I was never in a Condition less deserving to be Trusted with Money. I have only given him a Note of my Hand for the Receipt of so much borrow'd of you. As you have limited me no time of Payment; so neither have I prescribed you a time of Forbearance; but do acknowledge it due upon demand. If you please to set any time, or to require any further Obligation (for Mortality's sake) I shall upon Notice from you, observe and perform accordingly.

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SHAWE, ———, . *Blendworth*, R.

SHINGLEY, ———, . *East-Meane*, V.

He was likewise Imprisoned.

SMITH, MICHAEL, . *Bagburſt*, R.

SOUCH, WILLIAM, . *Amport*, V.

He was also Imprisoned.

* SQUIRE, ———, . *Dibden*, R.

* *See Mr. Baxter in this County, and a Note there.*

STANLEY, EDWARD, * *Moſſom*, R. } And † *Hinton-Ammer*, R. . . . . }

* *Or Montfiſſount, if I guess aright: But if theſe are two different Livings, they muſt both be reckoned to the Account of this ſame Dr. Stanley.*

See *Winchester-Cathedral.* In 1654, one *John Crofts* was Admitted to the Former of theſe Livings.

†*Wood* (*Ath. Vol.* II. *p.* 117.) *mentions the Ejectment of a Loyal Perſon from the Rectory of Hinton. If he means this Hinton, then this Perſon was that Dr. Stanley; but if to more any other Hinton, then it ought to be Entered in a Diſtinct Article, as being another Sequeſtration.*

couraging his Man to Fight againſt the *Scots.*

SCRIVENER, SAMUEL, . *Weſtthropp*, R.

He likewiſe hath a Place provided for him in the *Century*, for *Drunkenneſs* and *Adultery*; as likewiſe for Obſerving the Rules of the Church, Preaching againſt the *Rebellion*, and ſaying, *That the County of* Suffolk *had choſen ſuch Factious Fellows for their Knights, that the Parliament was not like to hold.* P. 49.

SELLER, JOHN, . *Great Welthan*, R.

SHADLOE, ———, . *Beccles*, R.

In 1655, I find one *John Clark* got Poſſeſſion of this Place.

SHEPARD, ROBERT, A. M. *Hepworth*, R.

He was Turned out of his Living in 1642, and afterwards Thruſt into the *Century*, for *Drunkenneſs*, Great Suſpicion of *Inconſiſtency*, *Subornation*, Calling his Pariſhioners Names; And, what ſeems to interpret the whole, Paying Obedience to the Injunctions and Rules of the Church, and ſaying, *That the Parliament were but a Company of Factious Spirits.* He was Reſtored to his Living *Dec.* 7, 1660; and was, as I have been informed, a very Learned Man. P. 49.

SKINNER,

SKINNER, ——, . *Lexfield*, V.

SMITH, ——, D.D. *Mendlesham*, V.

* A different Perſon from Dr. Smith, who immediately precedes. SMITH, ——, . *Cavendiſh*, R. One Tho. Gray was Admitted to Cavendiſh in 1615.

SPARROW, ANTHONY, B.D. *Haukdon*, R.

See *Queen's-College* in *Cambridge*.

STONEHAM, NICHOLAS, . *Eyke*, R.
He was *Sequeſtred* about the Year 1644 for Haunting of Taverns; Swearing; Obſerving the Ceremonies; and divers Inſtances of *Malignancy*; among which, was his ſaying, that *if ſome of the Parliament did not get to their Legs, their Necks might feel the Weight of their Bodies*. *Quere* alſo if he did not loſe a *Temporal Eſtate* of five Pounds a Year.

The Wiſdom of one Stoneham a Sequeſtred Miniſter, was not found, Reſerved in the Charity of the Corporation for Miniſters Widows. Quere whether he was the ſame Perſon with this Mr. Stoneham of Eyke. If he was not, he ought to be Entered in a ſeparate Article, and added to this Liſt.

SUGDEN, ROBERT, . *Benhall*, V.
He was Turned out for Haunting of *Ale-Houſes*; Suſpicion of *Incontinency*; Obſerving the *Orders* of the *Church*; Refuſing to ſign the *Petition* againſt the *Biſhops*; Supplying his *Cure* with *Outed Miniſters*; and telling his *Pariſhioners*, who went to hear *Godly Miniſters*, that they went to hear Fellows *Pray Blaſphemy, and Preach Treaſon*: To which are added ſeveral other Inſtances of *Malignancy*.

SUMPTON, SIMON, B.D. *Badingham*, R. worth 140 *l.* a Year.

SURREY.

* *This I take to be the Living which he loſt; but Quere.*

STREET, EDWARD, . * *Thorp*, R.
He was alſo *Plundered* and had a *Temporal Eſtate*, which was likewiſe put under *Sequeſtration*. At the time of his Death he left his Widow in *very great Poverty*; inſomuch that ſhe was afterwards Supported by the *Publick Charity* of the *Corporation for Miniſters Widows*.

SUSSEX.

SEFTON, ——, . *Burton cum Coates*, R.

The chief occaſion of his *Sufferings* was his continuing to *Preach up Loyalty* and *Obedience* to the *King* after the *Rebellion* brake out; for which he was threatned with *Impriſonment*: Notwithſtanding which he boldly perſiſted in the Diſcharge of his *Duty*, until Sir *John Fagg*, a *Colonel* in the *Rebel-Army*, came with a *Troop of Horſe* to Apprehend him; but Mr. *Sefton* having timely Notice of it, *Fled* and *Abſconded* for almoſt half a Year, in a poor Lodge belonging to a *Warren*; with a poor Boy, under pretence of carrying Victuals to the Servants which work'd upon a Neighbouring *Farm*, brought him his Meat.

After he had lain Concealed there about Five or Six Months, he Fled to the *Eaſt-Indies*; from whence he lived to Return before the End of the *Uſurpation*; and repairing again to his Living, was, upon the News of his being come back, ſought after a *ſecond time* by a Great Man of thoſe Parts; who miſſing of him (notwithſtanding the Care and Pains he had taken to come over the Hedges to his Houſe by a Back Way) went into his *Study*, and Rifled it; taking away among other Papers of Value, a *Dialogue* which Mr. *Sefton* had Writ in the *Eaſt-Indies*; being the Sum of a very Learned Diſcourſe, containing the Diſputes he had with ſeveral *Heathens*, in order to Convert them to the Chriſtian Faith. Whether that Curioſity be ſtill Preſerved, or elſe Periſhed in theſe Times, and under thoſe Hands which deſtroyed every thing that was Rare and Valuable, I know not: But I find Mr. *Sefton* lived to ſee the Reſtoration; was made *Reſidentiary* of *Chicheſter*, *Rector* of *Stoke* in this County, and of *Winchfield* in *Hampſhire*: So that, it may be, he did not return to *Burton*. He was a *very Learned and Pious Man*; and was ſucceeded in the Times of *Confuſion*, by an *Illiterate Mechanical* Fellow.

One John Sefton, Clerk, Gave an L. a Year to St. Paul's Cathedral.

SHEPPARD, HENRY, . *Kingſton* near *Lewes*, V.
And
Pedinghove, V. . . . . }

I take it to be the ſame Mr. *Sheppard* who loſt both theſe Livings.

STAMP, JOHN, . *Ovindean*, V.

WARWICKSHIRE.

STAPLETON, WILLIAM, . *Monks-Kirby*, .

He lay under Sequeſtration Sixteen Years, and lived to be Reſtored.

——, ——, . *Sutton-under-Brailes*, .

Quere further however, of this Sequeſtration.

WESTMORLAND.

SAVAGE, ARTHUR, A.M. *Broughham*, R.

He was firſt, Diſpoſſeſt of this Living in 1644; and about Three Years after got into it again, and kept it till the Year 1655; but without receiving any of the Profits all that time, except One Year. What became of him afterwards, I know not.

See Cumberland.

WILTSHIRE.

SHIPMAN, WILLIAM, . *Whaddon*, R.

——,

TON, WILLIAM, *Monk-Kirby*, .

Sequestration Sixteen Years ago

———, . *Sutton-under-Brailes*, .

never, of this Sequestration

TMORLAND.

ARTHUR, A.M. *Brough-ham*, R.

D ejected of this Living it is Three Years after promotion to the Year 1653; but with the Priests at that time.

What became of him after

ILTSHIRE

, WILLIAM, *Wick-ham*, R.

—,

dren.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

He was Succeeded in this Living by one *Mr. Durham*

SMITH, WILLIAM, D.D. *Tredington*, R. valued at 550 *l.* a Year.

See the *Cathedral-Church* of *Worcester*.

See Abridg. 344

SPICER, ———, . *Stone*, V.
He was indeed Turned out of this Living, but Succeeded, with his own Content, by Mr. *Richard Serjeant*, who had married his Daughter: Which makes his *Sequestration* hardly worth taking Notice of.

See Abridg. p. 16.

SUTTON, ———, . *Breedon*, R.
He was *Restored* on the Return of his *Majesty*; at which time one *Breston* Surrender'd the Living to him.

———, ———, . *Old-Swinford* and *Stourbridge*, R.

See the *Note* at *Alberton* in *Sussex*, so often mentioned. Though I have been also assured in *other Notices*, that this was a *Sequestred* Living. One *Gervase Bryan* got this Living in 1655. See *Abridg.* p. 344.

STONEHOUSE, ———, . *Darfield*, R. worth 250*l.* a Year.

He was also *Imprisoned*.

STYLES, WILLIAM, . *Hessle cum Hull*, .

He was Turned out about the Year 1647, for Preaching against the *designed Murther* of the *King*; and was Succeeded by one *Hibbert*, who, as it was thought, was not in *Orders*, until after the *Restoration*. I am further Informed concerning Mr. *Styles*, that 'He was of the *Parliaments Party once*, and was in *Hull*, when Sir *John Hotham* 'Excluded the *King*, and was present when at 'his *Majesty's* Demand of his *Town* and *Garrison* 'of *Hull*, Sir *John* denied him Admittance; at 'which (as I was told by a *Drum Major* who 'stood by) Mr. *Styles* clap'd Sir *John* upon his Shoulder, and said, *Honour* should sit 'upon his Shoulders for that day's Work. Whether he spoke *Ironically* or *Seriously*, I know not; 'but this I am informed, that he never appeared 'in the *Commission* against *scandalous Ministers* (as they called them) but for the *Safety* and *Deliverance* of some Persons that were *Loyal* and '*Episcopal*; and this I am sure of, he died a very 'great *Penitent*, and openly declared in his *last Sermon*, for *Conformity* and *Loyalty*. I am *Informed* that after his *Sequestration*, he was Invited to the *Vicaridge* of *Leeds*; but whether he *Accepted*

Which look as if he had been again taken into the Favour of the Party; unless he had been Employed by them in one Commissions of that kind before the Year 1647, The

I must confess, I guess the Commissioners in 1654. are here meant.

of it or not, I do not find; nor do I know when he died; but this is certain, that on the *Reſtoration* Mr. *Todd* was in Poſſeſſion of that *Vicaridge*

——, ——, . *Stangrave*, . in the *Eaſt Riding.*

His Living was Uſurped by one *Mr. Hickes*, a great *Enthuſiaſt*; in whoſe ſtead the *worthy Perſon* who gives this Account, remembers to have once ſeen a Man in Grey Clothes preaching in the a Pulpit.

SYKES, ——, . *Kirkheaton*, R. worth 220 *l.* a Year.

WALES.

GLAMORGAN.

SEDBURY, ——, D. D. *Coychurch*, R. with the *Chapelry* of *Peterſton*, worth 160 *l.* a Year.

He was Turned out ſome time before the Year 1649, and ſeverely uſed by the *Rulers* of thoſe Times; was not allowed the *Fifths* of his Living for Eight Years together, and died before the *Reſtoration*. His Succeſſor on the Sequeſtration, was one *Harry Nicholls*, who had not only the *Profits* of this *Great Living*, but an Addition of 100 *l.* a Year.

* Vic. Major. *I think, theſe are two diſtinct Livings.*

SLUGG, ——, . * *Llantwit* and *Lyzworny*, V.

He was Turned out ſome time before the Year 1649; tho' poſſibly he was afterwards Reſtored. *Quære*: For I have been told, that he was a *Trimmer, and a Favourite of the Times.* At this Place was kept a *Court of Tryers* once a Fortnight; where both *Laymen* and *Clergymen* were doomed to *Sequeſtration*, and *Ruined*, &c.

* Or Swinglehurſt, *as I ſuſpect; and therefore quære if he was the ſame Perſon with him at Llanrael.*

* SWINGLAS, ——, . *Llanmace*, R. worth 100 *l.* a Year.

He had the *Fifths* of his Living for One Year; but afterwards was obliged to take what the *Rulers* pleaſed: Sometimes a Small Sum at their Pleaſure, and ſometimes Nothing at all, at leaſt, for Four Years: But being Rich, the Loſs of his Living was *leſs Conſiderable* to him, than to others of his Brethren. He lived to Re-poſſeſs it after the *Reſtoration*.

SWINGLEHURST, RICHARD, . *Llanrael*, .

Sequeſtred by the *Commiſſioners for Propagation*, for *Delinquency*, and Refuſing the *Engagement*.

PEMBROKE.

——, ——, . *Steynton*, V.

See the *Note* at *Abergwily* in *Carmarthenſhire*, under the Letter *A*.

RADNOR.

SARE, JOHN, . *Old Radnor*, V.

SMITH, ——, . ——, .

Some of his Family did at length Petition for Relief from the *Corporation for Miniſters Widows*. Whether he was the ſame Perſon with any of thoſe of this *Sirname* before mentioned, I cannot gueſs; not having the leaſt Circumſtance which can give me any Light, what the County, much leſs what the Living, was from which he was Sequeſtred.

SMITH, RICHARD, B. D. ——, . See the Church of *Carliſle*.

STANYON, ——, . ——, .

He was Created D. D. among other *Loyaliſts* at *Oxford*, in the Year 1642. See the *Note* at Dr. *Bowreman*, at the End of the Counties, under the Letter *B*. There is one of this Name already mentioned in the County of *Suffolk*, *Quære* if he be the ſame Perſon with this Doctor.

SUDBURY, ——, . ——, .

There is a Gentleman of this Name mentioned as a Sequeſtred Divine, by Dr. *Pierce*, in his *Anſwer* to *Baxter's Grotian Religion*. Whether he was the ſame Perſon with Mr. *Sedbury* of *Coy-Church* in *Glamorganſhire*, before-mentioned, or (which ſeems moſt probable of the Two) with Dr. *John Sudbury*, who became Dean of *Durham* after the Reſtoration, I know not. *Quære*. P. 144. *Wood, Ath.* Vol. II. p. 732.

T.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

THORNE, GYLES, B. D. *St. Cuthbert's*, R.

See the *Cathedral-Church* of *Lincoln*.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

TYRINGHAM, ANTHONY, . *Tyringham*, R.

See the *Cathedral-Church* of *Worceſter*.

* move his Effects: By which time his Provisions, * whereof he had Store by him, were all in a man- * ner spoiled: So that (being then likewise De- * stitute both of Money and Estate, which, it * seems, a Large Family, and Hospitable Tem- * per, had not suffer'd him to lay up) he was for- * ced to be beholden to some well disposed Neigh- * bours, not only for a Roof to shelter himself * and Children, but in a manner, for whatever * else was necessary for their present Subsistence. However, some time after, he was Order'd his *Fifths*; and at length, in lieu of them, was allowed a Small Vicaridge in the Neighbourhood, where he was not long permitted to Continue; but forced to content himself with Another which was much worse, and at a much greater Distance from the Place of his Abode. On the Happy Return of his Majesty he Re-possess'd his Living; but when he Died, I know not. He was a Person *every way qualified for his Office, of great Probity and Sincerity; of a very mild, peaceable, courteous, and generous Temper.* The Person who succeeded in this Rich Living upon the Sequestration, had never seen any University.

One of these Vicaridges, (but whether the First or the Last, I know not) was that of Gulval *in this County.*

TORR, HENRY, . *Probus*, V.

There are Two Maugans in this County, and of them is already mentioned at Mr. Gammon; *and I take this to be the* Other: *If not, Mr.* Gammon *and Mr.* Trevillian *Possest and Left this* Maugan *successively.*

TREVILLIAN, ——, . *Maugan-Meneage*, R. valued at 200*l.* a Year.

He was succeeded by one *Bond.*

CUMBERLAND.

TODD, THOMAS, . *Hutton*, R.

When he was before the *Committee*, one of them, who was a *Tradesman*, undertook to Examine him in point of *Learning*; and very judiciously, among other Questions, ask'd him *Who was the best Interpreter of Scriptures?* and *Whether he used the Lord's Prayer*, or not? Soon after this, he was Sequestred, and one *Jackson*, a Bawling Illiterate Fellow, put into his Rectory; who held This and another Parish, during the whole time of the *Usurpation*. Mr. *Todd* (with others of the *Clergy*) was also Imprisoned at *Carlisle*: And the only Crime alledged against them, was, That they *Baptized Children, Visited the Sick, and sometimes Preached privately to their Parishioners and others.*

TOR-

TONSTAL, FREDR. A. M. *Caldbeck.* R.

See the *Cathedral-Church* of *Carliſle.*

DEVONSHIRE.

——, ——, . *Thornton,* V.

There is a Report in the Pariſh, that in the Time of the Wars the *Vicar* was forced to Fly, and Quit this Living; if ſo, it muſt have been ſoon after the Breaking out of the *Rebellion*: For in 1644, *7 Bragg* was Admitted to it, and kept it, during the *whole Courſe* of the *Uſurpation.*

Quere for-ther.

TIDBALL, SAMUEL, . *Aſhburton,* V.

I have no abſolute Certainty of this *Sequeſtration*; but an Ancient *Clergy-Man* who lived through theſe Times, tells me, *he thinks* Mr. *Tidball* was *Sequeſtred*. *Quare.* I believe Mr. *Tidball* died under the *Uſurpation.*

TRAVERS, JOHN, A. M. *Brixham,* V. then worth upward of 100 *l.* a Year.

The *Cauſes* and *Reaſons* of this excellent Perſon's *Sequeſtration*, were not all of the ſame Kind. The *Chief* and *Fundamental* One, was his unſhaken *Loyalty*; which, as it was of it ſelf, enough to have Render'd him *Obnoxious* in thoſe Times; ſo it was more eſpecially *Criminal* in *Him*, after he had by a Handſom and becoming *Reproof*, for ſome ill Things which fire had done, ſtirred up the *Reſentment* of a certain Gentlewoman of his Pariſh, who was nearly Related to ſome of the great Men then in *Power*, and made uſe of that Alliance, to the wicked Purpoſe of Gratifying her *Revenge*, by getting Mr. *Travers* Turned out of his Living. And to this muſt be added a Third Cauſe; which was, that a certain Perſon who could Comply with the Times, had married the *Waiting-Maid* of a *Family* nearly Related to ſome of the leading Men in thoſe Days, and wanted a good Living; and accordingly *Brixham* was pitched upon to Gratify him.

Before Mr. *Travers* was actually Turned out, he had been diſturbed in his *Church* during the time of *Divine Service*, by ſome of the *Parliament Soldiers*; and after he was *Diſmiſſed* from it, his firſt Succeſſor Mr. *Morris*, would not allow him to Reſide in a ſmall part of the *Vicaridge-Houſe*, ſo long as till he could Conveniently remove his Family; and more particularly, as I have been further told, denied him ſo much as to ſet his *Books* remain in the *Vicaridge-Houſe*, at which 'tis ſaid the good Old Gentleman *Wept*; though in Truth, this very *Hardſhip* was a *Favour* not *common* in *thoſe Days*: For *Others* of the *Intruders* would not allow, either the *Books*, or any other of the *Goods* to go out of the *Houſe*. This Mr. *Morris* continued in the Living about two or three Years; and then dying, was Succeeded by one *Kempſter*, a very ſorry Fellow (eſpecially if compared with Mr. *Travers*) and one of the *Sufferers* mentioned in the *Abridgment*. Nor can I find, that he was a whit leſs *Cruel* to the Family of his *Sequeſtred Predeceſſor*, than Mr. *Morris* had been: For when poor Mrs. *Travers* (who if I Conjecture right, had by her ill Uſage been provoked to ſpeak ſome hard Words of him) attended him for her *Fifths*, he offered to pay her *Five Pounds*, if ſhe would *Keep a better Tongue in her Head*: To which, when ſhe Replyed, *That ſhe thought the Loſers might have leave to Speak*, he Turned her away, without either paying her the *Five Pounds*, or any other *Fifths* for ever after.

But although the *two Intruders* dealt thus unmercifully with him, while they were Eating his Bread, and that of his *Wife* and *ſeven Children*; yet his Great excellent *Chancellor* exerted a Reſpect from ſome of thoſe very Gentlemen of the Neighbourhood, who wiſhed as well to the *Rebellion*, as either Mr. *Morris* or Mr. *Kempſter* had done. And accordingly the very *Brother-in-Law* of the *Gentlewoman*, whoſe *Revenge* had been a chief Occaſion of Mr. *Travers's Sufferings*, took Compaſſion on him; and though otherwiſe Covetous enough, yet he open'd his Hand to pour Mr. *Travers* under his *Sufferings*: And indeed he gave a very good Reaſon for it; having declared That he believed him to be *as good a Man as lived on God's Earth.* By the Charity of this Gentleman, and the Help of a ſmall *School*, firſt at *Chriſton-Ferrars*, and afterwards at *King's-Weare*, (two *Daughter-Churches* of this *Pariſh*) he lived ſome time with his *Numerous Family*; until at length another Gentleman (a Relation likewiſe to the very *Lady*, who had got him Turned out, and a Well-wiſher alſo to the *Rebellion*) procured him the Liberty of *Preaching* at a little Place near *Brentford* in *Middleſex.*

This the Gentleman meant him as a *Favour*; and therefore Mr. *Travers* was no leſs Obliged to him, than if he had reaped the *Benefit* of it, which he did not. For ſome time after, the Gentleman meeting him, aſked what he had for Supplying the *Cure*; to which Mr. *Travers* readily Anſwered, That he had *very much*: For, ſaid he, *I never Preached to a more attentive People in my Life*; but, ſaith the Gentleman, what *do they Pay you?* Sir *J. Harvey*, Replyed Mr. *Travers*, *Thrice Invited me to Dinner*; but that, returned the Gentleman, is no *Maintenance.* Sir, ſaid Mr. *Travers*, to this Effect, *I thank God, and you, that I may Preach the Goſpel: I have Dined to day, and God will Provide for to Morrow.* At this Place the Perſon who ſent me theſe *Informations*, ſaw him, *With a few Buttons to his Doublet, a great Pin to keep his Breeches together, and a Blue Leather-Point to keep the Sole and the Over-Leather of one of his Shoes together*: Notwithſtanding which, he was at that time, one of the moſt *chearful* Men in the Company; ſo much *Reſignation, Humility, Contentedneſs, Sweetneſs* of *Temper*, and *Calmneſs* of *Mind* diſcovered it ſelf, both in his *Countenance*, and *Actions.*

How long he continued at that Place, I know not; but at length his great *Learning* and excellent Qualities became known to Mr. *Reas* of *Eaton*, who got him removed to a ſmall Place of 40 *l.* a Year in the *Iſle* of * *Wight*, where he died. He was a Man of a *Primitive Simplicity, incomparably Learned, and Painful in his Calling, of an Humble, Affable, and Courteous Temper, of a moſt ſweet and Peaſant Converſe, of moſt ſtrict Temperance, and of a moſt exemplary Life*: All which excellent Qualities made him exceedingly *beloved*, both at *this Living*, and *that* where he *Died*; inſomuch that the People of the *latter* Place wrote a Letter of Thanks to Mr. *Reas*, and deſired him to ſend them *another ſuch*, if he could tell *where to find him.*

* Or Man: for my Information differs from this Point.

He was *Conſtantly Read the* Morning *and* Evening *Service at* his Church *of* Brixham, *before he was Sequeſtred.*

TRAVERS, SAMUEL, A. M. *Thorverton,* V.

He was *Sequeſtred* by the *Committee of Devon*, for *Delinquency*, about *November* 1646. He was alſo,

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also barbaroufly Turned out of his Houſe, when he was in, ſuch a very *Weak* and *Languiſhing* Condition, that he was forced to be ſupported by two Perſons, and Died in about a Fortnight after it. He was Succeeded by one *Preſton*, who was thruſt into the Living by the ſame *Committee* that had Diſpoſſeſt Mr. *Travers*. He came from *Mary-Tavy* in this County, and had an *Augmentation* of 50 *l.* a Year granted him by the *Committee for Plundered Miniſters, April* 4, 1647, out of the *Lands* of the *Dean* and *Chapter* of *Exon.*

TRIGGS, ERIZEUS, . *Sydenham-Dammerel*, R.

He Quitted his Living on the Approach of the *Storm*. I am informed that he was a Man of *no good Life*, and believe he died before the *Reſtoration*.

TROSSE JOHN, * A. M. *Aſhcombe*, R.

He was Born about the Year 1618, Educated at *Corpus Chriſti College* in *Oxford*, was one of thoſe *Scholars* who took up Arms for his *Majeſty* in that *Univerſity*; but on the Declining of the *Royal Cauſe*, fled to *Dartmouth* in this County, where his Mother then Lived; and from whence he was ſoon after Driven by an Order to Apprend him: Whereupon he Fled to one of the *King's Pariſes*, and became a Trooper under Sir *Tho. Hele* of *Fleet*. But tho' they *miſt him*, they ſeized his *Mother*, *Plundered* her of all ſhe had, and threw her into *Priſon*; where partly with *Trouble* and partly with *hard Uſage*, ſhe became both *Conſumptive* and *Dropſical*; in which ſad Condition ſhe continued *Languiſhing* ſome time, and then they Diſmiſt her; juſt ſoon enough to ſave themſelves the Charge and Trouble of Burying her. When the Wars were finded, Mr. *Troſſe* wander'd for ſome time where he could find a Place: But having obtained from a Nobleman (to whom the *King* had given it) the next *Preſentation* to the *Rectory* of *Aſhcombe* in *Devon*; the then *Rector*, Mr. *John Shenton*, underſtanding it, ſent for him to Officiate as *Curate* there; becauſe he was himſelf Old and Infirm. Mr. *Shenton* dying ſoon after, Mr. *Troſſe* ventured to declare his * Right to the Living, at which the Pariſh were much Alarm'd; becauſe he was a known *Malignant*, and had actually born *Arms* for the *King*. On this, he was ſoon Summoned up before the *Tryers*, where he Attended ſeveral Weeks, and had nothing but *hard Words* for his Labour: At length he returns again into *Devon*; and was no ſooner got down, but he was Summon'd up a *ſecond time*; and after the ſame *fruitleſs* Attendance for ſeveral Weeks, was at laſt aſked an *Hundred ridiculous Queſtions*, called abundance of *Names*, and ſo diſmiſt: After which, he was forced again to turn *Wanderer*.

In this Journey he ſpent 50 *l.* in *Gold*, beſides all the *Silver* he could procure; and had hardly enough left to keep him from begging in his Return. At laſt he got to the *School* of *Otery-St-Mary* in *Devon*, where he lived till the *Reſtoration*; and had then ſome thoughts of Suing for his *Rectory*; but dropt them again, in hopes that the Perſon who then poſſeſt it, would have *Conformed*; and if ſo, he was unwilling to give him any Trouble: But in the mean time, another ſteps in, *Sues* out his *Majeſty's* Title to the Living, and diſappoints them Both; which, (to Note that by the way) ſo much ſoured him, who was by that means *Turned out* of it, that it was, as I have been informed from good Hands, the *chief Cauſe* of his *Non-conformity*. The Year following Mr. *Troſſe* was Preſented to the little *Vicaridge* of *Dawliſh* in this County, where he Died, as he had Lived, a very *Worthy and Valuable Perſon*.

TROSSE, ROGER, A. M. *Roſe-Aſh*, R. worth about 120 *l.* a Year.

He was a Gentleman of a good Family in this County, and Educated at *Chriſt-Church* in *Oxford*. He was *Sequeſtred* by the *Committee* at *Exeter*; ſome time during the Wars, and Diſpoſſeſt by a *Party of Horſe*. The *chief Crime* alledged againſt him, was his ſupplying an Horſe for his *Majeſty's* Service. His *Houſe* was likewiſe *Plundered* of his *Plate* and other Things, to the value of ſome Scores of Pounds. They alſo ſeiz'd his Perſon, ſtript him of his *Cloathes*, and carried him in that Paſture, even *without Shoes*, two Miles from his *Houſe*, where they diſmiſſed him, and Turned him back again. He had at that time a Wife (who 'tis ſaid *broke her Heart, and died* under thoſe *Troubles*) and ſeven Children, Five or Six of which were then at Home with him. With theſe he was Crambed into a nafty *Kitchin* and one Chamber over it, belonging to the *Parſonage-Houſe*, but a little *diſjoyned* from it. This *Kitchin* one of the *Intruders* made what uſe he pleaſed of for the Conveniencies of his own Family likewiſe; and having once Baked ſome *Tarts* in the *Oven* there, the hungry Bellies of poor Mr. *Treſſe*'s Children put them upon *Plundering* of it (as the *Rebels* had before done their Father's whole Houſe) and Eating one or more of the *Tarts*. At which the *Uſurper*, or ſome of his Family being very Tarty, and making a Noiſe about it, one of the poor *Lads*, with a ſorrow-ful Look and Tone, Replyed, *You need not be ſo Angry; for I am ſure the Apples were Ours*: And he might Juſtly enough have added, that the *Flower* was ſo too; only he had probably ſeen them gather the *One* out of his Father's *Orchard*, but had not *Senſe* enough to conſider *from whence* the other came.

Mr. *Troſſe* was firſt Succeeded by one *Lee*, who was, it ſeems, little better than *Crackbrained*. After him came one who pulled down a Noble *Hall* belonging to the *Parſonage*, and *ſold* the *Timber* of it. Whilſt he continued there, he once alſo bid a *Sacrament* for the *Afternoon*, but finding his Pariſhioners did not Reliſh it very well, he Altered it again. He afterwards Conformed, and had a *Benefice* in this County; where he was living at the time when King *James*'s *Toleration* came out; and then told his Pariſhioners (as I have heard) that *they* might go to *Conventicles* though *he* could not. As for Mr. *Troſſe*, he removed at length from his *Kitchin*, and Rented a *Farm* in the Pariſh, of about 17 *l.* a Year, where he Endured great *Hardſhip*, eating *Barly-Bread* and *Ewes Butter*. After this he removed to another *Farm*: And at laſt Surviving, his *Oven*, and the *Nations Troubles*, he was with his *Majeſties* Reſtored to his *undoubted Rights*; which he Enjoyed till the Year 1674; and then died. He was a Perſon of *Noted Learning, Charity and Meekneſs, of an unexceptionable Life and Converſation, and bore his Afflictions with admirable Reſignation and Chearfulneſs*.

TURNER, ANTHO. . *Tedbourn-St. Mary*[2], . worth 120 *l.* a Year.

He was forced to Fly for the *Security of his Perſon*; but was at laſt Apprehended and Imprifoned; his Houſe was alſo *Plundered*. He died either under, or ſhortly after his *Confinement*.

DURHAM.

TRIPLET, THOMAS, A. M. *Whitbourn*, R. worth 150 *l.* a Year, And *Waſhington*, . worth 130 *l.* a Year. } See the *Cathedral* of *Salisbury*.

* As I ſuppoſe, becauſe he had only an Equitable Title, the Dignity of thoſe Times not allowing him any more.

* See what is ſaid of him as Fellow of that College.

* He Died in 1661.

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ESSEX.

THEDAM, EDWARD, . *Layer-Breton*, R.

See Mr. *Kympton* in this County. They were ſucceſſively Deprived.

——, ——, . *Thoydon-Mount*, R.

Diſſent. Liſe of 1663. I preſume, he lived to be Reſtored. See the *Note* at *Birchbrook* in this County, under the Letter *B.*

THURMAN, EDWARD, . *Hallingbury*, R.

Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 149. F. 1. He was Turned out by the *Committee of Religion*, about *June* 1643. and hath a Place in Mr. *White's Century*, for Obſerving the Orders of the Church, Endeavouring to prevent his People from gadding abroad (to *Factious Lectures*, by ſound all Queſtion) and for Deſerting his Cure: To which is alſo added the *Hackney Charge* of *Drunkenneſs*. He was ſucceeded by one *Will. Halls.*

If this be Little Hallingbury, it is before mentioned in this County, under the Letter H, and muſt be ſtruck out thence. Quere.

TOMLINSON, JOS. . *High-Ongar*, R.

He was Turned out about *Oct.* 1643. After his Death (which happen'd before the *Reſtoration*) his Family were reduc'd to ſuch Miſery, that they were forced at length to beg the *Publick Charity* of the *Corporation for Miniſters Widows*. His Succeſſor was one *John Lavender*, who continued in it until he was Diſpoſſeſt by the *Act of Uniformity*.

Or Dagenham, if I miſtake not. TRUE, CHARLES, . *Dagen*, V.

He was Sequeſtred about *Oct.* 1643, by the *Houſe*; who at the ſame time appointed one *John Bowyer* to ſucceed him.

* *There is both a Rectory and a Vicaridge of this Name in this County. Poſſibly this is the Vicaridge: But if not, Mr. Tucker was, as I gueſs, a Second Sufferer in the Living. (See Dr. Green before in this County) although, if Dr. Green was not Dead at the time of Mr. Tucker's Admiſſion, Mr. Tucker muſt rather be ſaid to have been Marralled than Sequeſtred.*

TUCKER, ——, . * *Little-Ilford*, .

He was Sequeſtred in the Year 1643: He was alſo *Beaten, Abuſed, Impriſoned*, and had ſeldom any *Fifths* paid him, as is reported in the Pariſh. He died in 1657.

TURNER, EDWARD, . St. *Laurence*, R.

P. 29. He is another of *White's Scandalous* and *Malignant Prieſts*; and is charged in the *Century* with Drunkenneſs, Practiſing and Preſſing the late Illegal Innovations, and Deſerting of his Cure.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

* *In this County, if I miſtake not, or elſe in Salop.* TEMPLE, ——, D. D. * *Alſcot*, R.

See him in *Staffordſhire.* Quere.

If this Place be not Annexed Equal to one held by Inſtitution, it muſt be Diſcontinued from this Liſt, and Added to the Appendix. ——, ——, . *Tewkeſbury*, .

He was ſucceeded by one *Wells.*

THORNBURY, ——, D. D. *Long-Marſton*, R. worth 160 *l.* a Year. *See the Catalogue of Sarum and Worceſter (for I take it to be the ſame Manor with Thornbury) and quere.*

His Succeſſor was one *Cooper.*

HEREFORDSHIRE.

TAYLOR, JOHN, A. M. *Mackes*, R. And *Upton-Biſhop*, V. . . . . } *One John Crogn was Admitted to this Living in 1634.*

He was alſo Turned out of Doors, Plundered of all his Goods and Cattle, and reduced to ſuch *Poverty* and *Miſery*, that he muſt with his Family have Periſhed for Want, had he not been ſupported by the Charity of the Lord *Scudamore*. He ſurvived the *Uſurpation*, and died about 1670.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

TAYLOR, JOHN, . *Hemel-Hempſted*, . *See one John Taylor at Jeſus-Coll. in Cambr. who, if I am rightly informed in the Date of the Sequeſtration, muſt however, have been a different Perſon from this Mr. Taylor: Mr. Taylor was alſo in Berkſhire Man. quere further.*

He was Turned out by the *Houſe* about *Mar.* 1642; who at the ſame time appointed *George Kendal* to ſucceed him. He was alſo ſent for as a Delinquent.

TAYLOR, RICHARD, D. D. *Weſtmill*, R. And *Aſpenden*, R. . . . . } *See the Cathedral-Church of St. Paul.*

THORNTON, RICHARD, . *Little-Munden*, R.

He was Sequeſtred in the Year 1643: He was alſo *Beaten, Abuſed, Impriſoned*, and had ſeldom any *Fifths* paid him, as is reported in the Pariſh. He died in 1657.

KENT.

TAYLOR, RICHARD, . *High-Hadden*, R.

He had been alſo *frequently Abuſed* in his *Church* in the *Time of Divine Service*; and once a Fellow cried aloud to him, *You lye.* His Houſe was likewiſe Broken open, and he was Abuſed in his *Perſon*. He was a Man of a *ſober* and *pious Life*. His Succeſſor refuſed to *Baptize*, ſaying, *He was ſent, not to Baptize, but to Preach the Goſpel.*

TOURNAY, THOMAS, . *Wittreſham*, R. in the *Iſle of Orkney.*

The *Reverend Perſon* who ſent me the *Account* of *this Gentleman*, made it his Requeſt that his *Letter* might be Printed *Word for Word*, as he Tranſmitted it to me; and *particularly*, *with the Repreſentation at the End*. And accordingly, I here give it the *Reader*. *SIR,*

...athedral Church of St. Paul.

...TON, RICHARD, . Late
Meadon, R.

...equestred in the Year 1643: He was
Absent, *Imprisoned*, and has since
...and Death, as is reported in the Parish
...ty."

KENT.

..., RICHARD, . Elect
Hadlow, R.

...seems also *frequently Assisted* in his
...e Time of Divine Service; for one
...d to him, *You Sir*. His Hour
...Eyes open, and he was Absent a
...ide was a Man of a *sober* and *pious*
...ho often resorted to *Baptesty*, impug-
... *Baptesty* but to Drink in
...

...S, THOMAS, . Minis-
... R. in the Isle of Orkney.

... Person who sent me the Account
...ion, made this Request as to
...be Printed Word for Word, as he
...s to me, and particularly, that the
... at the End. And accordingly I
...ill
...Reader.

on the Ground, and worshipped the Chapel. After this, his *Enemies* still follow'd him with Accusations, till they got him sent to Prison. When this was done, a Man of a Neighbouring Parish meeting with one of the *Zealots of the Times*, and a *great Instrument* of his *Mischief*, and, I think, the *Person* who had sworn to the *Accusation* against him concerning his *Drunkenness*, and *Worshipping the Chapel*, that Person said to this *Wretched Man*, *I hear, you of* Wittresham *have got your* Parson *into Prison. Yes*, said he, *we have done so*, and boasted of it. *But surely*, said the other, *you design to let him out again quickly. No*, saith he, *I'll warrant it, he shall never come out again so long as my Eyes are open.* This Person, a little while after he had said this, was following some *Ducks* in the *Level*; and having shot some, he ran upon the Sand, which he thought firm enough to bear him, to catch his Game; but coming upon it, he found it soft, and sunk in it so deep, that he could not presently get out of it; and while he was labouring to do so, as is supposed, the Tide, which was coming in, carry'd him up with it, *and he was drowned*. Within a few Days after, he was found Dead, when the *Tide* was out, upon the Sand: And on that Day, as I think, or within a few Days after it, *Mr.* Tournay *was deliver'd out of Prison*, and came home to his Family.

Yet after this, he was within a little while *Sequestred*, being *Plundered* of all that could be taken from him; and he was forced with a Wife and Three young Children, to take a little *Broadbick* into the Living; but Mr. *Tray* having got Possession of it, contested the Matter with him; which occasioned his being *Harrassed* as well by the Soldiers, as by the Courts and Committees of those Times: As likewise the Taxing of his *Temporal Estate* for *Delinquency*, and the *Burning of his Barns*, with *above* 300 l. *worth of Corn in them*: Which last Piece of Outragious Villainy was committed one Night by the *Order* of Sir *Mich. Lievesley*, to whom *Mr. Broadbick* having been Chaplain, he would therefore have undertaken the *Patronage*, as well of his *wicked Cause*, as of his *Person*: And this Method, had the *Flame* crept from the *Barn* to the *Dwelling-House*, would have been much more Expeditious than a *Writ of Ejectment*. In the mean time Mr. *Broadbick* not being able either to *Harrass* or *Burn* Mr. *Tray* out of the *Parsonage-House*, came at length, and *Broke it open*, *Seiz'd* and *Sold* the Corn (which was, as I apprehend, the Crop of another Year) and kept Possession of the Living for some time: But quitting it at length, the *Committee for Plundered Ministers* order'd one Mr *Stanley* the Possession of it; which, as far as I can learn, he Presently obtained: But *Sept.* 15, (or 16,) 1659, Mr. *Tray* still pursuing his Right to the Benefice, obtained a Presentation to it under the *Great Seal*; and from that time forward, or very soon after, as I presume, had the Quiet Enjoyment of it; and was on his Majesty's Return, if I mistake not, Restored likewise to the Living of St. *Mary's*. He was, as I find, a very considerable Man: For the Lord Chief Justice *Bridgeman*, in a Letter to the Bishop of *London*, dated *July* 11, 1661, recommends

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Whether he obtained it, or not, I do not know.

mends him to that Prelate, for a *Prebend* of *Rochester*; and withal acquaints his Lordship, That he had Preached an *Assize-Sermon* before him in his *First Circuit* in *Kent*, and That he had the *Fullest Recommendation from the Gentlemen of the King's Party, of any that had been known.*

LANCASHIRE.

TRAVIS, ——, . *Bury*, R. worth 250 *l.* a Year.

He was Educated at *Trinity-College* in *Cambr.* and afterwards became Chaplain to *James* Earl of *Derby*. Having rejected the *Covenant*, and Refused to comply with the *Presbyterian Discipline*, then set on foot in this County, he was to those Reasons ' Turned out of his Living, and ' his *Personal Estate* not only Sequestred, but to ' the *worth of a Farthing, entirely taken from him*, ' his Wife and Three Children left to the Mercy ' and Charity of his Neighbours, not having a ' *Morsel of Bread, but what was given them*, nor a ' *Bed to lie on, but what was lent them.* They ' Robb'd him of 150 *l.* worth of Corn, and Hay, ' and other Goods in his Out-Houses; they spoi- ' led him of all his Goods in the House, to the ' Value of a Wooden Spoon. What became of ' him, and his Wife and Children afterwards, I ' cannot learn; but Thirty Years ago, I remem- ' ber to have heard, that one of his Sons at that ' time got his Bread by Making and Selling *Bro-* ' *ſoms* somewhere in this County; which course ' of Life is indeed but *Begging.* One Mr. *Alte*, ' (who had formerly been his Curate) and one ' *Mr. Latham*, ſucceeded * here, and behaved ' themſelves like *True*, and *Pure Presbyterians.* ' They had not that *Juſtice* (call it *Charity*, if you ' pleaſe) to allow Mrs *Travis*, his Wife, or Chil- ' dren, one Penny towards their Support. Mr. ' *Travis* was a Man of good Fame and Eſteem; ' nor can I hear that he was Tax'd with any *Vice*; ' a good Preacher, and a kind Man to his Neigh- ' bours, and Liberal to the Poor, and well belo- ' ved by moſt of his Pariſhioners.

Some ſay Six.

So, it ſeems, in the moſt liberal Senſe, he cried Brooms.

* Viz. at Bury.

Viz. For Fifths, as I underſtand it.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

THORNBOROUGH, WILLIAM, . *Syleſy*, V.

TONGUE, GEORGE, . *Kingcotte*, R. One *Benjamin Southwood* got himſelf Poſſeſs'd of this Living in 1653.

TOREY, NATH. D. D. *Lutterworth*, R.

* Or Ridington.

* TREDINGTON, FRANCIS, . *Poſton*, R.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

THOMAS, JENKIN, . *Llavihangel-Rogiate*, .

He was Sequeſtred before 1649.

THOMAS, WILLIAM, . *Lanwarn*, R.

He was alſo Turned out before 1649.

THOMAS, WILLIAM, . *Itton*, R. Ejected about the Year 1649. *Quere* if he was the ſame Perſon with him of both theſe Names, juſt now mentioned.

——, ——, . *Trewethin*, . See what is ſaid at *Llanvoir* in this County, under the Letter *L*: For the ſame is to be ſaid of this Place likewiſe. See alſo the *Note* at *Abergwily* in *Carmarthenſhire*, under the Letter *A*.

——, ——, . *Treleg*, *Grange*, and *Llangovin*, . See the ſame *Note* at *Abergwily*.

I take theſe to be Advow. and not Dis. Bench. Livings. If ſo may be, they are only Chapelries. Quere.

——, ——, . *Timarne*, . See the *ſame Note.*

NORFOLK.

TALBOT, ——, . *Metton*, .

TAYLOR, * RICHARD, . *Stanfield*, R.

* Or Nich.

He was Turned out for *Delinquency.* In 1654, one *Samuel Alexander* got this Living.

TENISON, ——, . *Mundeſley*, .

He was ſucceeded by one *Gubbard*, who was ſome time afterward diſcovered to be a *Roman Catholick*, and again diſmiſſed by the ſame *Committee* at *Norwich*, who at firſt Thruſt him into the Living. The preſent Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury*, is Son to this worthy *Sufferer.*

Ex. Dedic. to the Conf. with Pref.

TITE, ROBERT, . St. *Julian's*, V. He had a Wife and Two Children.

——, ——, . † *Tenſted cum Scroſton*, V.

† See the Note at Ashwellthorp in Suffolk.

One *John Green* ſucceeded to it in 1657.

TUBBING, THOMAS, . *Bayfield*, R.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

TEMPLE, JOHN, . *Iſton*, R. He died before the *Reſtoration*; and leaving a Widow and Six Children, one of them, at leaſt, was *forced to follow the Plough and Cart.* The Widow was at length Relieved by the Charity of the *Corporation for Miniſters Widows.*

TOWERS, WILLIAM, B. D. *Barnack*, R. See the *Church of Peterborough.*

NOR-

was, by *Edward* Lord *Conway*, Settled at *Portmore* in *Ireland*; upon the *Restauration* of the *King*, promoted to the *Bishoprick* of *Down* and *Connor*, and on *June* 21, 1661, had the *Administration* of the *See* of *Dromore*, *Granted* to him by his *Majesty*, in Consideration that he had been the *Church's Champion*, and that he had *Suffered much* in Defence of its Cause. He died *Aug.* 13, 1667. Dr. *George Rust*, who Preached his *Funeral Sermon*, and Succeeded him in his *Bishoprick*, gives this *Character* of him: 'This great *Prelate* had the *good* 'Humour of a *Gentleman*, the *Eloquence* of an 'Orator, the *Fancy* of a *Poet*, the *Acuteness* of a *School-Man*, the *Profoundness* of a *Philosopher*, 'the *Wisdom* of a *Chancellour*, the *Sagacity* of a 'Prophet, the *Reason* of an *Angel*, and the *Piety* of a *Saint*: He had *Devotion* enough for a 'Cloister, *Learning* enough for a *University*, and 'Wit enough for a *College* of *Virtuosi*; and had 'his *Parts* and *Endowments* been Parcell'd out 'among his poor *Clergy* that he left behind him, 'it would perhaps have made one of the best 'Dioceses in the *World*.

See the Account of his many and Excellent Works in Wood.

S A L O P.

TYLER, JOHN, . *Greet*, R.

He was *Sequestred* in the Year 1652, and had at that time been Forty Years *Incumbent* on this Living. He was Succeeded by an *Un-ordained* Person.

Charity shewn them, not very Common in those Days, That they were permitted to have the Meat which was Dressing for the Family when they were Turned out into the *Streets*. At the same time Mr. *Tarlton's Books*, and all his *Goods* were *Plundered*, most of which were possest by Mr. *Timothy Batt*, the *Intruder*, who had not the *Conscience* however, to pay him for them, so much as in the *Fifths*, although he forgot not to *Carry them away* with him, when he removed from *Ilmister*.

Mr. *Tarlton*, and his Family being thus Turned out of Doors, and forced to lie in the *Streets*, as is before said; because most of the Neighbours were not only afraid to take them *into* their *Houses*, but would not venture so much as to Relieve them, lest their own Families should be *used* in the *same manner*. A certain poor Woman (encouraged to it probably by her having *nothing* to *lose*) ventured to bring poor Mrs. *Tarlton* and her young Children an *Earthen-Pitcher* of *Water*. This *Pitcher* being, as I presume, all the *Houshold-Goods* which Mr. *Tarlton* had at that time, carried away with his Family, when they removed out of the *Shambles*; and happening to be preserved (I do not mean from the Hands of the *Plunderers*, because it was not worth taking) but from being *broken*, it is *to this Day* kept by the Son of Mr. *Tarlton* before mentioned, as a Monument of his *Father's Sufferings*; and I have often heard him say, he was resolved to *Tip it with Silver*: Though he might have done his Father's *Memory* more *Justice*, and Raised him a much *better Monument*, if he would have taken the pains to *Collect*, and *Transmit to Posterity*, a *faithful Account* of the ma-

ny *Outrages* and *Barbarities* which were Exercis'd upon him.

But to proceed with the remainder of his Sufferings: He was once had before the *Committee*, for *Christening* this *very Son* of his now mentioned, by the Name of *Charles*, and for doing it according to the *Orders* of the *Church of England*; he was also with his Family, reduced to such *Necessities*, that his *own Daughter* Affures me, she hath often seen her Father, Mr. *Pierce*, the *Arch-deacon* of *Taunton*, and others of the *Clergy*, when they have Met, *Eat Dry-Bread and Salt, and Drink Water*, not having one *Penny* to buy Beer; and if those were their *Feasts* and *Entertainments*, what must we think, their *Common* and *Ordinary* Living was? But these were not *All* the Hardships which Mr. *Tarlton* underwent: For he, and *Eleven other Clergymen*, were driven on *Foot* to *Weymouth*, *like a Flock of Sheep*, as my *Informer* expresses it, to be *Imprisoned* there on Board the *Ships*; and in their way thither were *Beaten* by the *Soldiers*, if they did not *keep on the Pace* which they would have them.

Or, as others say, Nine; one of which, if the Conjecture in the Margin below be Right, was Dr. Archyl: ...And perhaps another might be Mr Joseph Grinfield. See Both of them before in this County.

In that Journey there was one piece of *Cruelty* shewn to Mr. *Tarlton*, which must not by any means be *forgotten*. His poor afflicted Wife accompained him on the *Road*; and perceiving the Rigor of the *Soldiers* to Force them on, as is just now said, took it for granted that the great Favour of being permitted to Tarry and Drink, though it was miserable *Hot* and *Soultry Weather*, would not be allowed them; and therefore that they might not be hinder'd, the went before and got a *Flaggon* of *Ale*, *ready at the Door* for her *Husband* to *Drink*, when he should come by, which accordingly she gave him; and he had no sooner *put it to his Mouth*, but *Mr. Adrian Scrap beat it out of his Hand with his Cane*, and would *not permit him to Drink it*. This, I believe, will be Esteemed a piece of *Barbarity not Common*; but it falls *much short* of what Mr. *Tarlton* and the *rest* of his *Fellow-Prisoners* underwent, after they were clapt on *Board*: For they were Thrust down into the *Hold*; and in that floating *Dungeon*, their not being able to *distinguish Day from Night*, was the least part of what they *Suffer'd*; since they were in a manner *Choaked* and *Stifled* for want of *Air*; and either with the *Naſtineſs* of the Place; or as some have said, through *Deſign*, were all of them *Poyſoned*, and *Died soon after*, Mr. *Tarlton* and * One more, as is before said, only Excepted, who very *hardly Eſcaped* with their Lives; Mr. *Tarlton* more especially, being not only very Ill on Board; but losing his *Nails*, *&c.* after he was fet on Shore.

* Or, as some say, Two more. I have been informed, that one Mr. Torrington, a Member of this Diocese, was with Nine Other Clergymen sent to London, and kept Prisoner under the Black-Rod, where they were all Poysoned, and Died, except this Mr. Torrington; and that he Escaped, after a long and tedious Fit of Sickness, with the Loss of his Hair and Nails, and other Symptoms of Poyson. I believe, Mr. Torrington to Mistaken for Tarlton; but if not, Mr. Torrington ought to be inserted in the Body of this List as a Distinct Article. Quere.

This Sickneſs of Mr. *Tarlton* occaſioned another Paſſage, which muſt not be *omitted*; becauſe it ſhews, that even *Charity* it ſelf, if Exerciſed towards a *Loyal Clergyman* in thoſe Days, was eſteemed a *Crime* never to be *Pardoned*, and therefore to be done in *Secret*, not to avoid the Imputation of *vain Glory*, according to the *Precept* of our *Saviour*; but to Eſcape being *Hanged* for it. The matter was this; Mr. *Tarlton's* Illneſs had procured him the Favour of being brought up *upon Deck*; where one of the *Crew* did perhaps as *bold* an *Action*, conſidering (as is now ſaid) how *Criminal* it was to be thus *Charitable*, as was ever performed by a ſtout Seaman: For he Adventured to give this *Malignant Miniſter* a *Dram* of the Bottle. But then his *Conduct* was equal to his *Courage* in this Undertaking; or elſe as he well knew, he would have been more *Puniſhed*, than others uſed to be *Rewarded* for their *Mercy* and *Compaſſion*; and therefore he happily thought on this *Stratagem*: He puts on the Rage and Malice of a *true Zealot*, and falls foul upon poor Mr. *Tarlton*, with the faſhionable Names of *Popiſh Dog*, &c. and then running to him, takes him up in his Arms, and Swears he would throw him over-board, or diſpatch him ſome other way, if there were never a Rogue left in *England*: But inſtead of that, he Hurried him away to his *own Cabbin*; where he paſſionately Lamented his Condition, and gave him the beſt *Cordial* that he had.

After what has been already Related, and other *Ill Uſage* on *Board*; they were at length, thoſe of them at leaſt, who Survived, ſet on Shore at *London*; but how long Mr. *Tarlton*, was detained a Priſoner there, or by what *Means* he at laſt obtained his *Liberty*, I know not; nor any thing more of him; unleſs that ſome time after, he got the ſmall Living of *Wembworthy* in the County of *Devon*; which, not without Trouble and Difficulty, he made ſhift to keep until the *Reſtoration*; at which time he Returned to *Univerſity*, and died there; but in what Year I am not Inform'd.

TITLEY, PETER, . *Halſtebury-Blackmet*, . .

Some of his Family were at length Relieved by the *Charity* of the *Corporation for Miniſters Widows*, and are Ranked with the Families of the *Sequeſtred Clergy*. In the *Petition* to that *Corporation*, it is only ſaid *in general*, that he Suffered much; nor can I otherwiſe Learn any of the Particulars of his Troubles.

TOWGOOD, RICHARD, B.D. St. *Nicholas*, V. in *Briſtol*.

See that *Cathedral*.

See the Note at Mr. James Read in this County.

SOUTHAMPTON.

TAYLOR, WILLIAM, . St. *Mary Calendar*, . And St. *Lawrence*, R. . . . .

See the *Cathedral-Church* of *Winchester*, and *Quare*.

TRUSSEL, ———, . *Week*, .

* TULL, ———, . *Fanly*, .

* Unleſs he be Miſtaken, in the Copy which I have Returned. For Mr. Tutt was immediately Followed by, and then Mr. Tim Leſtbeth the Living, and they muſt be accordingly Reckoned to his Account.

† TUTT, ———, . *Wimbal*, R. † See in Wiltſhire, and Quare.

STAF-

cated to Beg Relief from the Publick Charity of the *Corporation for Miniſters Widows.*

TICKLE, PHILL. . *Wallingworth cum Southold,* .

He was Turned out in 1643.

TURNBAL, ———, . *Eſon,* .

TURNER, JOHN, . *Reed,* R. He was alſo Impriſoned, together with ſeveral other Clergymen, for the ſpace of Three Months, at *Wisbich,* and then diſmiſſed without either Accuſation or Trial. He had at the time of his Sufferings, a Wife and Five or Six Children, whom the Uſurper Turned out of Doors, and afterwards endeavoured to Starve; ſo far, I mean, as his paying no *Fifths* would contribute towards it. Mr. *Turner* was a Man of Known Piety and Learning.

One John Turner was ſome time Vicar of Layſton in Hertfordſhire, and died Poſſeſt of that Living in 1663. Mercu. Rep. Eccleſ. Vol. I. p. 141.

TYLLOT, THOMAS, A. M. *Depden,* R.
And
Saxom, R. . . . . .

He was Sequeſtred *Apr.* 15, 1644, for Promoting *Wren's Articles,* Defending the Uſe of the Surplice, Affirming that we ought *to Obey the Commands of the Church in all things,* and that we ought to *Offer our Prayers to God by Chriſt*; which they perverted to his his having affirmed that we ought to *Offer them to Chriſt by Saints and Angels.* As to what he in his Livings, I know not; but this is certain, that Two of them, who had *Depden* (if I miſtake not) ſucceſſively, could not write, either *Senſe* or *Engliſh,* as the *Pariſh Regiſter* at this Day teſtifieth, throughout the whole Space of their *Uſurpation.*

SURREY.

THOMPSON, ———, . *Hedly,* R.
He was Sequeſtred in the Year 1644; and tho' he was at that time near 70 Years of Age, yet he Out-lived the *Uſurpation,* was Re-poſſeſt of his Rectory, and Enjoy'd it for Ten Years afterwards. He was a Man of Good Learning, and of an Exemplary Life.

TURNER, THOMAS, D.D. *Fetcham,* R. worth 140 *l.* a Year.

See the *Cathedral-Church* of *Canterbury.*

SUSSEX.

TANTON, RICHARD, . *Ardinly,* R.

He is another of the *Scandalous* and *Malignant Prieſts* of the *Century*; and is there accuſed of Drunkenneſs, of Reading his Majeſty's Declarations.

P. 2[illegible]

tions, Stirring up his Parishioners to joyn with the King's Forces, Wifhing that every Knee might Rot that would not Bow at the Name of *Jefus*, and Obliging his Parishioners to Receive the Sacrament at the Rails of the Altar.

TOMLINSON, ——, . *Ereford*, R.

The Account which I have received of his Sufferings, is a very peculiar one; and therefore I fhall give it the Reader *Verbatim* as it was Tranfmitted to me.

' Mr. *Tomlinfon* was a very Harmlefs, Honeft, ' and Inoffenfive Man; his Living about *Thir-* ' *ty Poundz* a Year; very well belov'd by his ' Parifhioners. He had a Son of the *Phanatick* ' Strain, who inform'd againft his own Father, and ' Accufed him of feveral Crimes which the poor ' Old Man was not fuppofed to have Sence e- ' nough to Commit. Upon which Information ' of his Son, he was Turned out, and lived by the ' Charity of his Neighbours, his Son taking his ' Living, and would not fo much as *fee his Father*, ' nor *contribute to his Relief in his greateft Wants*: ' Which in a fmall time Broke the Old Man's ' Heart. The Villain was the *Hotteft Man* a- ' gainft the Ceremonies, and the very *Firft* that ' came over to the *Church of England* after the ' Reftoration: At which time he had a Living ' given him, and came to Bifhop *Morley* for In- ' ftitution; who hearing the *Horrible Barbarity* ' ufed to his own Father (tho' the Rafcal at firft ' deny'd himfelf any Relation to him) turned him ' away with Indignation, and gave his Character ' to all the then Bifhops. He afterwards went ' into the Army, and died a Trooper. This Lite- ' ral Account I have from an Intimate Acquaint- ' ance of the *Old Man's*.

TUTSHAM, ZECH. : *Dallington*, V.

He is another of thofe mentioned in the *Cen-* P. 18 *tury*; where he is charged with Drunkenneſs, Attempting the Chaſtity of a Woman, Quarrelling, Neglect of Cure, Speaking difgracefully of the Earl of *Eſſex*, and having expreſs'd great *Malignity* againſt the Parliament. He was Turned out by the *Houſe* about *Sept.* 1643; at which time one *John Zechary* was Thruſt into his Vicaridge by the ſame Uſurped Authority.

WESTMORLAND.

THOMPSON, JOHN, *ſenior*, : *Greſwiſe*, R.

I find *John Thompſon, junior*, Admitted to it in 1657.

WILTSHIRE.

THORNBOROUGH, GYLES, : *Orcheſton*, R. worth 140 *l.* a Year.

His Sufferings were indeed Alleviated in ſome meaſure; foraſmuch as his Son was permitted to ſucceed him. When his Death happen'd, I know not; but at that time he left his Wife and Children in ſuch a poor Condition, That his Widow was afterwards conſtrained to beg the *Publick Charity* of the *Corporation for Miniſters*

He was Son, as I ſuppoſe, to the Biſhop's ſon Thornborough, Brother of Dr John Thornborough, ſome time Bp. of Worceſt. who I mention'd to have found his Wife, Vol. II. p. 3. which ſee

Widows; which makes me think that he could not be the ſame Perſon with Dr. *Giles Thornborough*, one of the *ſuffering Canons* of *Worceſter*.

THORNBOROUGH, JOHN, * *Lavington Ep.* V. And † *Helperton*, R. . . . .

* *Or* Weſt-Lavington, *about* 3 *Miles to the* South *ward of* Devizes.

† *To which he was only* Curate.

He was Son to Dr. *Edward Thornborough*, the *Suffering Arch-Deacon of Worceſter*, Biſhop educated at *Chriſt-Church* in *Oxford*, where he was *Pupil* to the Famous Mr. *Gregory*; and became at length one of the *Petty-Canons* of that *Houſe*. He had the *Vicaridge of Lavington* beſtowed upon him by Dr. *Duppa*; but had not Enjoyed it many Years, when he was *Sequeſtred* from it. However, being ' a Man of *Eminent* ' *Learning*, of a *Sweet* and Obliging *Temper*, and ' beloved of all that knew him, and converſed ' with him; Sir *John Danvers* (though a *Regicide*) ' who was of his Parifh, did after his Expulſion ' from his *Vicaridge*, get him the *School* there; ' which yet by the Violence of his *Perſecutors*, and ' Iniquity of the Times, he could not long Hold, ' but was thence *alſo Expulſed*. His Name (be- ' ing the Son of Dr. *Thornborough*) was enough to ' Expoſe him to the *Fury* of the *Sequeſtrators*. At- ' ter which, Sir *John Danvers*, procured him the ' *Rectory of Hilperton*, in the ſame County; but he ' (though very *Powerful* in thoſe Times) was not ' able to *Protect* him there: For one *Teagood*, a ' *Taylor* by Trade, who formerly had been a *Pariſh-* ' *Clerk*, was put in his Place. In this Condition ' he continued a conſiderable time, reduced to ' *Neceſſities*, by an increaſing Family of Children; ' and was privately Relieved with *Wheat*, *Malt*, ' *Cheeſe*, *Bacon*, &c. by Perſons unknown to him, ' whom he never had the Happineſs to thank ' for their *Charity*, to his Death. At length he ' happen'd to hear of a ſmall Place near *Frome* ' in *Somerſetſhire*, ſo *Inconſiderable*, that it was ' not ſubject to *Tithes*; the Name of the Place I ' do not remember; where he ſpent his time ' till the Return of King *Charles*, by whoſe Re- ' turn he had the Opportunity of *Claiming*, and ' being *Poſſeſſed* of the *Rectory* of *Over-Moyne* in ' *Dorſetſhire*; and *Diſpoſſeſſed* the *Intruder*, ' whoſe Name was *Tryte*; where he continued ' (after Thirteen Years being Unjuſtly keept out ' of his Right, which he had from his Father) ' for the ſpace of about Forty Years, and there ' Died. He was offered his *Doctor's* Degree by ' the *University* of *Oxford*, after the *Reſtoration*; ' but he declined that Honour. His Name how- ' ever, is mentioned with Honour to this day, at ' his Living of *Over-Moyne*.

I do not remember where he was Parſon of the Manor, mention'd by Edward Thornborough, Biſhop of Briſtol, in the Regiſter of Parchmarke in Over-Moyne; and was Deprived *of it in the Conſulſion, &c.*

TOWNSON, JOHN, D. D. *Bramble*, V.

He is doubtleſs the ſame Perſon who is mentioned in the *Catalogue* of the *Compounders*, and appears there to have Redeemed his *Temporal Eſtate*, which was alſo, as it ſeems under *Sequeſtration*, with the Sum of *Three Hundred and Twenty Pounds*; although the Pariſh is there ſpelt *Bramhall*. He lived to be Reſtored.

Quere if he be the ſame with Dr Townſon of the Suffering Profeſſion, Archdeacon of Salisbury. Though I think there is no Doubt to be made of it.

TUTT, ROBERT, A. M. *Barford-St. Martin*, R. worth about 200 *l.* a Year.

Son of Gentleman of that Surname in Hampſhire, and Quere.

He was, as I preſume, Deſcended from a Conſiderable Family, becauſe he had been *Gentleman-Commoner* of *St. Edmund's-Hall* in *Oxford*.

He

Barnes got himself Poſſeſt of it in the Year 1655.

THORNTON, ———, . *Berks*, R. worth 200*l.* a Year.

He was alſo ſeveral times *Plundered*; and *Tyed to an Horſe-Tayle, and Dragged in that manner Priſoner to* Cawood-Caſtle. He Survived the *Uſurpation*, and was Re-poſſeſt of his Living.

WALES.

BRECON.

THOMAS, HOPKIN, * A. M. *Yſtradginlais*, R. . . . . } in *Glamorganſh.*
Biſhopſton, R. And *Landilo-Talybont*, V. }

* Or B. D. at leaſt he was ſo ſome time before his Death.

Although Quere whether he who left Ystradginlais, was not called Tho. Hopkin, and was a Different Perſon from this Mr Hopkin Thomas.

By the Propagators; and Succeeded by one Moor Pye.

He was a Gentleman of a conſiderable Family in *Wales*, and his Eldeſt Brother was Poſſeſt of an *Eſtate*, of *Five* or *Six Hundred Pounds a Year*. He was *Ejected* from the Former of theſe Livings in the Year 1649, but had been *Turned out* of the *Other* ſome time before. After his *Sequeſtra-*

of *Worceſter*, where he died in the Year 1689; about the Time when he muſt have Suffer'd another *Deprivation* for refuſing the *New Oaths*. He had been, ſaith his *Epitaph*, *Sanctiſſimus & Deſtiſſimus Præſul, Pietatis ergâ Deum, ergâ Regem Fidelitatem, Charitatem ergâ Proximos illuſtre Exemplum.*

What he published, See in Wood

———, ———, . *Treyllan*, .

See the *Note* at *Abergwyley* in *Caermarthenſhire*, under the *Letter* A.

CAERNARVAN.

THOMAS, HENRY, . *Dwygylgyvylchic*, .

———, ———, . *Trefew*, .

GLAMORGAN.

THOMAS, HOPKIN, . *Biſhopſtown*, R. And *Landilo-Talybont*, V. . . . . }

See him before in *Brecon*.

MERIONETH.

THELWALL, ANDREW, . *Llanderfell*, .

The Place lay *void* after his *Ejectment*, for Three Years.

THOMAS, HENRY, . *Festiniog* and *Maentwrog*,

PEMBROKE.

THOMAS, OLIVER, . *Lamphey*, R.

He was Dispoſſeſt for *Malignancy*, by the *Propagators*.

———, ———, . [a] *Trogarr*, .

[a] Unleſs this be the ſame *Living with* Treſgwyrr (*which See at* 3dly Richard Williams *in this* County) *and* One *or the* Other *of them is* Sequeſtr. *The Miniſter have not, as I find, a* Plurality; *but whether he* Lyes *the* Beſt *of his* Livings; *and if ſo did, whether He or They may be mentioned in* other Parts *of this* List, *I know not.*

———, ———, . *Tenbeigh*, .

———, ———, . St. *Thomas* in *Llandſondweſt*, R.

For theſe *Three laſt* Places, See the *Note* at *Abergwyley* in *Caermarthenſhire*, under the *Letter* A.

TAYLOR, ———, . ———, .
The only grounds I have to Conjecture the *Sequeſtration* of this *Gentleman*, are, that I find it *Reſolved* by the *Houſe of Commons*, *Jan.* 25, 16$\frac{4}{5}$, that he was *Unfit to Hold any Eccleſiaſtical Promotion*: And therefore *Quere* further; as alſo, whether he may have been the ſame Perſon with any of the *other Taylors* mentioned in this *Liſt*.

TENISON, PHILL. . *Heberſet*, .

This Living I take to be either in *Norfolk* or *Suffolk*; but which of thoſe two *Counties*, I know not. There was a *Gentleman* of *both* theſe *Names* made *Arch-deacon* of *Norfolk*, immediately upon the *Reſtoration*; which I take to have been the ſame Perſon with the *Sequeſtred Miniſter* of this Living, and a Different one from that *Teniſon* already mentioned in the Former of thoſe *Counties*.

Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 184

THORNTON, ———, . ———, .
A Perſon of this *Name*, is mentioned in the *Life* of Dr. *Heylin*, as *Ejected* either from a *Living*, or from the *Univerſity* of *Oxford*; but I muſt leave this alſo as a *Quare* with the Reader, whether he might be the ſame with any of thoſe already mentioned at *Merton-College* in *Oxford* or in *Herefordſhire*, and *Yorkſhire*: Though I preſume, it could hardly be the Former; becauſe he was no other than *Poſt-Maſter* of that *College*; and the Gentleman mentioned in the *Life* of *Heylin*, ſeems to be a Man of ſome *Note* and *Years*.

TOMPSON, ———, ———, .
The *Widow* of this Gentleman was Supported by the Charity of the *Corporation for Miniſters Widows*, among the many *other Widows* of the *Sequeſtred Clergy*. *Quere* whether he was the ſame with the *Prebendary* of *St. Paul's* of this Name, or with any of thoſe already mentioned in *Northumberland*, *Surrey*, and *Weſtmorland*.

TUCKER, FRANCIS, D.D. ———, .
He was alſo *Plundered* for his *Loyalty*; and by that means *Himſelf*, *Wife*, *and Children*, *were reduced into a ſad and deplorable Condition*. When he died, I do not find; but his *Widow* was at length *Supported* by the Charity of the ſame *Corporation*.

V.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

VAUDREY, ———, . *Elmore*, V.
He was ſucceeded by a *Boddice-maker*; who agreed with the People to Preach to them for Ten Pounds a Year.

DEVONSHIRE.

VEN, RICHARD, A.M. *Otterton*, V.
The Sufferings of this Worthy *Old Gentleman* were, as I have often heard, *very great*, and well deſerv'd to have been made known to more Generations than that *wicked one* which brought them upon him, and were Eye-witneſſes of them: And indeed, he had taken care to Tranſmit them to Poſterity, as far as a *Manuſcript* of his own drawing up might contribute to that End: But that being unhappily loſt, the Reader muſt content himſelf with this *Imperfect Account* of his Troubles, which were wholly occaſion'd by an *Unpardonable Crime* of *Loyalty*; and which, as it muſt be confeſs'd, none was more Guilty of than himſelf. Notice of this being given to the Lord *Fairfax*, when he had his Quarters at *Tiverton* in this County, that General 'ſent a *Troop of Horſe* 'to bring Mr. *Ven* before him; who were ſo Se'vere in Executing their Orders, that they took 'him as they found him, not permitting him 'to put on *no more Cloaths* than carried him a'way with them in a Wet and Cold Day, it be'ing but two Days before *Chriſtmas-Day*. When 'he was come, they made a Fire to warm him; 'but having Rid ſo long, and ſo thinly Clad, in 'the Cold, he fainted away. The next Day he 'was brought before the *General*, who told him 'what things had been alledg'd againſt him, and 'particularly, that he read Maſs in his Houſe, 'meaning the *Common-Prayer*; and charg'd him with

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EVONSHIRE.

R. CHARD, A. M. Oxon. V.

Injury to it. How this poor Infant, and some other of the Children were afterwards supported, I cannot learn: But this I am inform'd, they liv'd in a poor, mean, and miserable Condition; and that one of them was taken, and kept by an Old Servant of Mr. *Ven*; another was bound Apprentice to a *Chandler*, and a Third was maintained, and kept at School by an Honest Farmer, whom he ever after, to his dying Day, called his *Father*.

I must here add another Particular of Mr. *Ven*'s *Sufferings*; tho' I cannot say whether it was *Precedent* or *Subsequent* to his *Sequestration*; and it is this: That he was once *Seized*, as I conceive, by a Party of the *Parliament-Soldiers*, who were going to *Execute* him; But one of the King's Parties coming up in the very Instant of time, put a stop to the Commission of that *Barbarous Outrage*.

Mr. *Ven* being thus Dispossest of his Living, he wander'd to find where he could get a Place; which after some time he did, near *Leskard* in *Cornwall*: But he was hunted from thence also. After which, he got another little Place in this County, called *Black-Averon*; which he was as little permitted to Enjoy, as he had been to Keep that in *Cornwall*. How he made a shift to Subsist himself afterwards, I cannot learn: This only I am sure of, that he was not Actually Starved (which is the more to be wonder'd at, because he had no *Fifths* paid him) but lived to Re-possess his *Vicaridge* after the *Restoration*; and what is more, to Recover the *Fifths* from the *Intruder* Mr. *Conant*; who could not forbear discovering

VINCENT, CLEMENT, *Danbury*, R.

He is another of the *Scandalous* and *Malignant Priests* of the *Century*; and that which made him so, was his Practising the *Innovations*, and Countenancing the *Book of Sports*: So that of course he could not be other than a *Drunkard* and a *Swearer*, in the Opinion of those Times: Altho' I have been otherwise informed, that he was a *worthy Divine*. P. 14.

UTY, EMANUEL, D. D. *Chigwell*, R.

He had been Admitted to this Living, *Jan.* 31, 1615. *May* 17, 1641, the *House of Commons* (or a *Committee* of that House, I know not which) Resolv'd him Unworthy to hold any Benefice, &c. for *Superstition*, and some Words against the *Parliament*; and about *July* 1643, they proceeded to *Sequester* his Living, and substituted one *Peter Watkinson* in his Cure.

The Reasons of his Ejectment, as assigned by the *Century*, were his having said such Words as discover'd his Inclination to the *Romish Religion*; and particularly, *That he loved the Pope with all his Heart*; his Asserting the Just Rights and Dignity of the *Priesthood* and the *Episcopal Authority*; and Denying, saith the *Century*, the *King*'s *Supremacy*: Which in plain Words, was, I doubt not, Setting the due and proper Bounds of it, as any one may plainly see, who reads his *Charge*: Though the Words in which 'tis said he did it, P. 19.

are,

and Urging the Observation of them upon his Parishioners; for speaking against Preaching in the Afternoon, and Pressing the Duty of *Parochial Communion*; Affirming also, *that to Preach nothing but Scripture without the Authority of the Fathers, was like the Devil's sheering of Hogs, a great Cry, but a little Wooll.* After these Crimes, to be sure, he must be a Drunkard; but that, I doubt, which made him so, and which put into his Mouth those Contemptuous Words about the *Scripture*, was, his having said upon the Dissolution of the then Late Parliament, That the Members of it were a Parcel of *Laggerheaded Fellows.*

The Expression in the Century is, the Benefice of Thomas Vaughan, Curate of the Parish-Church &c. And therefore Quaere of what nature the Holding of this Place is. If it be not Equivalent to an Institution, it must be

Discarded *from hence, and put into the* Appendix.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

UNDERWOOD, WILLIAM, . *Hairby*, .

He was Turned out by the Earl of *Manchester*, for Preaching seldom, and when he did, being not above Half an Hour in the Pulpit; as also for being a mean Scholar, and having no Books,

had, and sent out some *Plunderers* to take *Possession* of it; but it so happen'd, that Mrs. *Vaughan* fell in *Travail* that very day; and the People about her Earnestly beseeching them not to disturb her; they contented themselves at that time to set *Locks* on the *Barn-Doors* (which, it being soon after *Harvest*, were then full of *Corn*) and so went their way. But before the *Month* was out, they returned again, and *Plundered* all the *Goods*, even to the very *Weaning-Linen*. This Mrs. *Vaughan* bearing with Patience and Fortitude well becoming a Christian (feeling, as she after said, a secret Joy within her all the time they were thus *Robbing* and *Plundering* her) some of the Villains, had the Impudence to say to her, *What will not you Cry yet? We will make your proud Heart come down.* However, the good Gentlewoman, not Discouraged with those Threatenings, betook her self to *Northampton* in Pursuit of her *Goods*; where she obtained the Favour of having her *Wearing-Linen* and some *other things* returned to her; but offering to buy some other of her Goods, she was answered, that Mr. *Robbins* (if I mistake not the Name) one of the *Committee*, had made Choice of them himself. It seems they proved a *Canker* to what he had before (if at least he had any thing)

thor Mr. *Vaughan*, is wholly Silent, as to any thing of this Living, or of his bearing Arms for the *King*; which are Circumſtances, that as he can hardly be ſuppoſed to have *miſs*, (conſidering how full his *Intelligences* appear to have been concerning him) ſo beyond Queſtion, he would not have *failed* to *inſert* them.

RADNOR.

VAUGHAN, JOHN, . *Lowes* and *Landewey*, .

He was Turned out for Drunkenneſs, by the *Propagators*.

VAUGHAN, RICHARD, . *Llanthewy-Vach*, .

He was *Sequeſtred* in the Year 1650.

VAUGHAN, ROWLAND, . *Caergay-Morion*.

Mem. 1676. This Perſon is mentioned by Mr. *Lloyd*, as a great Sufferer for his *Majeſty*; and particularly, as having his *Houſe burnt*. I take him to have been a *Clergyman*, and *Caergay-Morion* to have been his Living; and I gueſs at his *Sequeſtration* from what *Lloyd* here ſaith of his *Sufferings*; but *Quære* farther. He Tranſlated the *Practice of Piety*, Biſhop *Uſher's Catechiſm*, and other *uſeful Books*, into the *Welch-Tongue*, if I rightly underſtand that moſt *Unſatisfactory*, and moſt *Confuſed* of all Writers; who alſo adds, that he was an *Excellent Welch Poet and Antiquary*.

W.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

WALSAL, FRAN. D.D. **Sandy*, R.
And
Another *Living* ſomewhere.

* I have no other Authority for mentioning This as One of the Livings he held, than that he appears Poſſeſt of it in 1660.

He was of the *Univerſity* of *Cambridge*, and *Fellow* of *Corpus Chriſti* there, as I Conjecture; becauſe I find one of *both* theſe *Names*, *Taxor* of that *College* in the Year 1635. *Feb.* 21, 1642, he was *Incorporated*, D. D. at *Oxford*, having been *Forced away from his Benefices by the Severity of the Presbyterians*; at which time he firſt retired to his *Majeſty* at *Oxford*, and afterwards *Participated of Afflictions with other Loyaliſts*. But he out-lived the *Uſurpation*, and *Sept.* 1, 1660, was made *Prebendary* of *Weſtminſter*. He hath ſome *Sermons* Extant; but when he died I know not.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 602 to 605. See what he writes Bishop Richd. Vol. I. p. 621.

WARREN, JOHN, A. M. *Welchbourn*, V.

He was put under *Sequeſtration* for his *Fidelity* to the *Crown*. He died in ſo much *Poverty*, That his *Widow* was at length Supported by the *Publick Charity* of the *Corporation for Miniſters Widows*.

BERKS.

WILDE, GEORGE, L.L.D. St. *Gyles's* in *Reading*, V.

See St. *John's-College* in *Oxford*.

WORRALL, THOMAS, A.M. *Brimpton*, V.
And
Waſeing, R. Both worth 120 *l.* a Year.

He Suffered moſt deeply in the *Rebellion*, being concerned in *Grove's* and *Penruddock's* Riſing; at which time he made a very difficult Eſcape, and retired afterwards into *Wales*; where for a *Livelihood* he became a *Warrener* to an Ancient Gentlewoman; and went in a *Gray Welch-Coat*, a *Knit-Bonnet*, and his *Pike-Staff in his Hand*. In this Condition he continued till about the time of the *Reſtoration*. *In the mean time, they Plundered him of all that they could lay their Hands on, and Turned his Wife and Children out of Doors.* He was Succeeded at *Waſeing* by one *Singleton*; but who Succeeded at *Brimpton*, I know not. He had indeed at the time of his *Sequeſtration*, Five or Six Children; but they were Diſpoſed of before his *Troubles*. He was Re-poſſeſſed of *Waſeing*; and I preſume, of the *other* Living alſo, upon the Return of his *Majeſty*; but ſome body who *owed*, or at leaſt, *wiſhed* him an *Ill-Turn*, *Fired his Houſe* one Night about his Ears, and was very like to have *Burnt* him in his *Bed*. When he died, I know not; but it was about the *Eighty Second* Year of his Age, and after he had been Forty two Years *Rector* of *Waſeing*. I have nothing to add concerning him; but that the Gentleman, who gives me the Account of his *Sufferings*, ſaith, he *Perſonally knew* him, and had it from his own Mouth; as alſo, that it could be Atteſted by ſeveral of the Pariſh, who are ſtill Living, or at leaſt, were ſo at the time of his Writing.

WRIGHT, ——— . *Buckland*, V.

He found a means to keep Poſſeſſion of the *Vicaridge-Houſe*, notwithſtanding his *Sequeſtration*; and Surviving the *Uſurpation*, was again Poſſeſt of the Profits alſo. The *Cure* was, for ſome time at leaſt, of the *Sequeſtration*, ſupplied by one from *Oxford*, whoſe Name I cannot learn.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

WAKE, THOMAS, . *Burrough-Green*, . worth 120*l.* a Year.

One of both theſe Names was Fellow of Caius-College in Cambridge, and Proctor in 1606.

The Earl of *Manchester* Diſpoſſeſt this Gentleman *July* 10, 1644; for *Swearing*, *Drinking*, *Quarrelling*, and Riding over a Woman, of which ſhe died. The truth of theſe *Allegations* againſt him cannot be doubted, when it is known, that he uſed to pay Obedience to the *Orders* of the *Church*, and had ſaid, that he ought rather to *ſhorten his Sermon, than neglect Reading any of the Prayers*; and that the *Collects were better than Preaching*; and had alſo Prayed for the *Biſhops*, notwithſtanding he had taken the *Covenant*.

One of theſe was Ejected during the Uſurpation, was Samuel Bircheridge, who got the Place in 1654.

WATTS,

WODENOTE, THEOPH. B. D. *Lankenborne*, R.

Wood, Ath. Vo. 1. p.915. He was Defcended from an *Ancient Family* in *Cheshire*, but Born in this Parish of which his Father, who had been *Fellow* of *King's-College* in *Cambridge*, was *Rector*. He was Educated in *Grammar-Learning* at *Eton*; in 1608, he became *Scholar* of *King's College*, and upon the Death of his Father, fucceeded in the *Rectory*; of which he was Deprived in the Times of the *Rebellion*. What became of him afterwards, and particularly, whether he liv'd to be Reftor'd in 1660, I am not informed. He published fevefal *Small Things*, the Account of which fee in *Vol.*

In 1606.

See a large and excellent Character of him by Mr Edw. Simmons.

(the Sequeftred Rector of Rayne in Effex) in the Preface which he Writes to Mr. Wodenote's Sermon Theologus.

CUMBERLAND.

WEST, LEWES, A. M. *Adenham*, V. See the Church of *Carliste*.

DEVONSHIRE.

WARREN, HENRY, . *Loddefwell*, .

I believe he had only fuch a Title as the Confufions would allow him. He furvived the *Ufurpation*, and was at the Charge of fome Hundreds of Pounds, as I have been informed, to Difpoffefs Mr. *Hind* the *Intruder*; who is however, recounted in the *Abridgment*, as Ejected for *Nonconformity* at St. *Bartholomew's Day*.

WASHER, THOMAS, . *Weft-Anftey*, V.

He had been of the Univerfity of *Oxford*, and was in tolerable good Circumftances as to Matters of Worldly Affairs, when he was put under Sequeftration; and thefe, together with his *Fifths*, which were duly paid him, fupported his Family very well, which conlifted, if I miftake not, of a Wife and Five Children. He lived to be Reftored, and was a Perfon of *very commendable Morals and Learning*. His immediate Succeffor was one Mr. *George Hazel*, an Ingenious, Good, and Regular Man; who fome time after the *Reftoration* had the Living of St. *Mary Anftie* in this County, where he died. Whilft he continu'd at *Weft-Anftie* during the *Ufurpation*, he duly *Adminiftred the Sacraments* in that Parifh: Which I particularly mention, becaufe of the *great Rarity* of it in thofe Times.

WEEKS, JOHN, B. D. *Sherwill*, R.

An Ancient Clergyman of this County, who lived through thofe Times, tells me, he thinks Mr. *Weeks* was Sequeftred: Tho' I have been informed from the Parifh, that it was not put under Sequeftration; and therefore I leave it as a Matter of further Enquiry. I find Mr. *Weeks* Poffeft of the Parifh after the *Reftoration*.

WILSON, AARON, D. D. *Plymouth*, V. See *Exeter-Cathedral*.

WILSON, HENRY, . *Buckland* and *Filleigh*, R.

He was Collated to this Rectory in the Year 1614, by Dr. *Cotton*, then Bifhop of *Exeter*. The precife time of his Sequeftration I know not; but judge it to have been pretty early in the Rebellion. After his Ejectment, he kept a little School in, or near *Biddiford* in this County; and notwithftanding he was at that time fo far Advanced in Years, he lived to fee the Return of his Majefty, and to Re-poffefs himfelf of his Benefice; but Refided not upon it, being unable to perform the Duties of his Function, by reafon of his great Age and Infirmities: So that he was forced to fettle a Curate upon the Living, who was one Mr. *Thomas Bawden*, the Gentleman whom the *Abridgment* (P. 305.) makes Ejected from this Rectory: Whereas it appears from hence, that he was no other than *Curate* to the poor Sequeftred *Minifter* of this Place, who had lived to be Reftored. 'Tis true indeed that Mr. *Bawden* refufed to Conform, at St. *Bartholomew's Day*; but he continu'd a *Non-conformift*, as he hath affur'd me with his own Mouth, for a few Weeks only; and upon the Death of Mr. *Wilfon*, which happen'd about Two Months after, endeavouring to get this Living, and miffing of it, he went into *Cornwall*, from whence, after fome time, he return'd again into *Devon*, and is the prefent Worthy *Rector* of *Affton* in this County.

As for Mr. *Wilfon*, his Firft Succeffor (the Firft, at leaft, that was fettled here) on the Sequeftration, was one *Owen Williams*, who came to this Living in 1651, and continued upon it till the time of his Death, which happened in the Year 1655. He lies buried at the Weft End of the Church, on the Outfide of the Belfry-Door; over which, there is in the Wall a Stone with thefe Words inferibed on it by his own Order, *Mid Goda Gida*. After him, came one *Nonfcine*, a Perfon utterly unknown to any in the Parifh, and thought by fome to have been a *Romifo Prieft*. On the *Reftoration* he left his Wife and Children, and went to *Ireland*: Nor can I learn that he was ever heard of after. Mr. *Wilfon* was, according to the beft Account that I can get of him, a Grave, Reverend, and Canonical Man; and got himfelf much Odium in thofe Times, by the great Efteem which he expreft for the *Liturgy* and *Homilies* of our Church. Nor muft it be omitted, that attending the King's Army in the Quality of a *Chaplain*, at *Stratton-Fight*; and waiting on Sir *Bevil Granvile* to congratulate him after the Victory, Sir *Bevil* told him, *That it was more owing to his Good Prayers*, than to any thing elfe.

WINNEL, JOHN, . St. * *John's*, R. } * *In the Bifhop's Regifter I find him called Curate; which poffibly was becaufe that Living is a member of the others in this City were ever might be told by Sequeftrators.*
And
St. *Leonard's*, R. near *Exon*, . . }

This Gentleman's Widow, of 90 Years of Age, was living in *London* in 1704; and then gave an Account of her Husband's Sufferings: The Subftance of which is as follows. Upon my Lord *Stamford's* coming to *Exeter*, an Oath was Tendered to Mr. *Winnel* (whether the *Covenant*, or any other private *Teft* of their own deviling, I cannot tell) for Refufing of which, he was Seized, and carried before that Lord; who after a great deal of rough Language, threatened at laft to Hang him. And when Mr. *Winnel* took upon him to tell his Lordfhip, That he hoped he fhould

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Afflictions. And left I should be thought to have given an *Invidious Turn* to the Story in Relating it, the Reader shall have it in the *very Words* of that *Loyal* and *Worthy* old *Gentleman.*

'The *Parliament*, who began the *Rebellion*, having given a *Commission* to one Mr. *Robert Morton* of *Wareham* in *Dorset*, a *Bastard* Son of that Family, who had been some time in the *Low-Countries*, for to Fortify that *Town*, having an old *Rampire* about it, and *Garrison* it for the *Parliament*; upon a *Sunday* in the Afternoon, at the *Close*, there being a great Number of the *Inhabitants* got together, he made a *Declaration* of the Power given him, and his Resolutions to proceed on the *Fortifications*; and Encouraged the *Inhabitants* to *Assist* him. My *Father* being by'en *Foot*, and *Morton* on *Horseback*, with his *Pistols*, or *Peternels*, before him; my Father spake to the *People* not to give *Credit*, and be *Misled* by a *pretended Authority* of Mr. *Morton*'s: Upon which, *Morton* drew out one of his *Pistols*, and taking the Barrel in his Hand, struck my Father with the Lock, over the Head, somewhat to his Detriment; which was all that passed at that time. The next Day, *Morton*, with his *Faitious Assistants*, proceeded on the *Fortifications*; and my *Father* and one Mr. *Harding* having been out at the End of the Town, taking the Air, at his return without the Works, met *Morton* on Horseback, who Questioned my *Father* for what he had said the *Sunday*; and drew out a *Pistol*, Charged with great *Shot*; and *Fired* in his *Face*, and presently drew out his other *Pistol*, Charged with *Bullets*, and *Shot him in the Head*, and one of the Bullets Lodg'd in his *Forehead* at the Breaking of the Hair; with which he *fell to the Ground*; when *Morton* call'd to his Boy, that was a *poor Child*, that he had taken of the *Town*, and bid him to *make an End* of him as he *lay* on the *Ground*; which the *Boy* refused to do, having had many times Relief at my *Father's door*: Upon which, *Morton* drew his Sword, and gave him *two Cuts* over the Head, very *large*, which he thought had *Dispatched* him; but *Life* was remaining, notwithstanding he had by the *Hail-Shot*, *Bullets*, and *Cuts*, *Eleven Wounds* in his *Head*, many of which *Probed one to the other*. Then the Standers-by got a *Chair*, and carried him Home: Mean time, one *Susan Belke*, a Servant of my *Father's*, being in a Field hard by, Fetching of *Peafe*, came, and with her *Cow-Pike*, made at *Morton*; who rode from her, and was by her Pursued into his own Doors. There was no *Surgeon* nearer than *Corfe-Castle*, one Mr. *Palfry*, who was sent for to take care of my *Father*; but was by the *Guard* placed by *Morton* on the *South-Bridge*, denied *Entrance*: Upon which, a *Boat* was got for him to get over the *River*, as he did; and came to my Father, and by God's Blessing upon his Endeavours, recovered him; who was hardly got *Well* before *Major Sidenham*, by Order of the *Committee*, *Seized* him, and *Committed* him, with several *Others*, *close Prisoners* in the *Black Rod* at *Dorchester*; and in short time after, were in all likelihood *Poysoned*; several *Dying*, and my *Father*, one Mr. *Ware*, Mr. *Gardner*, and Mr. *Moone*, taking a Quantity of *Plague Waters*, threw out a *slimy Scabb* all over their *Bodies*, which was supposed, *Saved* their *Lives*; but notwithstanding *Purging*, and what else they were Advised to, my *Father* had for above a Year after, several *Beeches* and *Boils* that *rose* and *broke* upon him; and I *attended* him daily, and *Plaistered* him, to draw off the *Corruption*, which remained several Years upon him. In the mean time they *Plundered* and Sequestred my Father, continu'd him in Prison, and Turned my Mother and Three Children out of doors, letting what Goods they had remaining. So soon as my Father got his Liberty, my Father went into the King's Army, and was in *Sherborn-Castle* when it was Taken, and after a Prisoner in Custody, was *stripped naked*, and led with several others, Men and Women, in Triumph through all the Town; which was near Half a Mile from the Castle to the upper Part of it; and from thence sent a *Prisoner* to *Poole*, where the *Plague* then was, and there continu'd until Exchang'd to *Corfe-Castle*; in which Castle, when that was Retra'd, he was again Taken, and Barbatously dealt with. During all this time, his *Estate* was under Sequestration, and my dear *Mother* and *Sister* enforced to work for Bread for themselves, and Children, and my dear Father, who was for the most part a *Prisoner*. And after the King's Army were all Suppress'd, and Garrisons Taken, and Surrender'd, my *Father* came to live in *Blandford*; and with Mr. *Hooke*, a *Sequester'd Divine*, and *others*, kept up the *Discipline* of the *Church of England* at *Brinston-Chapel*; and when prevented there, constantly in his *own House*; out of which, Major *Pelham*, *Davy*, *Lee*, *Cheshe*, and others, *picked him out of his Bed*, and kept him; a very infirm Man, on their Guards, and daily moved him with them, as they were commanded from Place to Place. They afterwards brought a *Troop of Dragoons* to seize him, and such as frequented the *Prayers* of the *Church*, and Barbarously *murthered* one *Walter Elkins*, a Cutler, who made good his House, and refused to be their *Prisoner*; and then again Seiz'd my *Father*, and mounted him behind a *Dragoon*, to carry him to *Dorchester-Prison*; when, being on a *Market-day*, the *Town* and *Country* rose, and pursu'd 'em; and after 2 or 3 Miles Pursuit, I got up with them, and by the Assistance of Major *Woodale*, coming then from *Dorchester-Assizes*, Rescued him, and brought him back: But in a little time after, was again Seized, and carried a *Prisoner* to *Dorchester*; where he continu'd a *Prisoner* until those Villains were *thrown out of Commission*. He was Nineteen times a *Prisoner* in the time of the *Rebellion*, and *all that time under Sequestration.*

'*His* BLOOD *was the* FIRST SPILT *in* Opposition *to the* REBELS *in the* West of England; Receiving the *Wounds* before-mentioned, before the *Commission of Array* came down, or the *Action* of the Worthy Sir *John Strawell* at *Matocks-Tree* in *Somersetshire*; and was enforced to sue for his *Estate* after his *Majesty's Restoration*; to throw out one *Chaplin* that Possess'd it by Sequestration. *Morton* above-mentioned, had a *Great Sickness* before the *Rebellion*, and was *SUSTAINED by my Mother's Milk*. He was taken Prisoner by the *King's Party*, and brought into *Bridgwater*, and there, by a *Court-Martial*, for his Villainy, *Condemned to be Hanged*; *my Father got him off*, and sent him home to *Wareham*; where my Mother was then again living; *who in little time after his Return, put her and her Children out of the Town a second time*, and *caused her to be Plundered*. This, I avert to be *a True and Just Account, to my Knowledge, and Perfect Remembrance*; who was in the time of the *Rebellion*, Eighteen times a *Prisoner*, and Twice Condemned to be *Hanged, Drawn, and Quartered*; got off from the Post by a Rebel-Uncle, and the Second time by the Articles I made with Capt. *Crooke* at * *Southmolton.*

* *In* Devon.

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from his Majesty King *James* I. Admitted Fellow of *Jesus-College* in that University; and in the Year 1607, became A. M. and *Senior* of the *Act* in the *Publick Commencement* of that Year. In 1613, he was one of the Preachers sent out by the University; in 1615, he was made B. D. was the same Year by the *Governours* of *Christ-Church-Hospital* in *London*, Presented to this Vicaridge, and had afterwards the Rectory of *Leighton Magna* also in this County; being likewise Chaplain to the Marquis of *Huntington*. He died at the last mentioned Place in the Year 1663. I do not find whether he claimed his Vicaridge again, or not, after the *Restoration*. He hath a Treatise extant against the *Anabaptists*.

* Which I presume, he was permitted to Enjoy during the Usurpation. *But quære.*

WEMYSS, LOD. D. D. *Lambourn*, R. See the *Church* of *Westminster*.

WESTROP, AMBROSE, . *Much-Totham*, V.

P. 30. He is mentioned in the *Century*, and is the *Last* of all that Scandalous and Malignant *Hundred*. The Allegations there brought against him, are, his having uttered Ridiculous things in his Sermons, and very Indecent ones, if they are *rightly* represented, concerning Women and Marriage; as likewise his having played several Pranks and Ridiculous Tricks with Women whom he had Courted, altogether unbecoming the Character of a *Minister*, had they been true: But I am affured of the contrary, from Two Persons who remember'd him: The First a Woman; who faith, that She had seen a *Printed Paper* under his Name, wherein were several *Indecent* things against Women; but She believ'd it was the Work of his *Enemies*. The other Person is the *Old Gentleman* before-mention'd in the Account of Mr. *Waplington*; who declares, that he did *not remember to have heard that he ever vented Immodesties in his Pulpit, or that he was any ways Vicious*; nor did he *believe* that *he was guilty of any thing that was* malum in se, *or of any thing that might cause his Sequestration, other than that he was of the* Loyal Party: Only I find by him, that Mr. *Westrop* always declar'd against *Matrimony*, not in general, but only as to *himself*. And according to the best Judgment I can make on the Whole, was a Man of a Warm, not to say Unsetled, Brain; in plain words, a Talkative, Maggoty Person; who, as he made the Subject of Marriage his *Chief Topick*; so he would make himself more Merry with *That* (whatever he might do with *Other* matters) and talk of it with more *Levity*, than did possibly become his Function.

He adds also, that he entirely disbelieved one of the Chief Particulars which the Century charges him with.

WIBOROW, THOMAS, A. M. *Pebmarsh*, R.

He was Admitted to this Living *Dec.* 3, 1634 and Turned out of it by the *House of Commons* about *Apr.* 1643: the Famous Mr. *John Waite* was in the Chair of the *Committee* which came to the Resolution of Sequestring him; to which the *House* afterwards agreed upon the *Report*.

The Profits of his Living were given to one *Burrows*; but his *Ejectment* was the least Part of what he Suffer'd: For both in his own Person, and in his Family, he was otherwise most Barbarously and Inhumanly Treated by the Rebels.

Abere. Rast. p. 16. As to the Former, a Party of the *Parliament Mobb* came to his Church one *Sunday*, and Disturbed him in the time of *Divine Service*; one of them beating with his Stick against the Pulpit to Interrupt him, as he was in his Prayer before Sermon; and others of them, whilst he was Preaching, talking almost as loud as himself. However, they laid no Hands on him in the Pulpit; but their Patience would hold no longer than till he got into the *Reading Desk*, where 'They laid Violent Hands upon him, Rent his 'Clothes, and threaten'd to Pull him in Pieces in 'the Church: With much Intreaty, they spare 'him there, and permit him to go into the *Church-Yard*; he is no sooner come thither, but they 'Assault him more Violently than before. Mr. *Wiborow* seeing the *Constable* (who all this while 'stood a *Spectator* of his Hard Usage) calls unto 'him, and charges him in the King's Name, to 'keep the King's Peace. At his Request, they 'did a little *forbear* him; but before he could get 'half ways home, they Assault him again, and 'demand his *Book of Common-Prayer* which he used in the Church (that which was found by the 'Parish, being torn in Pieces before) which he 'refusing to deliver up unto 'em, they wreck their 'Fury on him, they Tugg, and Hale him, and 'vow to Kill him, unless he Deliver up the *Book of Common-Prayer* to their Pleasure. He stoutly 'Refuseth. Hereupon they Fall upon him, Strike 'up his Heels, and *take it from him by Force*, and 'so carry it away in Triumph.

'By this, and such like Usage, he was forced to Fly for his Safety, and put himself under the Protection of his Majesty; which, those Wretches, who had driven him thence by their *Outragious Treatment* of him, soon after made the * Occasion of his *Sequestration*.

Abere. Rast. P. 121.

* And not of the Pretences of it also.

as I make no Question, which, by the way, interprets the Meaning of those Expressions so frequently met with in the Century, and other Articles against the Clergy, viz. for Absence, and Neglect of Cure.

And tho' Mr. *Wiborow* had taken care to get his Cure supply'd during his Absence; yet they proceeded to *Frame a Bill of Faisbood and Lies against him*; or, in other Words, Accused him before one of the *Committees*; who, as is before said, immediately *Dispatched him*, and gave away the Bread of his poor Wife and Children to a Stranger.

After which, *June* 10, 1643. 'a Troop of Rebels came to the *Parsonage-House*, and planted a Guard 'Entrance. Mrs. *Wiborow* and the Children being alone in the House, she Barred up the doors 'against them; and for her better Safety, retired 'to an *Upper Room*, to which the Passage was 'through a *Trap-Door*, which likewise she made 'as fast as she could. All this Information could 'not keep those *Rebels* out. They Broke up the 'Doors, and make away to the Room where Mrs. 'Wiborow and her Children thought to Secure themselves. When they came thither, Three 'of those *Rebels set their Pistols at her Breast*, 'threatening to Shoot her, if She and her Children 'would not suddenly depart the House, and leave 'it to a New Master. Mrs. *Wiborow* replied, that 'She would *rather be killed within Doors, than perish without*; but with all earnestly entreated, that She might Enjoy so much of her *Husband's Right*, as his House, *to shelter her and her Children*; *who, poor Souls, stood about their Mother crying*, and in their *Natural Oratory*, craving Compassion towards their *Mother*; whom at every word the *Rebels* threaten to Pistol. But neither the Earnest Entreaty of the *Mother*, nor the Pitiful Outcries of the *Children*, could prevail with them. They remain as *Deaf Men*, void of all Pity, or Bowels of Compassion: Nay, they *violently seize on her, drag her down the Stairs, and out of the House into the Yard: the poor Children being almost distracted, and at their wits end, for fear what would become of their Mother.*

Ibid.

Being,

nally Acquainted with him. That Gentleman's Words are these. ' *Henry Wotkins*, D. D. and *Rector* of *Sutton-Underbrailes*, in the County of *Gloucester*, unto which he was preferred by the moſt *Reverend* Dr. *John King*, Biſhop of *London*, whoſe Houſhold-*Chaplain* he then was) in the Year 1617, conſtantly *Reſided* upon his ſaid Living for many Years, never ſeeking for any other Preferment, ſpending the whole Income of his Eſtate in Hoſpitality, Re-building of the *Parſonage-Houſe*, which he found very much Decayed, and the Breeding up of his Children there. He continued Quiet and Undiſturbed, Beloved and Reſpected by the Neighbouring *Gentry* and *Clergy*, and *People* of all *Sorts* and *Conditions*, until the time of the *Grand Rebellion*; and for ſome Years after, the Place being in the Midſt of the *King's Garriſons*, *Oxford*, *Banbury* and *Worceſtock*, eſcaped *Plundering* by the *Parliament-Forces*: But the War being Ended, about the Year 1646, one of his Pariſhioners, *Tho. Billing* by Name, (Elder Brother to *Edward Billing* the late Noted *Quaker*, who was Apprentice to a poor *Country Taylor*) unto whom, being left an *Orphan*, the *Doctor* had been inſtead of a *Father*; giving him the Education of his *Houſe*, and *Table*, as if he had been one of his own *Family*, or *Children*; and by his Intereſt in the *Lord* of the *Mannor*, into whoſe Hands the Living which the *Anceſtors* of the ſaid *Billing* had been Poſſeſt of, being of about 40 *l. per Annum*, was then Fallen; obtained the Favour, that he might Renew the ſaid *Eſtate*; and that upon much eaſier Terms than was *Uſual*, or were then offered by *Others*; and afterwards prevailed with a Friend to lay down the Money for the *Fine*: Yet after all, *this* very Perſon became a *Monſter* of *Ingratitude*, and the *Doctor's* implacable Enemy. The *Occaſion* was this: The ſaid *Billing*, being for ſeveral Years together *Conſtable* of the Pariſh, *Collected*, and carried in the *Quarterly-Taxes* and *Contributions* to the *Garriſons*, on *both ſides*; and by his *Craft* and *Cunning*, pretending * Poverty, and Inability to Pay, would Impoſe upon the *Governors* of the ſaid *Garriſons*, ſo as commonly to get ſome conſiderable Abatement of the Money ſo *Collected*; which ought to have been *Refunded* proportionably to every Man; but he would either Releeve the ſame to his *own Uſe*, or *Diſpoſe* of it as he pleaſed: Which being *Diſapproved* by the *Doctor*, the ſaid *Billing* in a great Rage (with many horrid *Oaths*, that it ſhould be, as he himſelf would have it) left the *Doctor*, and never came at him more. This was the Ground of the *Quarrel*; but the deſign of it, as it ſoon afterwards appeared, was to get the the *Doctor Turned out of his Living*, in hopes to have their *Tythes* at an eaſier Rate of his *Succeſſor*, whom themſelves ſhould Nominate: And in Order thereunto, the ſaid *Billing* combined with *Two* or *Three* more of the Pariſhioners, to Proſecute the *Doctor* upon *Articles* of *Delinquency*, *Maligniſty*, &c. before the ſeveral *Committees*, where the *Doctor* had any Concern: By all which, after a Tedious and Vexatious Proſecution, he was *Acquitted* and *Diſcharged*, partly for want of *Evidence*, partly, becauſe *Thoſe very Perſons who were now his Accuſers, had not long before, with many others, certified to the contrary in his behalf.* Hereupon his *reſtleſs Adverſaries* apply themſelves to the *Committee for Plundered Miniſters* at *Weſtminſter*; where the *Doctor*, then *Aged* and *Infirm*, retained for his Counſel, *John Bradſhaw* of *Gray's-Inn*, then *Solliciter-General* for the *Parliament*, who Pleaded in the *Doctor's* behalf, that he had been Acquitted, upon *full Hearing* of the *Cauſe*, by the *Committee* of *Gloucester*; and that they were no *Committee* of *Appeals*, and therefore ought to *Diſmiſs* it; boldly telling them, that if they did *Proceed*, he would *Demur* on their *Judgment*: This Hearing was in *Michaelmas-Term*, about the latter End of *November* 1648; when the Parties withdrawing into the next Room, the ſaid *Bradſhaw*, laying his Hand on the Doctor's Shoulder, us'd theſe Words, *Knock an Old Man on the Head fairly; but if they* (meaning the *Parliament* and the *Army*) *go on in the way they are now in, to the Trial of the King* (which then began to be talk'd of) *what great matter will they make of Cutting a poor old Man out of his Living?* And accordingly, without any farther Hearing, it being impoſſible for the Dr. to bring up ſo many, and ſome of them very Aged, Witneſſes, above 60 Miles, for his *Defence*, in the Month of *February* following, ſhortly after the King's Death, he was *actually Ejected* out of his Living by the ſaid *Committee*, and one Mr. *Tho. Whateley* put in his Place; where he continued till the Doctor's Death, which happen'd about Ten Years after, *A. D.* 1658, and the 72d of his Age.

So that he had been Rector here about Thirty four Years when he was Turned out.

* Of the Country, *dunkirks*.

I have inſerted the whole of this *Letter*, that the Reader may ſee at large by *what Miſcreants*, and on *what Occaſions*, as well as with *what Juſtice*, the Clergy were in thoſe Times brought before the *Committees*, and *Sequeſtred*.

WHITTINGTON, ——, D. D. *Haſleton*, ... } *See the Broad in this County.*
And
Riſſington, R. . . . . }

The Crime for which he was Sequeſtred, was, his ſending an Horſe and Arms to the King. He died before the Reſtoration; was a Generous Man, and much belov'd in his Pariſh.

About the Year 1651, as I conjecture.

WILD, THOMAS, *Painſwick*, V. } *Painſ-*
And
Shipton-Sollers, R. . . . . } *See Mr. Atkins in this County, and a Note there.*

He was Son of *John Wild*, ſome time Vicar of *Remesbury* in *Wiltſhire*, and Educated at *Trinity-College* in *Oxford*. The Firſt of his Sufferings that I meet with, was, his being Plundered by a Party of the Garriſon of *Glouceſter*, and Impriſoned in that City Five Months. After which, about the Year 1644, ſome Factious Fellows of his Pariſh, Exhibited Articles againſt him to the *Committee* of that Place; On which he was *Summoned* before them; And attending accordingly, he could not at the time of his *Tryal* (or rather *Condemnation*, I am ſure I cannot ſay *Hearing*, for they would not ſuffer him) to be *Heard*, or ſo much as obtain the Favour of having an Anſwer, which he had drawn up to the Articles preferred againſt him, *Read by the Committee*, notwithſtanding; or perhaps becauſe, there was a *Cloud of Witneſſes* appeared in his *Favour*. Nor did the *Committee*, as far as I can learn, make uſe of their *Common Stratagem*, and defer the *Tryal* till they might find an opportunity of Turning him out with leſs *Shew* and *Appearance* of *Oppreſſion*; but proceeded directly to *Sequeſter* him at that very time.

Prophecy mainmain'd, *p. 1, &c. This, if True, deſtroyed a-right, proceeded not Sequeſtration.*

It was in the extremity of *Winter*, when Mr. *Wild* was thus *Cited* before the *Committee*: And as they had Condemned him without the needleſs Formality of a *Hearing*; ſo the *Fellow* who waited for the Living of *Painſwick* (on which Mr. *Wild* Reſided) proceeded, as far as I can learn, to *Execute* the *Sentence* on him, or his *Family* at leaſt, without ſtaying to *Hear* it, or attending the Orders of the *Committee* upon it: And accordingly, taking

* *At last.*

WILLINGTON, JOHN, *A. M. ——, . somewhere in this County.

He was alſo forc'd to fly for his Life, and dy'd of a *Feaver* at *Lichfield*, during the Siege of that Place. He left at the time of his Death, ſaith a *Daughter* of his now, or lately living, * a *Library* which was at his Living-valu'd at 600 *l.* and his Widow was offer'd 250 *l.* for it, which ſhe refuſed; but within a Fortnight, there came thoſe that were then in Authority, and ſet a Piſtol to her Breaſt, and told her, that ſhe ſhould ſare the worſe for her *Husband* that was dead and gone; and ſo ſeiz'd on her Husband's *Library*, and All ſhe had, for the Uſe of the *Parliament*, and Turned her out of the Houſe; and ſhe was forced to ſeek for Bread; and ſhe might have Starved, had not Mr. *Chartham* of *Grindon-Hall* in *Warwickſhire*, taken her into his Houſe on the Account of meer Charity.

One John Willington was Fellow of St. John's College in Cambridge, and Proctor in 1625.

* *This, if I miſtake not, was the Living which he left.*

WITHAM, JOHN, : * *Miſley*, : He had at the time of his Sequeſtration, Nine Children, and nothing but Charity to Support them. Some of his Family alſo were afterwards Suſtained by the *Corporation* above-named.

WOOD, JOHN, : *Marden*, V. He hath a Place in the *Century*; where many and grievous Accuſations are brought againſt him; how well they were proved, I know not. The Firſt of them, in which, I believe, he was not Injured, was, his Countenancing the *Book of Sports*: After which follow * *Adultery, Drinking, Gaming, Quarrelling*; and then the whole is compleated with his having ſaid, *That the Parliament hath no Power to do any thing in the King's Abſence, no more than a Man without a Head.*

P. 10.

One John Wood had St. James Dukes Place in London, in 1650. Newc. Rep. Eccl. Vol. I. p. 917.

* *The Words of the Century are,* Notoriouſly Infamous for ſeveral Adulteries: *For one of which, 'tis there added, He had been* Puniſhed at a Quarter-Seſſions.

WOODCOCK, JOHN, : *Elham*, V. He was Sequeſtred by the *Houſe of Commons*, about *Oct.* 1643; who then ordered *S. Salmon* to ſucceed him. He is put into the *Century* for a Frequenter of Alehouſes, a Swearer, a Curſer, a Perſon Negligent of his Cure; and, what was worſe than all, a Malignant.

P. 19.

LANCASHIRE.

† *This Place is neither a* Rectory *nor a* Vicaridge: *But if I underſtand aright, it uſeth to be Held (or, at leaſt, was ſo Held at that time) in ſuch a manner as is deemed Equivalent to an Inſtitution, and Looked on as a Place for Life. If not, Mr.* Warriner *muſt be Diſcommoded here, and put into the* Appendix.

WARRINER, JOHN, A.M. † *Colne*, : He was, it ſeems, well known to that moſt Incomparable Prelate, Arch-biſhop *Laud*, and by him ſent to this Place in 1636. About the Year 1643, he was in the time of *Service*, dragged out of the Desk by Two Soldiers, who purſued him down the *Iſle*, and owned, they intended to have Fired upon him as ſoon as he came into the Church-Yard, had not ſome of the Congregation Detained them. After this, he Fled into *Yorkſhire*, where, I preſume, he died; for he never returned to *Colne* afterwards.

He was Succeeded by one *Horroths*, a Perſon ſo notoriouſly *Vicious* in his Life, that he was forced plainly to tell his People, They ought to do *as he ſaid*, and not *as he did*: And yet even that would have gone but a very little way towards the Reformation of his Pariſh, if his Preaching may be gueſs'd at from his Praying; in which, it ſeems, he was but a moſt *ſorry Performer*. A Thouſand *ridiculous Stories* of him in that kind, are Current in the Pariſh to this Day. However, he was permitted to Tarry here no leſs than Ten Years after the *Reſtoration*; which was, as I apprehend, to the time of his Death. Mr. *Warriner* was a Perſon of an Unexceptionable Life, and pretty well Advanced in Years, at the time of his Sequeſtration.

WILDBORE, AUGUSTINE, : *Lancaſter*, V.

He was Diſpoſſeſs'd by the *Houſe of Commons*, about *Oct.* 1643; who at the ſame time Ordered *Nehemiah Barnet* to Succeed him.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

WAYBRED, JOHN, : *Skeffington*, R.

WELDON, ROBERT, . *Stony-Stanton*, R. worth 100 *l.* a Year.

He was alſo Harraſs'd, and Perſecuted to ſuch a Degree, that he was forced to leave the Country. He died before the *Reſtoration*, and was a very Learned Man.

He hath a Treatiſe Entitled *The Original of Monarchy*, Entituled, The Doctrine of the Scriptures concerning the Dominion: Wherein God's perpetual Propriety in the Sovereignty of the whole Earth, and the King's Great Charter for the Adminiſtration thereof, are juſtified by the Authoritative Records in both the Teſtaments. *Printed for* R. Royſton, 1648.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

WEMMYS, LOD. D.D. *Gedney Donative.*

See the *Church* of *Weſtminſter*.

See the Vicaridge of this Name at Mr. Rith in this County.

WILLIAMSON, JOHN; . *Saltfleeby*, R.

He was Turned out by the Earl of *Manchester*, *Aug.* 29, 1644, for Abſenting himſelf from his Pariſh, and Betaking himſelf to his Maj.ſty's Garriſons.

WILSON, HENRY, : ——, : His *Temporal Eſtate* alſo was put under Sequeſtration; which he Redeemed at the Price of 140 *l.* See the *Note* at Dr. *Robert Bayly*, at the End of the Counties, under the Letter *B*.

MIDDLESEX.

* WIMPY, WILLIAM, A. M. *Tottenham*, V.

* *Or* Wimpee. He was Admitted to this Living Sept. 1, 1638, and died ſome time before Jan 23, 1667. Newc. Rep. Eccl. Vol. I. p. 715.

He was Seventeen Years under Sequeſtration; and by conſequence, muſt have been Turned out in the Year 1643. His Family were at laſt brought to ſuch Neceſſities, that they were compelled to Beg the *Publick Charity* of the *Corporation for Miniſters Widows*.

MON-

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'*fired* from *Fornset*, as the very *Articles* againſt 'him did *Specifie*, for Preaching often on a *Ma-*'*lignant Pſalm*, viz. the 79th, *O God, the Heathen* '*are come into thine Inheritance*, &c. They might 'Quarrel with him for his *Holineſs*, but *Evil* 'they could not find in him. After he was *Se-*'*queſtred*, *Cromwell* ſuppreſſed him from Teach-'ing *Grammar* to a few *Boys* at *Low-Layton*, in '*Eſſex*.

Lately of the Grammar-School, and barely over (aw the University.

WILSON, THOMAS, } *Falmouth*, R.

He had a Wife and one Child. *Quere* alſo if he did not Loſe a *Temporal Eſtate* of 4 *l. per Annum*.

WYTHE, ——, } *Poſtwick*, R. D. D.

I know nothing more of him, but that *in general*, he was a very great *Sufferer*.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

WHITFORD, WALTER, D. D. *Walgrave*, R. worth 200 *l. per Annum*.

He was the Biſhop of *Brechen* in *Scotland*; from whence being Baniſhed for *Refuſing the Covenant*, he came into *England*, and was by his *Majeſty* Preferred to this Living, upon the Promotion of Doctor *Williams* (who held it in *Commendam* with his *Biſhopſick* of *Lincoln*) to the *Archiepiſcopal See* of *York*. But the ſame *Bitter*, and *Implacable Spirit* Poſſeſſing the *Brethren* in *England*, as well as thoſe in *Scotland*; he was in a ſhort time, Diſpoſſeſt of his *Living*, as he had before been of his *Biſhopſick*; although his great *Age*, *Gravity*, *and Learning*, had deſerved much better Treatment. His *Firſt Succeſſor*, was one *Wingham*; who married himſelf, without a Miniſter, or ſo much as a *Juſtice*, to his *Maid Beſt*. After him one *H*---- got Poſſeſſion of this Living; who was the Son of a *Taylor* in *Northampton*, and had been for ſome time in *Virginia*; but having after his Return, married one of the *Claypoles*, and thereby becoming Related to *Cromwell*, he got what Preferment ſoever he thought fit to Ask for.

Vide Athenæ.

WHITFORD, JOHN, A. M. *Aſterton*, } worth 140 *l.* a Year.

He was Son to the *good Old Biſhop* of *Brechen*, laſt mentioned, and Turned out by the *Committee of Northampton* in 1645. The ſame *Committee* ordered him to be *Plundered* alſo, as well as *Sequeſtred*; for which purpoſe ſeveral Waggons were ſent to Carry off his Goods, and it was accordingly done; only his Books were at that time Concealed from them; but afterwards Diſcovered, and *Plundered* likewiſe. After his *Sequeſtration*, he Reſided with his Father at *Walgrave*; but the *Old Gentleman himſelf* not long after undergoing the ſame Fate, Mr. *Whitford* retir'd to a *Village* in the Neighbourhood, where he Lived in a very Contented, as well as Private Condition. He endeavoured after his *Eaſe* by but the many Delays and Difficulties that he met with, Obliged him to drop his Purſuit of them. He lived to be Reſtored to the *Rectory* in 1660. He was Succeeded by one *William Clever*; who (unleſs there were more than one that Intruded into this Living after the *Sequeſtration*) was a Boy ſcarce Eighteen Years Old: But whether this *Clever* was the Boy, or not, this is ſure, that he was a Perſon of very a Ill Life, and very Troubleſome to his Neighbours. One Inſtance of which, I cannot forbear to mention; which was his Indicting a *Gentlewoman* for *Stealing his Horſe*; but the Proſecution at the time of Hearing, appeared to be ſo very Baſe and Malicious, that the *Court* obliged him to make a *Publick Recantation*, and *Submiſſion* to the Injured *Gentlewoman*. He went afterwards to *Croydon* near *London*, *where he Lived a very Scandalous Life, for Perjury, Litigiouſneſs, and Immoralities*. When Mr. *Whitford* died, I cannot learn; but he was a Perſon of *Good Life and Learning*.

WILBROUGH, ——, } *Whitring*, R.

WILCOX, ——, } *Naſſington*, V.

He was Turned out for *Refuſing the Covenant*. He had a Wife and Eight Children, who were Maintained by Charity; and ſome of them bound out to *Apprentiſhips* with a *Charitable Gift* of 4 *l.* to 1. which, as I apprehend, belonged to the Pariſh. There was no Settled Miniſter on the Living for a great while after his *Ejectment*; but at laſt one *W*---- was Placed in it, who was a very *Vicious* Fellow, and ſoon after Pled for Debt. Mr. *Wilcox* died before the *Reſtoration*, and was a Man of a very Good Life, and Great Learning; nor did he want any thing, but a *higher Station* to have made him known to the World, for a very conſiderable Perſon.

WILLIAMSON, CÆSAR, B. D. *Wapenham*, R.

He had been of *Trinity-College* in *Cambridge*, *Wood*, Ath. Pre-*Orator* of that *Univerſity*, and in 1642, was, among many other *Loyaliſts*, *Created* B. LL. at *Oxford*. Having been Admitted to this *Rectory*, *Jan.* 13, 1640. 'He was a very *Learned* and '*Loyal* Man; and took up Arms in Defence of King *Charles* I. againſt the *Rebels*, and was at the *Battle* at *Edge-Hill*, in the Year 1642. For which *Loyalty* of his, he was ſoon obſerved by the *Rebels*, and his Ruin determined; which was Effected in the manner following, viz. *Robert Wallop*, Eſq; who was *Lord* of the *Mannor* of *Wapenham*; and afterwards, 'Famous for promoting the *Rebellion*, and being one of the pretended *High-Court of Juſtice*, for *Trying* King *Charles* I. this *Wallop*, was reſolved to *Eject* Mr. *Williamſon* out of his Living; and to that End, had a mighty *Influence* upon, and *Intereſt* with the *Committee* of *Sequeſtrators*, who Sate at *Northampton*: To them he recommended one *Theophilus Hart*, a Young Man, who was Born at *Dacet* in *Warwickſhire*; and was deſigned by his Parents for an *Apothecary*, and did for ſome time Serve as an *Apprentice* to that *Trade*; but ſoon took up a more *Gainful*, and then more *Faſhionable Trade*, of *Praying Extempore*; which got him into the *Favour* of a certain *Old Zealous Gentlewoman*, who Recommended him to the aforeſaid Mr. *Robert Wallop*, who Recommended him to the *Committee* of *Sequeſtrators* for the *firſt Benefice*, that ſhould become *Vacant* by *Sequeſtration*; and had the Promiſe of all poſſible *Favour* from the *Committee*: And in Proſpect of this, 'tis ſaid, Mr. *Hart* went to *Oxford*, and ſtayed there, at ſeveral times, near *Two Years*. In the mean time, Mr. *Wallop* took care to have Mr. *Cæſar Williamſon*, Convened before the *Committee* of *Sequeſtrators*; and *Accuſed* for being a *Malignant*,

Vol. I. p. 709.

Bishoprick of *Edinburgh*, where he died about the Middle of the Year 1671. He was a Person of Great Religion, and very Charitable to the Poor; and having been a Prisoner, he was always careful at each Dinner that he made, to send the First Dish from his Table to the Prisoners. He wrote the *Compleat History of the* Wars, &c. under the Marquis of *Montrose*.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Quare whether it might be Dr. Thos. Walker, the Suffering Master of University-College in Oxford.

WALKER, ——, D.D. ——, somewhere near *Oxon*, and so, I presume, in this County.

One of his *Successors* was *Robert Rogers*, the Son of a *Miller*, &c. of whom see at large, in the Account of Mr. *Holway* in *Northamptonshire*.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

WARD, ROBERT, B.D. *Barradon*, R. worth 120 *l.* a Year.

He was Turned out in the Year 1646, and had been Driven from his Church in time of Divine Service. He had 15 *l.* a Year allowed him, and lived to Re-possess his Rectory in 1660. There was one *Ward*, who about the Year 1649, got Possession of *Liddington* and *Caldecot* in this County; but had the Profits of the Latter, which were about 30 *l.* a Year, taken from him, and put into the Hands of one *Woodcock*, a Layman; who, with Tha. and an Augmentation out of some of the Cathedral-Lands, Hired Preachers to Supply the Place: But he was permitted to Receive the Dues of *Liddington*, which amounted to about 20 *l.* a Year. If he was the same Person with this Mr. *Robert Ward* (of which *quære*) then, it may be, the 15 *l.* a Year which, 'tis said, he had, was the Profits of *Liddington*: But if he was a different Person, he ought to be inserted in a Distinct Article. He was, I find, Countenanc'd and Supported by that Loyal Knight, Sir *Eusebius Pelsant*.

One Robert Ward *alias* was Fellow of Queen's-College in Cambridge, and Proctor in 1625.

* WATTS, RICHARD, *Morcot*, R.

He lived to be Restored.

* One of both those Names is already mentioned in Cambridge-shire. Quere. Although I have not the least reason, further than the Coincidence of their Names, to think that they might be the same Person.

* At least, as I conjecture.

WRIGHT, ABRAHAM; * A. M. *Okeham*, V.

Wood, Ath. Vol. I. p. 646.

He was a Native of the City of *London*, Educated partly at *Mercers-Chapel-School*; but chiefly in *Merchant-Taylors-School*, and from thence Elected to a Scholarship of St. *John's College* in *Oxford*; where he afterwards became Fellow; and being an Excellent Orator, often Preached before the University, and before his Majesty King *Charles* I. whilst he Resided there in the Time of the Rebellion; as likewise at St. *Paul's* before, in the City of *London*. In 1645, he was, by the Favour of Dr. *Juxon*, Preferred to this Vicaridge; to which he was Admitted by Institution, but refused to be Inducted, to Avoid taking the *Covenant*: Whereupon one *Benjamin King* was Thrust into the Living. After which, Mr. *Wright* went to *London*, where he lived in a retired Condition, till about the Year 1648; at which time he removed to the House of Sir *George Graham*, in *Surrey*, became Tutor there to the Son of that Honourable Gentleman, and Read the Common-Prayer on all *Sundays* and *Holy Days*, and on the Principal Feasts, used to Preach and Administer the Sacraments.

About 1655, he went back again to *London*, where he was chosen Minister of St. *Olave's-Silver street*; being allowed to Perform the Duties, and Receive the Profits of that little Parish, without taking a Formal Possession of it, to avoid the Oaths and Obligations of those Times.

During his Continuance there, he Baptized, Buried, and Administred the Sacrament according to the *Liturgy* of the *Church* of *England*; which occasioned him some Trouble. About a Year before the Restoration, he was at last obliged to leave that Parish; being no longer permitted to tarry there, without Submitting to some New Impositions and Engagements that were then Offered. Whereupon he applied himself again to his Private Studies; and in the following Year returned to *Okeham*, although he was offered to be Chaplain to the Queen of *Bohemia*; but he refused That, and several Other Preferments afterwards, for the sake of Privacy and Retirement, and died at *Okeham*, very *Aged*, in the Year 1690. He was a Person of Open and Profest Affections for *Conformity*, and no Favourer of *Sectaries* and their Conventicles. His Life and Conversation was Sober and Reserved. He was very Charitable to Widows and Fatherless Children; and gave Money to Them and Others, amounting to the 20th Part of the True Value of his Living.

See in Wood what he Wrote.

SALOP.

WOOD, FRANCIS, *Kimberton*, R. He was Sequestred in the Year 1649.

WOOD, RICHARD, 27, V. And *Cound*, R. ; *Shawbu-*

I take it to have been the same Mr. Rich. Wood who had both these Livings: Two quare fors ther.

He was Turned out in the Year 1643, Imprisoned in *Shrewsbury*, and died there soon after; the sooner, it may be, for the Hard Usage, which, in general, I am told, he met with; but I cannot learn any of the Particulars. He was a Learned, and very Charitable Person.

WYNNE, ——, *Oswestry*, V.

He lived to be Restored; but his Church had been Burnt down in the Rebellion. He was Uncle to the present Lord Bishop of *Hereford*.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

WEAR, HUMPHRY, *Kingston*,

His *Temporal Estate* also was declared Forfeited for Treason, by an *Act* of *Nov.* 18, 1650. He is there said to be of *Kingston* in the County of *Somerset*: Which I therefore take to have been his Living: And if so, there can be little question made whether he was Sequestred from it, or not, since he was declared a Traytor.

Scob. Coll. Part II. p. 114.

There are several Livings of this Name in this County. See one of them at Yeov. Camp.

only Proof of all this, was what followeth in the Close of his *Charge*; That he said, *That the Land was Governed by wicked Men*, &c.

WHITBY, ——, : *Earl-Stonham*, R.

He was a very Honest Man, and a Diligent Preacher. There is this *observable* Story of the Person made choice of to Succeed him, which was Transmitted to me by a *Gentleman*, who Transcribed it from some *loose Papers* of the most pious Bishop *Hall*'s own writing, as, saith the Gentleman, *I have good Reason to believe*. 'The 'Parishioners (having power to Choose for themselves) came to one Mr. *Clark*, a *Schoolmaster* in 'Ipswich, and Tendered him the Place. He con'descended to them; and coming thither on the 'Saturday Evening, was welcomed by some of the 'Parish; who staying Late with him, were Partakers of his *Prayers* in his *Chamber*, where he 'prayed to *God*, that if his *Calling* to that Place 'were not *Lawful*, and according to *his Will*, he 'would shew some *Sign* or *Token* upon him; and 'the same *Prayer* he renewed the *Sunday Morning* 'in the *Pulpit* before his *Intended Sermon* to the 'Congregation: Which done, he no sooner Read 'the *Text*, but he was *stricken Dumb*, and was not 'able to *Speak* to the People. When he had endeavoured it in Vain about half an Hour, he 'no sooner laid his Hand upon the *Pulpit-Door* 'to go away, but his Voice came to him, and 'he then told the People, that *according* to his 'Prayer, *God* had shewed *this Token* upon him, in 'their Sight, of his *Dislike* of his *Calling* to that 'Place, profess'd that he would not *Meddle with* 'it any more; Willed them to Receive their *own* 'Ministers, &c. Neither would he be Entreated by all their Importunity, to *Attempt* his *Work* any more.

WHITING, JOHN, : *Hintlesham*, V.

WICHERLY, DANIEL, B. D. *Hemingstone*, R.

See *Queen's-College* in *Cambridge*.

WITHERS, ——, : *Wetheringset cum Brockford*, R.

He was also violently *Pulled out of his Pulpit* by some of the Rascally People of his Parish, who had been daily Fed from his Table. Five or Six of the more substantial *Freeholders*, who were *Instrumental* in his *Sequestration*, came afterwards to nothing. He was a *good Divine, much a Gentleman, and a Person of Great Hospitality*.

SUSSEX.

WESTON, BRYAN, D. D. *——, : His *Temporals* were also under Sequestration; for which he Compounded at 35 *l.* See the *Note* at Dr. *Robert Beely*, at the End of the Counties, under the Letter *B*.

* *Somewhere in this County, if I mistake not, but I have it not.*

WHITINGTON, ——, : *Upwaltam*, R.

I am also Informed, that he Suffered much; but know not the Particulars.

WILSHAW, THOMAS, : *Rusper*, R.

He was Turned out in the Year 1644, and Reduced to such Straits, that he had certainly Perished in his Extremity, had he not been Relieved by one Mr. * *Nut*, who was afterwards very severely Used for shewing Compassion to him.

* *William Nut, long in town born Mr John Nut, the Suffering* Prebendary of Chichester, *See that* Church, *and* Quarr.

WILSON, JOHN, : *Arlington*, V.

He happeneth, according to the Order of the *Alphabet*, to be Rank'd in this Lift the Last of all the *Scandalous* and *Malignant Priests* of the *Century*, though he is the very fifth Person mentioned by *Wilson*, and placed in the Front of that *Pamphlet*, for a double Reason, no doubt; *viz.* in the *First* Place, to make a *Cursory* Reader (who just casts an Eye on the *Title-Page*, and perhaps, One or Two more) believe, that all the Rest of the *Sequestred Ministers* were Equally Scandalous with Mr. *Wilson*: And in the next Place, that those who should proceed to Read the *whole*, might at their Entrance on it, be Pre-possessed with such an Abhorrence and Detestation of the *Clergy*, as should cast a Mist before their Eyes, and *Tincture* the Rest of the Stories, which they must, by that means, go over with the *Prejudicate Impressions* of this Relation. And accordingly, it seems to have had the desired Effect: For as the *Established Church* hath by Two late *Profligates* (*New Test* of the *Church of England*, &c. *Observator Revived*, N°. 11.) been Threatened with an Account of the *Blasphemies, Sodomies*, &c. of her *Clergy*; so do those *Accursed Suggestions* seem to be taken almost *Verbatim* from this single Instance of the *Century*. Nor can I forbear, on this Occasion, to say, that I believe no Nation, whether *Heathen* or *Christian*, since the Foundation of the World, affords an Instance like to That under which the *Church of England* hath *Suffered* these late Years: For was there ever any People which Permitted Men of *Prostitute Consciences* to Hire out themselves (under the Directions and Pensions of some Great Men, more Scandalous even than themselves) to Invent and Publish the most detestable Calumnies, in order to Villifie the very Establishment under which they Lived?

Whether this Mr. *Wilson*'s Character may not for the same Reasons also, have been Painted out in Colours, *Blacker'd* beyond the *Standing* and *Ordinary* rate of *Lying*, and *Forgery*, I cannot Determine; but this I will venture to say, that if the one Half of what is there *Charged* on him be True, the Inflicting of the worst of Deaths upon him (I mean by a Lawful Authority) would have been a most Commendable Action: And indeed, his not being *Hanged*, instead of *Sequestred*, is one *Inducement* to make me think, that the *Two worst Accusations* mentioned in the *Articles* against him, were altogether *Forgeries*. The Particulars as they are Related in the *Century*, are these: That he had 'Divers times Attempted 'to Commit *Buggery* with *Nathanael Brown*, 'Samuel Andrews, and *Robert Williams*, his Parishioners; and by Perswasions and Violence laboured to draw them to that *Abominable Sin*, 'that (as he shamed not to Profess) they might

* *make*

turned *Poet*, as it ſeems, in his *Old Age*, and publiſhed ſeveral *Anagrams, Epigrams*, &c. after the *Reſtoration*; which, Trifling as they are, I ſhould be glad to have a Sight of; becauſe a good Part of them, as I hear, is ſpent on the *Biſhops* and *Clergy*, among which probably, he was not unmindful of his *Fellow-Sufferers*; and therefore, I preſume, they contain the Names of ſeveral of the *Sequeſtred Clergy* (ſome of which perhaps, I am as yet uninformed of) and a great many *Hints* and *Inuendo's* relating to their Troubles.

WHITNEY, JAMES, D. D. *Dunhead St. Andrew's*, R. worth about 240*l.* a Year.

He had been *Fellow* of *Brazen-noſe-College* in *Oxford*, was *Sequeſtred* about the Year 1643, or 1644, by the *Committee* of *Saliſbury*; after which he was with his Wife, Supported by *Charity* until the *Reſtoration*, when he was Re-poſſeſſed of his Living. His Succeſſor on the *Sequeſtration*, was one *Legg*, who was the Son of a *Butcher*, and had been a *Scrivitor* at *Magdalen-College* in *Oxford*. His Name is at this day, and is like to be for a great while, *remembred* in the Pariſh, by an uſual Saying of *Mr. Whitney's* (who could act it ſeems make himſelf *Merry* under his *Misfortunes*:) for when he was ask'd *How he did*, he would often ſay, *Very well, I thank God, only I am troubled with a bad Legg*; and that *Legg* was *very Bad* indeed, if all be *True*, that is ſaid of him: For beſides that he had the *Character*, of a *Turbulent, Haughty, Ill-natured Fellow*, and that he refuſed to pay *Mr. Whitney* the Fifth it is affirmed, that he 'Treated the *Old Butcher*, his *Father*, in a Barbarous and 'Inhumane manner; that he was aſhamed to own 'him, and for that Reaſon kept him Confined 'in his Houſe, where the *poor Old Man* in a *Dark* 'little Hole, either *Hanged himſelf*, as the *Son* 'ſaid; or, as the *Neighbours ſay*, was *Hanged by* 'the *Son, or his Order*. *Mr. Whitney*, was a *Learned, Sober, and Charitable Man.*

WILSON, ——, . *Biſhops-Stone*, V.

In 1654, one *John Prous* got this Living.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

WARMESTRY, THOMAS, D. D. ——, .

He was a Native of the City of *Worceſter*, had been *Student* of *Chriſt-Church* in *Oxford*, and about the Year 1632, obtained a Living (or Livings) in this County, the Name of which I cannot learn. In 1640, he ſerved the *Clergy* of this *Dioceſs* in *Convocation*; and though he had always before been Accounted a *Puritan*, and had in a *ſet Speech* oppoſed the *New Canons*, the *Oath*, &c. in the *Convocation*; yet ſoon after the Breaking out of the *Rebellion*, he was forced for his *Security*, to Retire to the *King* at *Oxford*, where he was Created *D. D. and afterwards Loſt what he had before Obtained in the Church*. 'After the *King's* Cauſe declined, he lived moſtly 'in *London*, was the *Diſtributer* of Money (obtained from *generous Loyaliſts*) to *Sufferers* for the *Royal Intereſt*, was chief Conſeſſor to *Loyal Malignants*, a Conſtant and Indefatigable *Viſitor*, and *Comforter* of the *Sick* and *Diſtreſſed Cavaliers* (for ſo the Royaliſts were called) very 'Zealous alſo in Converting *Infidels*, Induſtrious in 'Reclaiming the *Looſe*, and Eſtablishing the *Wa-*'*vering*, Zealous and Careful in Preparing his *Au-*'*ditors* for the *Sacrament* of the *Lord's Supper*, and 'for *Death*. After the King's Return in 1660, he was Reſtored to what he had Loſt, was made *Pre-*'*bendary* of *Gloucester*, and in the Year following 'Dean of *Worceſter*, where he Died in the Year 1665.

Wood. Ath. Vol. II. p. 230. Lloyd, Mem. p. 604. See Heylin's Hiſt. of Laud, p. 431. Mala in Hiſtoria I. Jack Lamb Wood, in his Ath. Ox. p. 1170. Lloyd ut ſupra. Wood ut ſupra. Pope and Bernard Sir Francis, Grant Arch. of Worceſter, Vol. II. p. 1[illegible]

See more of his Character in the Epitaph recited at large in Wood.

Am. 26th Sept. See his Will in Wood.

WOODFORD, WILLIAM, . *Upton upon Severne*, .

He was Admitted to this Living, *Feb.* 9. 1624, and was Succeeded in it after the *Sequeſtration* (but whether Immediately, or not, I cannot ſay) by Mr. *Benjamin Baxter*; who Surrender'd it to him again in 1660. Mr. *Woodford* died in the Year 1664.

See Abridg. p. 349.

YORKSHIRE.

WALKER, ——, . *Silkſton*, V.

* WHETTERD, GAMALIEL, . *Kirkburton*, V. worth 100*l.* a Year.

* Or Wheherd.

He was Turned out by the *Houſe of Commons* about the Beginning of *March* 1642; at which time one *Daniel Clerk* was Order'd to Succeed him.

See the Name at Mr. Whitakres, who immediately ſucceeded him.

WHITAKRES, ——, † *Kirkburton*, V.

† He muſt have ſucceeded this Living after Mr. Wheterd (who immediately Preceded) had been Sequeſtred *from it, and ſo makes a* Second Sufferer in it. *he had any* other Title, than *ſuch as* the Times would allow him: Quere whether Mr. Wheterd was *Dead at the time of* Mr. Whitakres's *Sequeſtration*. If not, he is to be deemed as one who was Harraſſed only, rather than Sequeſtred.

His Wife was alſo Murther'd by the Rebels, and Himſelf drag'd over her Dead Body:

† WILKINSON, CALEB, A. M. *Carnaby*, V.

† But quere further of this Sequeſtration.

WOOD, ——, . *Kirkby-Whisk*, R: One *Seth Elcock* got this Living in 1655.

WOODGROVE, ——, . *Darrington*, V.

He was alſo Plunder'd, 'and Harraſſed from 'Seſſions to Seſſions, for Reading the *Common-*'*Prayer*, and in ſteady Adhetion to his Royal Maſter; was carried to *Naiſborough-Seſſions*, and 'there Sworn againſt by a Neighbour, that he 'heard him ſay in the Church, *Almighty God, our* 'Heavenly Father, and *Our Father, which art in* 'Heaven; which, he was ſure, was *Common-*'*Prayer*: For which he was Fined, and Imprion-'ed till the Payment.

WRIGHT, ——, . *Eccleſfield*, V. worth 120*l.* a Year.

Abridg. p. 410.

He lived to be Reſtored.

WALES.

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WILLIAMS, WALTER, ; *Neath-Town*, V.

These last Three were all Turned out some time before the Year 1649.

WILLIAMS, HENRY, ; *Flemingston*, .

He had no *Fifths* paid him, and so was reduced to very great Hardships; Living up and down, as occasion served, among the *Royalists*, to whom he was very acceptable, as well for his *Loyalty*, as his *Wit* and *Conversation*. He Out-lived the *Usurpation* some Years, and was Restored to his *Rectory*. His Successor on the Sequestration, was one *Rees David Markwell*.

WILLIAMS, JENKIN, . *Lancarvan*, V.

He was *Sequestred* some time before the Year 1649, and put into the Hands of one *Hugh Jones*, the greatest *Tyrant* in all these Parts; who Ruled with an absolute Sway over all the *Loyalists* which Lived within his Reach: For he would drive away whole Herds of their *Cattle*, and Exercise what Barbarity and Oppression he pleased, over them. Mr. *Williams* Suffered under him in a more particular Manner, was sufficiently Persecuted, and Compelled to take up with six or seven Pounds *per Annum* (which was called *Fifths*, although the Living was worth about 80 *l.* a Year) or be without any Allowance at all; and even that was with-held from him for five Years before the *Restoration*. In the mean time his *Church* was shut up, and the Parish had *Sermons* but very seldom. Mr. *Williams* Lived to see the Return of his Majesty, and had afterwards two other Livings bestowed upon him.

Make these Places to be Annexed.

WILSON, JOHN, ; *Portkerry* and *Barry*, R.

He was Turned out by the *Propagators*, for *Scandal* and *Delinquency*.

MONTGOMERY.

WILLIAMS, EDWARD, ; *Llanbrinmair*, V.

He was Totally out for Three Years; and then Recovering his Living, continued in it, but with much Difficulty.

WILLIAMS, JOHN, ; *Llandissil*, ; This Living is in this County (if I mistake not) where I also find a Rectory and a Vicaridge of this Name: Which of them this may be, *quere*.

WINNE, RICE, ; *Castle-Creynion*, R. He was Turned out in 1650. One *Thomas Jones* got this Living in 1654.

———, ———, . . . } *Townships.*
Woolfannire, ...
Rowston, ...
And
Rosegough . . . . .

All these were Sequestred, if I mistake not, from the same Person.

PEMBROKE.

———; ———; ; *Whitchurch*, V. See the *Note* at *Abergwyley*, under the Letter *A*.

WHITE, NICH. ; St. *Issel*, V. The *Propagators* Turned him out for *Insufficiency*.

WILLIAMS, DAVID, ; *Amblefton*, V.

He was Turned out for *Drunkenness*, by the *Propagators*.

WILLIAMS, HENRY, ; *Carew*, V. And *Castlebright*, ... } *But Quere whether these be Distinct Places. If Castlebright be the same with Castlebigh, mention'd I find in this County, then 'tis plain, they are Distinct.*

He was Turned out by the *same Commissioners*, and for the *self-same Crime*.

WILLIAMS, HENRY, ; *Llandilliart*, .

Quere whether he was the *same Person* with the *Preceding*.

WILLIAMS, HOWEL, ; *Llandrich*, V.

He was Sequestred for *Drunkenness*, by the *Propagators*.

WILLIAMS, PHIL. ; *Robeston*, R. *Unless there are Two Livings of this Name in this County, there must have been Two Persons who Suffered on it respectively. See Dr. Evan Owen in this County.*

The *Propagators* Dispatched him likewise, for *Malignancy*. I have seen an Original Letter of this Gentleman's, by which it appears, that he had been *Twice Imprisoned* (once in the Ships;) That he had paid 400 *l.* and that his Parsonage-House had not only been Demolished, but even the very Stones of it had been cast away.

WILLIAMS, RICHARD, . **Treffgar*, R. **If I read it right.*

He was Turned out for *Insufficiency*, by the *Propagators*.

RADNOR.

WALTER, PHINEES, ; *Whitton*, R. *Or* Walter.

He was Sequestred in the Year 1650.

WALDROND, AMOS, ; ———, .

He had been *Scholar* of *Trinity-College* in *Cambridge*, and afterwards obtained a *Rectory* somewhere; but I cannot Learn the Name of it; nor so much as the County in which it Lay. How-

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p.

AN APPENDIX:

Containing an Account of

Some few of the *School-Maſters, Lecturers, Curates, &c.* who were Turned out:

And of OTHERS of them; Who with

Some of the RECTORS and VICARS, were *Brought into Trouble, Harraſſed,* and *Ill uſed,* tho' not *Wholly Diſpoſſeſs'd,* in the *ſame Times* of *REBELLION* and *CONFUSION.*

John 6, 12. *Gather up the Fragments that remain, that nothing be loſt.*

A.

Perſec. Und. p. 42. ANTHONY, ——, *Curate* at St. *James-Garlick-Hith* in *London.*

ATMES, JOHN, . *Curate* of *Lovis* in *Kent.*

He was Turned out by the *Houſe of Commons, Apr.* 18, 1643.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 706. AYRY, CHRISTOPHER, B. D. He ſeems to have been a Sufferer in ſome kind or other; becauſe he was Created B. D. at *Oxford* in 1642, among a great many other *Loyal Sufferers*: Although *Wood* in accounting for him *Ibid. p. 141.* among the Writers, is wholly Silent as to any thing of that Matter: And in his *Epitaph* I find this Clauſe, *Difficiliimo Seculo inter Æſtuantes rerum Fluctus, clavum rectum tenuit.* Which, it muſt be, was *Trimming,* and *Complying*: And *Quere ſee-ther.* for theſe Reaſons I have Omitted him in the *Parochial Liſt*, and Place him here. He was Born in *Weſtmerland,* Became *Fellow* of *Queen's-College* in *Oxford,* at length *Vicar* of *Milford* in *Hampſhire,* and Died in 1670. See his *Character* and *Writings* in *Wood.*

B.

BARTHOLOMEW, WILL: He was the *Vicar* of *Campden* in *Glouceſter-ſhe.* The Gentleman who Immediately ſucceeded him in 1660, ſaith, that 'he was not Turned out of 'his Living; but miſerably Harraſſed, Articled a-'gainſt by *Factious People,* to his great Trouble; 'and, as I have been Informed, to the Expence of 'two Hundred Pounds. One thing was very re-'markable; not one of thoſe his Enemies, as I 'have heard, but had ſome Signal Misfortune, 'or came to an *Untimely End.* The ſame *Gen-'tleman* adds, 'I well remember, of Ten *Lectu-'rers* at *Campden,* Eight of them were in Sequeſtred Livings: Which ſufficiently ſhews, what ſort of People the *Godly and Orthodox* Lecturers were in thoſe Times. And it is no leſs Obſervable, that not one of all theſe Eight Livings in which they Succeeded, was of leſs Value than 140*l.* a Year, and One of them 550*l.*

BAR-

CARTER, ——, . He was *Master* of the *School* at *Highgate*, and *Reader* at the *Chapel* there; and was Turned out of his *House* whilſt his Wife was in *Labour*; inſomuch that ſhe was Delivered of a *Child* (for I cannot well ſay ſhe was *Brought to Bed*) in the *Chapel-Porch*.

CHALLIS, ——, . He was *Miniſter* of *Teingrace* in *Devon*; and though not *Formally Sequeſtred*, yet he met with a great deal of Diſturbance and Trouble there. The Living is a very ſmall one, which Contributed not a little, as I make no queſtion, towards his keeping it during the *Rebellion*; but I have heard, that he purpoſely let the Houſe go to Ruin, in order to *diſcourage* any one from *ſeeking for*, and *accepting* of it. I could with *that Stratagem* had been altogether as *Innocent*, as *another*, which I am told he *made uſe* of, to preſerve himſelf in his Living, which was this: He had not a few Children of his own; and underſtanding that ſome of the *Sequeſtrators*, or their *Agents*, were coming to his *Houſe*, he got ſeveral of his *Neighbours Children* likewiſe into his *Kitchin*; all theſe together made up a conſiderable Number: And the Fellows imagining that *all* of them were Mr. *Challis's* Children, had at that time a *Qualm* of *Compaſſion*, not very common in *thoſe* days, and were unwilling to ſend ſo many poor *Innocent* Creatures a Starving.

CLARK, EDMOND, . A. M. He was the *Curate* of *Buckhorn-Weſton* in *Dorſetſhire*, Impriſoned a whole Year in *London*, and, as I believe, Turned out of his *Curacy*.

CLARK, ROGER, A. M. He was *Rector* of *Tother* in *Dorſetſhire*; which being worth but 40 *l.* a Year, he was not *Sequeſtred* from it, notwithſtanding he always *uſed* the *Common-Prayer*; but he was once moſt Barbarouſly Treated by the Party. The Account of which I have Received in *theſe Words*: 'In the time of *Penruddock's* 'Riſing, Mr. *Dewes* of *Blockford* in the County of '*Dorſet*, and one —— *Baker*, came about his 'Houſe, about *Midnight*, with a *Company* of *Foot*, 'and a *Troop* of *Horſe*, in Order to take *Hen-* 'cock *Clark* his Son; upon the Notice of which, '*Hancock* Leapt out of a Back-Window into the 'midſt of the Horſe in the *Orchard*, with his '*Drawers*, *Shirt*, and one *Stocking* on; and be- 'ing Set upon, he with an *Iron-Pin* of an *Axle*, 'gave *Dewey* a very dangerous *Blow*, and the reſt 'being in the *Dark*, were ſtruck off their Horſes 'by a Limb of an *Apple-Tree*: *Hancock* Eſcaped 'to one Mr. *Nicholas*, *Rector* of *Stanwell* in *Sa-* 'merſetſhire. Then the Doors being opened, they 'took the ſaid *Roger Clark* the Father, and *Bound* 'him Neck and Heels, *as the Age of Seventy, till* 'the *Blood came forth of his Eyes*, and carried him 'immediately afterwards to *Sturminſter-Newton-* 'Caſtle in *Dorſet*; and not Confeſſing any thing 'of his Son's Deſign, they *Burnt his Fingers* 'with *Matches*, of *which Torture he was about* 'Half a Year in Recovering; and kept him in 'Priſon for a Month, or more. Mr. *Roger Clark*, one of the *Suffering Prebendaries* of *Salisbury*, was another of his Sons.

* Whom See in that County. His Servant was alſo Murthered at the ſame time.

CLARK, WILLIAM, . He was Son to Mr. * *Tho. Clark* the *Sequeſtred* Rector of *Haſtlebury-Brian* in *Dorſetſhire*; and Murthered ſomewhere upon the Road betwixt *Haſtlebury* and *Weymouth*, by a Party of the *Rebels Army*.

CLEMENT, PAUL, . He was *Rector* of *Cliffeton*, and had likewiſe the *Living* of *Lower-Compton*, both in *Dorſetſhire*. He was very much Harraſſed for his *Loyalty*, both at the *Aſſizes*, and before ſome *Commiſſioners* of thoſe Times; and to much Wearied and Exhauſted with continual Proſecutions, and Vexations, that he was juſt going to Remove himſelf, and his Family into *Norfolk*, when the Dawnings of the *Reſtoration* began to Appear; which put a ſtop to his Reſolutions, and at length to his Troubles. He was once Actually ſerved with a *Warrant* for his *Eſtabliſhment*; but being a bold Man, and threatening to uſe the Fellow, who brought it according to his Deſert, the Execution of it was prevented. He had once the Courage likewiſe to tell Mr. *Ben* (who had provoked him by ſome reproachful Language) when in the *Chair* of one of thoſe *Gaulds's*, before which he was brought, that if all his *Sins* in the *Univerſity*, had been *written* in his *Forehead*, he would appear more fit for another Place than that, which he then filled; which *Saying* of his, Mr. *Ben's* own *Conſcience Commented* upon in ſuch a manner, that it put both *Himſelf* and his *Brethren* into very great *Confuſion*.

He was afterwards Rector of Cliffeton, though in Yorkſhire, and had the Sine-Cure at Yeoville in that County, and Died not many Years ſince.

†COLEBY, DANIEL, . He was *Curate* (and probably Related) to Dr. *Coleby*, at one of his Livings in *Norfolk* (where She that *Doctor*) and was Turned out of his *Curacy*. He had at that time a Wife and Four Children.

† In ſome Papers I have ſeen Coleby: but certainly that muſt be a Miſtake.

COREN, JOHN, . He was *Miniſter* of *Southmolton* in *Devon*, and *School-Maſter* there. He Removed from thence to the *Rectory* of *Weſtford-Pyne* in the ſame County; but in Both theſe Places met with *Diſturbance* and *Trouble* for his *Loyalty*. Once, more particularly, he was had before the *Tyrers*, and Pleaſantly ſaid, when he came from them, that he had *Anſwered their Queſtions*; but *They could not Anſwer his*. He Survived the *Reſtoration*, and died at the *Rectory* laſt mentioned.

COSTER, JOHN, . He was *Rector* of *Bruſhford* in *Somerſetſhire*; had been Educated in the *Univerſity* of *Oxford*; was Three ſeveral times had before the *Commiſſioners*; and though Preſerved from a *Formal Sequeſtration* by the Intereſt of ſome of the *Sydnhams*, yet he was ſometimes forced to Abſcond; and Once particularly, lay in a *Furſe-Brake* ſeveral Days and Nights, a Reward being Promiſed to any that ſhould Diſcover and Apprehend him. At another time he was like to have been Murther'd by Two *Dragoons*, who *Beat* him *Unmercifully*, and after he had got from them, threw down his Wife, Trampled upon her; and one of them Kicking her in the Breaſt with his *Spur*, gave her ſuch a *Mark*, as ſhe *carried to her Grave*. Mr. *Coſter* was at length Forced to Fly into *Wales* for his Security; but ſtill, if I miſtake not, found out ſome means or other to Preſerve the Profits of his Living.

CRAIG, JOHN, . He was *Removed from his Miniſtry and School* in *Monmouthſhire*, ſomewhere in the *Hundred* of *Bergevenny*. He lived to be Reſtored, and was an *eminent Scholar* and *Divine*.

CREECH,

tee; acknowleging that he had saved him from Ruin. It was also Pleaded in his behalf, that he was a Man of a moſt *unexceptionable Life*: Whereupon the *Door-Keeper* cried out, *Let this Man go, and let all go.* I preſume, he was likewiſe a Man of conſiderable Learning; becauſe he was *Appointed* to *Preach* before Prince *Maurice* at *Dartmouth*, whilſt that Prince lay there. He died in 1659, and was in the following Year Succeeded by his Son *Edmund*, who afterwards Loſt the Living for refuſing the *Oaths* to King *William* and Queen *Mary*.

F.

If I conſider aright, he was then a Schoolmaſter in the Time of his Troubles.

FARNABIE, THOMAS, A. M. The Noted *School-Maſter*.

He was as I find, *Ordered* into the *Cuſtody* of the *Serjeant at Arms*, by the *Houſe of Commons*, *July* 25, 1643; and being Apprehended, was the 28th of the ſame Month *Committed cloſe Priſoner to Newgate* for the *Riſing* in *Kent*. *Wood* adds, that having been from thence removed on *Shipboard*, it being then urged in the *Houſe of Commons*, whether they ſhould be *ſent to America* (further) by ſome of his good Neighbours in *Kent*; Nay, and by ſome that had been his *Scholars*, as I have heard, who Sate in the *Two Houſes*) but at length it being *Rejected*, he was removed to *Ely-Houſe* in *Holbourn*, where he Remained for about a Year before his Death, which happened in 1647.

Ath. Vol. II. P. 14. *Where See more of him at large.*

——, ——, . He was *Curate* of *Farnham* in *Surrey*. The *Parliament* Ordered him into Cuſtody, for Oppoſing a *New Lecture*, that had been Set up there, to be held on the *Market-day*.

FEREBEE, JOHN, . He was *Rector* of *Woodcheſter* in *Glouceſterſhire*; and as he was one day at the *Font*, a Party of Colonel *Maſſey's* Soldiers came in with drawn Swords, pulled off his *Surplice* (which one of them putting on, Wore in his way back) Tore the *Common-Prayer Book*, Stript him of *all his Cloaths*, except a Pair of *Drawers*, and Drove him (with *many others*) *Bare-footed and Bare-Legged, thro' Thick and Thin, in Cold, Wet and Dirty Ways, and Weather, Priſoners* into *Glouceſter*; where they were kept for many Days in a *Damp, Low Room*, under the *College-School*, without Fire. Three Daughters of one *Mr. Portlock* of *Cirencester*, hearing of his Miſery, made up a Sum of Money to *Ranſome* him, which they ſent by one *J. Greenway*, a *Parliament Soldier* (and a Kinſman to them) who had the Conſcience to keep every Farthing of it himſelf. This *Greenway*, was a poor *Butcher*; but by *Plundering* had gotten a conſiderable Eſtate, which after Wafted almoſt as Faſt as he had Got it; and his Children wanted before they Died. *Mr. Ferebee* was not *Sequeſtred*.

FITZ-GEOFFRY, ——, . He was Son to *Charles Fitz-Geoffry*, *Rector* of St. *Dominick* in *Cornwall* (mentioned by *Wood*, Ath. *Vol.* I. p. 516) and a *Sufferer* in ſome *Kind* or *other*, by thoſe Times, as I have been Informed. *Quære* if he was not *Sequeſtred* from a Living. After the *Reſtoration*, he became *Miniſter* of *Tamerton* in *Devon*, where he died.

FLAVIN, ——, . There was a Gentleman of this Name, who was for ſome time *Curate* of St. *Sidwell's* in *Exon*, and was Turned out from thence. I believe, he came to the Place ſome time in the Confuſions, and was not Regularly Nominated to it.

FLINT, ——, . He was *Curate* of *Harrawden* (in *Northamptonſhire*, if I do not miſtake the County.) His Head was Cleft down to his Eyes with a *Poll-Axe*, by one Capt. *Francis Sawyer*, at *Wellingborough* in the ſame County, without any manner of Provocation given him by Mr. *Flint*. This was done in *Dec.* 1642. Merc. Ruſtic. P. 169

G.

GARNET, WILLIAM, A. M. He was *Vicar* of *Dunſford* near *Exeter*; and after the Surrender of that City to the Parliament, was *Plundered, Beat, and highly Abuſed by the Soldiers*: Which, together with the Declining of the King's Cauſe, ſoon after Broke his Heart, *viz.* about the latter End of *Febr.* 1646.

GAUDEN, JOHN, D. D. afterwards *Biſhop* of *Exeter*.

He is by *Lloyd* ranked among the *Loyal Sufferers*: But as *Lloyd* himſelf, according to Cuſtom, gives not one Particular of his Sufferings; ſo neither do I find any thing of it in *Wood*, or elſewhere; and therefore *quære*. Mem. p. 602

GILBEY, ——, . He had the Chapelry of *Holcome* in *Lancaſhire*, the Tithes of which were Sequeſtred from him by the *Second Claſſis* of that County.

GLISTON, ——, . He was *Rector* of *Mawnhull* in *Doſſetſhire*. I have ſeen the Copy of an *Order* from the *Committee* of *Lords* (for Seizing the *Fifth and Twentieth Part of Mens Eſtates*) directed to this Gentleman, and requiring him to bring into *Dorcheſter* 150 *l.* *Quære* whether that Money was demanded for his *Benefice*, or for a *Temporal Eſtate*.

GOCH, BARNABAS, . He was *Curate* of *Woodbury* in *Devon*; was Harraſſed, and Impriſoned in *Exeter*, and Died about 1646.

GOODWYN, ——, . He was a *Curate* ſomewhere; and had Preſented a Petition (on what Occaſion doth not appear) to the *Houſe of Commons*; but not meeting, as it ſeems, with an *Anſwer* to it, he *gave uncivil Words to divers Members of the Houſe*: And afterwards Preſenting a *Second Petition*, it was Reſolved, *That the Petitioner had no Cauſe of Complaint, but deſerved Puniſhment for his Scandalous Petition.* Whether they proceeded to Inflict any, or what elſe he might ſuffer, *quære*. Wilſ. Mem.

GOULD-

HATCH, ——, : There was a Clergyman of this Name ſent for into Cuſtody by the *Houſe of Commons*; *Quere* whether he were the ſame Perſon with him already mentioned in the County of *Cornwall*.

HILL, ——, : He was Curate of *Burgrove* in *Suſſex*, Turned out, and Suffered much; but I know not the Particulars.

HILL, THOMAS, : He was Turned out from the Curacy of St. *Thomas* in *Salisbury*. See one of both theſe Names at *Chriſt-Church* in *Oxford*, and *quare*. One *Thomas Hill* alſo, became Prebendary of *Bytton* in the Church of *Saliſbury*, *Jan.* 23, 1663, on the Death of *Anthony Hawles*; Died himſelf before *December* 15, 1671, and was then Succeeded by *Richard Watſon*. It ſeems not Improbable that he might be the ſame Perſon with this Sufferer.

HINSON, ——, : He was Curate of *All-Saints* in *Hafting*, in *Suſſex*; was in *July* 1643, Seized by ſome Perſons, who had firſt been forced by the *Jurors* of the Town, to take a General Oath to do what they would have them. Their Authority they derived from a *Warrant*, under the Hand of a *Rebel-Colonel*, one *Morley*; And hereupon, Mr. *Hinſon* was firſt kept a Priſoner one or two Nights in the *Town-Hall*, thence Removed to the *Common-Jayl*, in a loathſome *Room*, where there was but one ſhort *Bench*, and a *Timber* for his Companion; Who, being a Surly Fellow, kept the *Bench* wholly to himſelf. Here Mr. *Hinſon* lay three Weeks on the bare *Floor*, whereon alſo he was forced to do the *Neceſſaries of Nature*; but, by great Difficulty, he was at laſt ſo much Favoured, as to be ſent Priſoner to *London*, and was there kept under the Cuſtody of a *Meſſenger*; from whom, after ſome time, he made his Eſcape to *Oxon*. The Crime mentioned againſt him, was the Reading his Majeſty's Declaration. Four of thoſe drawn into the Oath above-mentioned, afterwards confeſſed it to Mr. *Hinſon*.

Mere. Ruſh. P. 141. Oct.

HOBBES, ——, : He was in Deacon's *Orders*, and ſo muſt have a Place in this Liſt; Although he was no other than *Pariſh-Clerk* of *Plymouth*: And having one Day *Buried* a *Corpſe* by the *Common-Prayer*, he was Threatned, that if he came again with his *Maſs-Book*, to *Bury* any body, he ſhould be thrown into the ſame *Grave*: Which worked ſo much upon his Spirits, that partly with Fear, and partly with Grief, he Died ſoon after.

HODGES, ——, : He was Rector of *Hiſhom* in *Northamptonſhire*, and Impriſoned by *Colonel Okey*, for Preaching againſt the *King's Murther*. He is mentioned in the *Abridgement*; But belongs not to that Liſt, as I ſhall have occaſion to ſay hereafter.

P. 111.

HOOLE, CHARLES, A. M. He was the Noted *School-Maſter* of this Name, and as Noted a Royaliſt; For which he Suffered in the Beginning of the Wars. He died *March* the 7th, 1665. I think, he kept a *School* in *London*, when his Sufferings Began.

See Athen. Oxon. Wood, Athen. Oxon. Vol. II. p. 372.

HUET, JOHN, D.D. He was Beheaded on *Tower-Hill*: But ſince moſt of the Hiſtorians of thoſe times, give an Account of his Sufferings, I ſhall ſay no more of him in this Place.

See Athen. Oxon. Wood, Athen. Oxon. Vol. II. p. 372. and Biog. Brit. Vol. III. p. 1830.

HUGHES, LEWIS, A.M. He had the Rectory of *Shipperton* in *Middleſex*; Was Impriſoned, as I find, for Words againſt the *Parliament*, and it may be, was afterwards Sequeſtred; But *quære*.

Hewas Preſented to this Living Dec. 14. 1638. and died, as I judge, under the Usurpation, ſome time at leaſt, before July 30, 1660. *Newc. Rep. Eccleſ. Vol. I p. 714.*

HUGHES, THOMAS, : He was Curate of *Aſton-Eyre* in *Shropſhire*, and Turned out from thence.

HURST, ——, B. D. He was Miniſter of *Halling* in *Glouceſterſhire*; Had been Fellow of *New-College* in *Oxford*, and was Accuſed before the Committee, for *Inſufficiency*, by ſome of his Pariſhioners. Being Examined as to his Abilities, he firſt Anſwered in the Words of St. *Paul*, *ωφε τοῖσι εἰς ἐμοὶ ἐμοὶ*; and afterwards drawing out a *Horn-Book*, declar'd, that he would Admit all thoſe of his Accuſers as Competent Judges of his *Inſufficiency*, who could but Read that *Book*; which, it ſeems, none of them could, and ſo Mr. *Hurſt* Eſcaped, for that time at leaſt; But *quære*, whether he was not afterwards Sequeſtred. He was betwixt 70 and 80 Years of *Age* when he was thus carried before the Committee of *Glouceſter*, whither he Trudged fifteen Miles on Foot, in Order to his Examination; And lived till he was near an Hundred: Which is all that I know of him.

HUTTON, ——, : He was Curate of St. *Gyles's Cripplegate*; was Aſſaulted in the Church, and Impriſoned by the *Houſe of Commons*, *July* the 13th, 1642, for Reading the King's *Declaration*.

Perſec. Undec. p. 41.

I.

JACKSON, HENRY, B. D. He was *Rector* of *Merſey-Hampton* in *Glouceſterſhire*, and a very Learned Man. He had his Houſe Rifled by the Soldiers in 1642; and ſome Curious and Learned Collections which he had made, were ſo Scatter'd and Diſpers'd at that time, that they could never be Recover'd. Nor was this all that he Suffer'd: For on a Falſe Petition of the Inhabitants, the Village of *Marſton-Merſey*, belonging to his *Rectory*, was in the Year 1648, Erected into a *Diſtinct Pariſh*; whereby Mr. *Jackſon* was deprived of the *Whole Profits* of it, as *Corpus Chriſti College* in *Oxford* was of their undoubted Right of *Patronage*.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 116. where ſee more at large.

JEFFRY, EDWARD, : He was *Vicar* of *Southminſter*, and was brought before the *Houſe of Commons* for Words againſt the *Parliaments*.

In which County. I know not.

——, ——, : He was the *School-Maſter* at *Uminſter* in *Somerſetſhire*; and, as I have been aſſured, was Turned out in thoſe Times of *Rebellion* and *Confuſion*.

K. KAY,

Rest of his Brethren. See the Account of him *at large* in *Wood*; who is however, *wholly Silent* as to any thing of his *Sufferings*; but, saith when the *War* brake out, he Sided with the *Presbyterians.*

Ath. Vol. II. p. 26.

NORRIS, WILLIAM, : He had the *Vicaridge* of *Bramford-Speak* in the County of *Devon*; where he Read the *Common-Prayer*; and therefore 'tis not to be wondered at, That it was with much Trouble and Difficulty, that he was Allowed to keep it; which however, he did by the Intereſt of *Hugh Peters*, who had been his *Servitor* in the *University*. He died before the *Reſtoration.*

I have been Informed by his Grandſon, that he was once Plundered by the Rebels, and by That and Other means Loſt to the value of ſeveral Hundred Pounds

M.

MORGAN, EYNON, : He was *Curate* of *Lamſon* in *Pembrokeſhire*; and Turned out by the *Propagators*, for *Drunkenneſs.*

MORRIS, JOHN, : He was *Rector* of *Combe-Martin* in *Devon*; never *Totally Deprived* indeed, but miſerably *Harraſſed*, and *Impriſoned in the Ships*; from whence he *Purchaſed* his *Releaſe* with a Round *Sum of Money*, which his poor Wife was forced to Borrow. He died in 1659, and was, as I have been Informed, a very *good Man.*

* *If I miſtake not.* Wood. Ant. L. L. p. 304, 307. *See ſomewhat more of him.* Ath. Vol. I. p. 727.

MORRIS, *JOHN, D.D. He was one of the *Canons* of *Chriſt-Church* in *Oxford*, *Profeſſor* of the *Hebrew Tongue* in that *Univerſity*, and Harraſſed by being brought before the *Committees*, &c. in the Beginning of the *Viſitation*: But Death put an End to his Further Suffering.

Perſec. Undec. p. 42.

MOSS, ——— : He was Turned out of the *Curacy* of St. *Martin's-Ongars* in *London.*

——— : ——— : *Mynthiſtloyn*, in *Monmouthſhire.*

I find this Place in the Hands of the *Welch Sequeſtrators*. The *Tythes* are *Appropriated*, and belong to the Biſhop of *Landaffe* (but were then out upon Leaſe) and the Place is Served by *Curates*; who are generally *Readers* only. And of this Sort therefore muſt this *Curate* have been; who was, I preſume, Turned out, when the *Revagers* ſeized upon the Living. *Quere.* The *Bells* of this Pariſh were alſo Sold in thoſe Times.

N.

Although I cite This Subject to Anſwers an Older Enquiry in this Dr. Nalſon; whom Some Somewhat confound, in their Cath. Tr. II. p. 645.

NALSON, ——— : I find him Impriſoned in the *Gate-Houſe*; but it doth not Appear what his Crime was. He is called Dr. *Nalſon*; and if he was the ſame Perſon with the Late *Prebendary* of *Ely*; he was *L. L. D. Quare.* Perhaps he might be alſo *Sequeſtred* from ſome Living, but That I muſt alſo leave as a matter of further Inquiry.

O.

OSBOURN, AUGUSTINE, : He was *Vicar* of *Culmeſtock* in *Devon*; and met with ſome *Diſturbance* from the Men of the Times. I cannot learn the Particulars of it, nor any thing elſe of him, but that he died during the Wars.

OXLEY, AMOR, : He had the *Free-School* at *New-Caſtle* upon *Tine*, which was worth 100*l.* a Year. He was both *Sequeſtred* and *Plundered.*

P.

PAGE, WILLIAM, D.D. He was Born at *Harrow* on the *Hill* in *Middleſex*, became *Fellow* of *All-Soul's-College* in *Oxford*; and by the Favour of Dr. *Laud*, then Biſhop of *London*, had the * *Rectory* of the *Free-School* at *Reading* conferred upon him; from which he was *Sequeſtred* by the *Committee* of *Parliament* in 1644; but was Allowed to keep the *Rectory* of *Eaſt-Locking* in this ſame County; to which he had been Preſented by the *Society* of his Own College. He died in the latter End of the Year 1663; and was *Eſteemed well Verſed in the Greek Fathers, a good Preacher and Diſputant*; and appears by his * Writings, to have been a *Zealous Advocate* for the *Eſtabliſhed Church.*

Wood Ath. Vol. II. p. 222.

* *I muſt own my ſelf Ignorant of the Nature of this Preferment. If there be an Eccleſiaſtical Cure belongs to it, it ought to be removed into the Parochial Church.*

* *The Account of which See in Wood.*

PARSONS, WILLIAM, L. L. B. He had the little *Rectory* of *Birchanger* in *Eſſex*; he had been of *New-College* in *Oxford*, *Sub-Warden* there, was *a great Sufferer by the Presbyterians*, and *kept in Jayl at* Cambridge *Nineteen Weeks, for his Loyalty to King* Charles *I. during the Rebellion.* He afterwards retired to his Living, uſually Read the *Common-Prayer* there, was after the *Reſtoration* Created *D. D.* made *Prebendary* of *Cloſchefter*, *Rector* of *Lambourn*, and Great *Dunmow* in *Eſſex*, and Died at the *laſt mentioned* Place in the Year 1671.

Wood Ath. Vol. II. p. 1018.

PAWLING, RICHARD, : He was Rector of *Wallingford* in *Berks*; And ſent for into Cuſtody, as a Delinquent, by the *Houſe of Commons*, for ſome Words againſt the *Parliament. Quere* if he were not afterwards Sequeſtred.

PAYNE,

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or whether he had any, or if he had, whether he were not afterwards Sequestred, I know not: *Quare.*

R.

RANDAL, ALEXANDER, . He Lived at *Shepton-Montague* in *Somerset*shire, (though he was not Minister of that Place,) * being forced to fly in the time of the *Wars*. Coming Home in the Night, in the *Winter-time*, a little before the King's *Murther*, the House was Beset by the *Rebel-Soldiers*, as soon almoft as he was Enter'd; and the *Maid-Servant* opened the *Back-Door*, while he was Escaping out of the *Fore-Door*, and the *Soldiers* Entring, Shot him in the *Dusk-Light*, and he Fell Dead, over the Threshold of the *Fore-Door*; and then they Drew him in, and threw him before his Wife, saying to her, *there is the Old Rogue, and thou shalt be served the same, if thou dost not give us the Keys*, and so carried away All, *Linen* and *Plate*, and all that was Valuable: And the *Wench* that opened the *Door*, Fled, and was never seen there more; and was suspected therefore to have Betrayed her Master. These are the Words of his own *Niece*.

* *To what pafsity he had been Sequeftred from a Living immediately before or after. Quere.*

ROBERTS, ——, . He was *Curate* of *Alhallows-Barking* in *London*; Turned out, and Imprisoned, for Delinquency, by the *House of Commons* in 1642.

ROSS, JOHN, A. M. He was *Rector* of *Ogathorp* in *Lincolnshire*; and by the Interest of some Friends, saved from a *Formal Sequestration*; but was however, Miserably Harrassed for many Years, sometimes Imprisoned, (perhaps only to be Exchanged for a Parliament-Officer) and oftentimes forced to Abscond; so that his Condition was much the same, as if he had been utterly Dispossest. He was a Man of good Life and Learning.

ROTHWELL, ——, . He was *Curate* to Mr. *Travis*, the Sequestred *Rector* of *Bury*, in *Lancashire*; and himself Abused, Plundered, and Turned out.

RUSSEL, ——, . He was *Rector* of St. *Erwan* in *Cornwall*, a Person well Esteemed; and though not Sequestred, yet it was with Trouble and much Difficulty, that he made a shift to keep his Living, till his Death, which happened about 1650.

S.

SHUGBOROUGH, ——, . He was *Minister* of *Chawley* in *Devon*; and Ill Used, tho' never indeed Sequestred.

SIMPSON, ——, . He was Turned out of the Lecture at *Aldgate* in *London*, by the *House of Commons*, in 1643. There is a *Clergyman* of this Name mentioned by *Westlock*, who had been Silenced, for Disagreeing in *Opinion* with the Assembly, in some Points, but was afterwards Restored to his Liberty. *Quare*, whether he were the same Person with this Sufferer. Memoirs, P. 210.

SKARGIL, ——, . He was *Curate* to Dr. *Hakin* at St. *Aiplage*, *London*; and by the *House of Commons*, February 22, 1643, Voted unfit to hold that *Curacy*.

SMITH, ——, . He was *Vicar* of St. *James's Dezpng*, in *Lincoln*; and was by the *House of Commons*, June 23, 1643, Imprisoned in the *Gate-House*. *Quare*, whether he were not afterwards Sequestred.

SMITH, ——, . He was *Curate* to Dr. *Dukefon* at St. *Clement-Danes*, as I suppose; and Ordered into Custody by the *House of Commons*, for Reading his Majesty's *Declaration*.

STRATFORD, ——, . After the Sequestration of *Mr. Sydall* from the *Vicaridge* of *Kensworth* in *Hertfordshire*, *Mr. Stratford* Officiated in that Cure; but by what Authority, I do not find: This in the mean time, is certain, that he was a Loyalist, and by Ill Treatment forced to leave the Place.

STUBBINGS, JOHN, D. D. He was *Vicar* of *Amersden* in *Oxfordshire*; and from a *Senior Studentship* of *Christ-Church*, had accepted that poor *Vicaridge*, for the sake of doing Good upon it; and Built a noble House upon it, for a *Manse* to the *Vicar*, at above 800*l.* Expence, in the Year 1638; and kept a very Hospitable Table in it, till about the beginning of the War, he was taken out of his own House there, by a Party of the *Parliament Soldiers*, and carried away to * *Gloucester*, and kept there a Close Prisoner, till Exchanged for a *Rebel in the Garrison of Oxford*. When he came back to *Amersden*, he often Suffered for a Malignant, and the *Phanatical People*, would pay him no *Tythes*; nay, the Inhabitants of *Pidington*, who were Bound by Composition, to pay the *Vicar* of *Amersden* one Quarter of the best *Wheat* Yearly, Detained it from him for some Years; till at last he Invited them to a plentiful Dinner of Meat, and set no Bread at Table; and told them, he could not make Bread without *Corn*; and to by that pleasant Reproof, he got them to promise that they would never fail, for the time to come, to bring his Quarter of *Wheat* on *Simon* and *Jude's* Day, as it still continued. But the *poor Doctor* was so Persecuted and Impoverished, that he was forced for an Annuity for Life, to sell his *Estate*, which he had Otherwise designed to settle after his Death, for an *Augmentation* to the small *Vicaridge* for ever. He lies Buried in the *Chancel* of that Church, with a large Ground-*Stone* over him, upon which the Reverend † Dr. *White Kennet* (now Dean of *Peterborough*) who for some time had that *Vicaridge*, Ordered a *Latin Inscription* to be *Engraved*.

* *Being Lieutenant to Sir Thomas Wyde of Bedfordshire, and Built Brasen on Record to that Place.* Bull, p. 133.

† *To whom I am obliged for this Relation, but for a great many others which he was pleased to Collect for me in his Arch-discovery of Brittingeon: For which I return him these Publick Thanks and Acknowledgments.*

STUCKEY, ——, . He had the *Curacy* of St. *Sidwell's* in *Exon*, during some Part of the *Confusions*: How he got Possession of it, I know not; but am sure that He was Turned out of it,

T.

of the *Parishioners*, which was the common Pretence in those Times, he was permitted to Officiate in the *Cure*, so long as the *Tydesman* might Receive the *Profits*. One of his *Daughters* Married a *Taylor*, another of them Married a *Day-Labourer*. At the *Restoration*, he had the Living of *Ashcomb* in this County, bestowed upon him, where he Died in a very poor Condition, some few Years After.

* *If I Miss take not.*

WEBBER, *JOHN, . He was *Rector of Bradwood-Kelly* in the same County; Brought into Trouble, and Harrassed, but not *Sequestred*.

WELCHIER, ——, . He was brought before the *House of Commons*, for a *Scandalous*, that is, to be sure, a *Loyal Sermon*, *Quære* what his Preferment was, and whether he was afterwards *Sequestred*.

Whitl. Mem. p. 168.

Persec. Und. p 41.

WELD, ——, . He was *Curate* at St. *Michael's Cornhill in London*; Assaulted, and Beaten, in the *Church*, and Turned out.

WELSMAN, ——, He had the *Vicaridge of Atisbiere* in *Devon*; and was Harrassed by the *Commissioners*, of those Times. He would often Drink to Excess; but the *Living being Small*, he was not Turned out; although *Innocence it self*, was not Sufficient to Protect those, who had better Places.

Ath. Vol. II. p. 824.

WEST, RICHARD, A. M. *Wood* faith, that he Suffered for the *Royal Cause*. He had been Student of *Christ-Church in Oxford*. In 1660, he was Created D. D. at that *University*, much about the same time, he became *Rector of Shillingston in Dorsetshire*, and afterwards *Prebendary of Wells*. He hath an *Assize-Sermon Extant*.

WEYBOROUGH, ——, . He was *Minister of Stoke in Worcestershire*; and had like to have been *Murther'd* by one of the *Parliament* * *Officers*, who befet the *Church* with a *Party of Horse*, came himself into it, and Fired his *Pistol at Mr. Weybourgh*, as he was Reading the *Service*.

* *I have been told such a thing was done somewhere in this County by one Somers, a little Attorney, who was in the Service of the Parliament. I presume 'tis the same Action here mentioned, and that Somers was the Officer, Quære.*

WHITBY, OLIVER, A. M. He was *Curate to* Dr. *King* the Suffering Bishop of *Chichester*, at the *Rich Living* of *Petworth* in *Suffex*; and being a *Loyalist*, 'was often in danger of his Life, by the *Fanaticks*; one of which, Shot at him with a *Pistol*, while he was Preaching in *Petworth*-Pulpit, but missed him; upon which, to avoid further Danger, he Escaped to a *Poor House nigh Petworth*, and lived there six Months Privately; but being Discovered by the *Rebels*, he was forced to take his *Lodging several Days in a Hollow Tree*, which the † *Old-woman* had shewed him, and there Fed by her a long Time, on a Pretence of her going to gather Wood. He lived in great Want till the *Restoration*, and was then Preferred in *Chichester-Church*. I take him to be the Person mentioned by *Wood* (Ath. *Vol.* I. *p.* 837) who was a *Bedfordshire Man* Born, had been Educated at *Trinity-College in Oxford*, was a great Admirer of Mr. *Chillingworth*, and made the *Epitaph*, which is Engraved upon the *Tomb* of that meek *Extraordinary Person*,

† *Of the poor House, suppose, where he had Almes.*

Wood, Ant. L. 2. p. 257.

WHITE, WILLIAM, A. M. He was *Master of the Free-School near Magdalen-College* in *Oxford*; and Turned out of it in the Year 1648, but permitted afterwards to Enjoy the little *Rectory* of *Pensey* in *Berks*.

See more of him in Ath. Vol. II. p. 429.

WIDOWS, THOMAS, A. M. He was Born in *Gloucestershire*, Entered first at *Gloucester-Hall*, and from thence Elected *Demy* of *Magdalen-College* in *Oxford*, by the Favour of Dr. *Frewen*, who in the Year 1640, got him made Master of the *College-School*, at *Gloucester*; from which, he was soon after Turned out, for his *Loyalty*. He was afterwards *Minister of Woodstock*, Master of the *School* there Likewise, and at length Removed to the *Free-School* at *North-Leech* in his own County; where he Died in the Year 1655.

Wood, Ath. Vol. II. p. 115.

See in Wood what he Published.

WILFORD, ——, D. D. He is by *Lloyd* Ranked among the *Loyal-Sufferers*; but wherein, or what he Suffered, Mr. **Lloyd*, according to Custom, is not pleased to tell us; nor have I met with any other Account of it, and therefore I must leave it wholly, as a matter of *Quære*.

See Peter-House in Cambr. and Quære.

Mem. p 615. That indeed one Wilford, or Wilsford, Ejected from Peter-House in Cambridge. I am satisfied he was not D. D. *at the time of his* Ejectment: *But whether he Survived the* USURPATION, *became* D. D. *afterwards, and for the same Fact with this Gentleman here mentioned by* Lloyd, *quære.*

WILLIAMS, JOHN, A. M. He had a Living somewhere in *Buckinghamshire*; and was forced to purchase his Peace from the *Commissioners Agents*, with a Sum of Money. He was a *Learned and Orthodox Minister*.

WITHRINGTON, FRAN. . He was *Rector of* * *Bridgesford*; and taken into Custody by the *House of Commons*. *Quære* if he was not afterwards *Sequestred*.

* *In Nottinghamshire, as I believe.*

FINIS.

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Alphabets. For all which Reasons (and some *others* not worth mentioning particularly) the *comparing* of these Two *Alphabets* together, will not, as is said, by any means help the *Reader* to make an *Exact* Computation of the *true Number* of Sequestrations mentioned in the *Lift*.

A.

Abraham, Edward, 71
Ackland, Arthur, 233
Adams, Robert, 50
Adams, Peter, 102
Aglionby, George, 81
Ashworth, Martin, 88
Aids, Robert, 75
Alden, Thomas, 30
Alexander, Francis, 57
Alexander, 183
Alexander, Thomas, 228
Alford, Melchin. 109
Allen, William, 17
Allerby, Richard, 106
Ambler, Bryan, 157
Ambrofe, John, 149
Amner, 96
Andrews, Nicholas, 87
Ankehill, Henry, 74
Anfcell, Thomas, 147
Anfley, I. 171
Appleby, 152
Appleby, 181
Archard, William, 123
Archer, 153
Arway, John, 49
Arundell, 126
Athburnham, Edward, 58
Athens, Roger, 111
Athon, 161
Aftwell, George, 117
Aftell, Thomas, 82
Athon, James, 118
Aufield, 101
Atkins, 216
Awbrey, John, 111
Aylward, Richard, 78
Aylworth, Henry, 128

B.

Baber, John, 108
Babington, Humphry, 161
Bachcraft, Thomas, 143
Baddeley, Thomas, 41
Baker, Samuel, 7
Baker, John, 104
Baker, 137
Balantyne, Walter, 15
Baldero, Edmond, 161
Baldwin, Tim. 180
Bainbridge, Ralph, 81
Bambridge, 144
Bampfield, Francis, 11
Banger, Bern. 134
Bankes, William, 81
Bankes, William, 111
Bankes, Chriftopher, 111
Bardfly, George, 122
Bargrave, Isaac, 5
Bargrave, John, 161
Barker, Henry, 82
Barker, Joleph, 113
Barker, William, 103
Barkfdale, William, 85
Barlow, John, 71
Barlow Barnabas, 84
Barlow, Barnabas, 161
Barlow, William, *junior*, 82
Barnard, John, 74
Barnes, 83
Barnfton, John, 80
Barter, 167
Bardet, Richard, 102
Barton, John, 120
Barrey, 161
Barrow, Isaac, 112
Barwick, John, 20
Barwick, William, 169
Bafkerv, Isaac, 19
Bafker, 133
Baffet, 16
Baffin, William, 98
Baffin, Thod. 120
Bayly, Thomas, 72
Bayly, John, 160
Bayly, John, 110
Bayly, Richard, 116
Bayly, William, 123
Bayly Francis, 130
Baynham, Ralph 146
Beal, Henry, 147
Beal, William, 158
Beaumont, Jo. 115
Beefley, John, 126
Beefton, Henry 124
Bell, William, 222
Bell, John, 119
Bem, John, *dead.*
Benfon, George, 14
Benfon, George, 55
Benfon, Thomas, 61
Bere, Edward, 113
Berkley, John, *dead.*
Berkley, William, 108
Bernier, Stephen, 71
Berry, John, 118
Berrie, Robert, 118
Bettars, 121
Betton, Robert, 121
Betts, John, 121
Bew, 118
Bidgood, John, 111
Bimar, William, 134
Bing, Andrew, 84
Bing, 143
Birdal, Aaron 132
Birkenhead, Henry, 160
Bisby, John, 41
Bifham, William, 51
Bifs, William, 84
Bifket, 7
Blackman, John, 132
Blagrave, John
Blakftone, Thomas, 84
Blake, Amber, 121
Blakeftone, Ralph, 147
Blakifton, 111
Blank, John, 115
Blechynden, Thomas, 5
Blechynden, Francis, 7
Blincow, 111
Blont, Charles, 109
Benjaman, 86
Bodurda, William, 140
Bogan, Zechary, 111
Bohan, Hugh, 100
Bois, John, 22
Bockenham, Anthony, 155
Bold, Warren, 111
Bold, Henry, 111
Boles, 26
Bolton, Humphry, 111
Bollwick, Robert, 122
Boerler, 64
Bouch, Phil. 111
Boughen, Edward, 5
Bourchier, 147
Bower, Robert, 111
Bowles, 84
Bowles, John, 111
Bowman, Robert, 128
Box, 111
Braddock, 42
Brafs, Charles, 81
Brathwaite, Thomas, 111
Brawe, William, 131
Bray, William, 6
Bray, Charles, 71
Brealy, William, 131
Brereton, 126
Brevice, Daniel, 140
Brewer, William, 161
Brierow, 123
Brickenden, Thomas, 132
Brickenden, 132
Bridgman, Jo. 16
Briggs, Thomas, 143
Bricoe, 141
Broad, William, 32
Broad, Francis, 127
Brook, Peter, 81
Brooker, Richard, 116
Brooks, Nicholas, 120
Brother, Jo. 102
Brough, William, 32
Broughton, 96
Broughton, 134
Brown, Jonathan, 81
Brown, Thomas, 82
Browning, Ralph, 82
Bryan, R. 110
Bryan, Thomas, 114
Bryan, 137
Bucanan, James, 113
Buckeridge, John, 83
Buckeridge, Arthur, 119
Buckner, William, 63
Bulkley, Richard, 148
Bullock, William, 150
Burby, Edward, 76
Burges, Bluras, 22
Burges, Edicus, 61
Burges, William, 162
Burnell, Laurence, 25
Burton, 66
Bury, John, 112
Bury, Giles, 15
Bury, Arthur, 213
Bushy, John, 141
Busby, Richard, 74
Buffey, Charles, 15
Buxton, 111
Buxton, *dead.*
Byam, Henry, 118
Byron, Ralph, 72

C.

Cacot, ——, ——,
Campian, 161
Canopius, Nat. 111
Capel, 111
Carelefs, Thomas, 134
Carpender, John, 84
Carr, Thomas, 143
Carrell, Blafe, 150
Carrick, John, 161
Carfe, John, 41
Carter, Andrew, 70
Carr, 84
Carwardine, Walter, 87
Carwright, William, 122
Dead. Carwright, William, 64
Cary, 84
Catlefton, Merie, 123
Caftillione, John, 7
Cave, 161
Cavin, Thomas, 42
Chalfont, 7
Chamberlain, Richard, 116
Chamberlain, Henry, 131
Chamberlain, 109
Chandler, Richard, 86
Chandler, 117
Chaplain, Robert, 21
Chappel, John, 60
Chirker, Francis, 61
Chefter, Granado, 111
Chibnal, Anthony, 121
Chidley, William, 111
Childrey, William, 111
Childrey, Joshua, 122
Chillingworth, William, 68
Chilmead, Edmond, 116
Church, Thomas, 121
Chyley, Nat. 121
Clarke, Gabriel, 13
Clarke, Roger, 67
Clarke, James, 124
Clarke, Robert, 120
Clarkfon, Gam. 128
Clarkfon, Robert, 111
Clay, 142
Clemens, John, 81
Clemens, Thomas, 131
Clerk, John, 116
Clerk, Thomas, *junior*, 4
Clerk, Tim. 71
Clerk, 141
Clerkfon, 126
Cleaveland, John, 140
Clewett, Richard, 46
Clibrow, 123
Clun, William, 128
Clutterbrook, Thomas, 131
Coake, George, 84
Coke, Richard, 84
Coke, John, 161
Coke, William, 32
Coldham, William, 127
Coldham, 131
Colebrand, 116
Coleman, 141
Coleman, 102
Coles, Gilb. 32
Coles, John, 96
Coles, William, 134
Coller, Farrer, 81
Collet, William, 84
Collins, Thomas, 58
Collins, Daniel, 81
Collis, William, 114
Comber, Thomas, 137
Complin, Henry, 113
Coniart, William, 114
Cook, 119
Cock, Jonas, 74
Cock, ——, *fenior*, 161
Cook, ——, *junior*, *dead.*
Cooper, Matthew, 21
Cooper, Benjamin, 122
Cooper, Richard, 61
Cooth, John, 162
Coppinger, ——, 115
Coppinger, Robert, 76
Cornelius, John, 41
Coffin, John, 58
Coxefield, Robert, 82
Cotton, William, 84
Cotton, Edward, 16
Cotton, Edward, 78
Coventry, Henry, 99
Coward, Thomas, 137
Cowley, Abraham, 190
Cox, William, 17
Cox, Richard, 17
Cox, 84
Cox, 141
Cox, 117
Cox, *dead.*
Crack, George, 129
Crake, 190
Crane, 121
Cranaw, Richard, 152
Crawley, 182
Creed, William, 118
Creffey, Hugh, 95
Crefwell, 161
Creyghton, Robert, 72
Croft, Herbert, 34
Croft, Thomas, 32
Crofts, 126
Crook, John, 78
Crofsball, Richard, 124
Croucher, Nat. 189
Crowder, Jof. 30
Crufo, Aquila, 23
Cuffe, 139
Culpepper, Thomas, 89
Cumain, Chriftopher, 123
Cupeinger, Ambrofe, 65
Curle, Walter, 76
Curtbert, George, 42
Curtbert, George, 75
Cutler, John, 11

D.

Daffy, ——, 136
Dale, John, 174
Dale, Thomas, 118
Darby, 121
Darrel, Thomas, 98
Darrel, William, 62
Davenant, Edward, 106
Davenant, Edward, 117
Davenant, Charles, *dead.*
Davis, William, 78
Davis, James, 110
Davis, John, 111
Dawes, Lancelot, 18
Day, John, 116
Dayrell, Walter, 104
Dean, Ralph, 144
Deighton, Henry, 119
Denne, John, 85
Dewy, 151
Diggle, Edmond; 62
Dingle, John, 146
Dipden, 114
Dixon, Francis, 111
Dobfon, John, 113
Dod, Thomas, 88
Dodwell, John, 107
Dough, 154
Doughty, John, 131
Drakup, John, 112
Drake, Samuel, 150
Drope, John, 122
Drope, Edward, *dead.*
Drope, Francis, 122
Drury, Thomas, 110
Drury, 104
Duckworth, Charles, 46
Dugdale, James, 73
Dummer, John, 132
Duthwile, 107
Dunglafs, Francis, 140
Duncomb, John, 112
Duncombe, Eleazer, 89
Duncombe, 134
Duncop, Eleazer, 20
Dupps, Bryan, 62
Durfley, 104
Dutton, Henry, 111

E.

Ales, Edward, 118
Earle, John, 65
Earle, Robert, 75
Eaton, Byram, 102
Eaton, Richard, 102
Edgar, George, 15
Edgeley, George, 18
Edmonds, Henry, 210
Edwards, Charles, 100
Edwards,

Digitized by Google

Matthews, ——— 144
Mathin, Francis 65
Mauclin, John 316
Maurice, Anthony 21
Maxwell, ——— 111
May, ——— 114
Mayland, John 130
Mayne, John 32
Mayne, Jasper 197
Mead, Robert 168
Mead, ——— 161
Mees, ——— 114
Meetkirk, Edward 87
Meredith, John 83
Meredith, Hugh 111
Meredith, ——— 150
Merlaine, ——— 117
Merryn, Richard 28
Mesfred, James 111
Mews, Peter, 114
Meyrick, Peter 121
Michaelfon, ——— 116
Middleton, John 28
Milbourn, Leonard 15
Milfon, Richard 7
Miller, George 119
Minifie, John 53
Mines, Gabriel 89
Moorcroft, Ferd. 21
Moorcroft, George 1bid.
Moore, ——— 117
Morgan, Robert 13
Morgan, Thomas 120
Morgan, William 149
Morris, ——— 56
Morley, John 74
Morley, George 105
Morle, William 113
Morton, Edward 11
Morton, Thomas 32
De Moulin, Peter, *fenior*, 7
Mountague, Richard 55
Moyels, Richard 58
Moyle, Richard 62
Mufgrave, Chriftopher 105
Myers, ——— 127

N.

Napper, John 13
Nappyer, Nath. 29
Nafby, ——— 17
Naylor, Joſ 26
Neale, Humphry 113
Neale, John 83
Neville, ——— 161
Nealin, Robert 111
Newlin, ——— 114
Newberry, John 116
Newell, ——— 1
Newell, Robert 81
Newell, John 117
Newman, Francis 99
Newton, John 105
Nicholas, Matth. 3
Nicholas, ——— 110
Nicholls, ——— 161
Nicholl, William 11
Nicholſon, William 14
Nicholſon, ——— 121
Nicolls, Henry 120
Norgate, Thomas 102
Northinge, ——— 121
Norton, Edward 240
Norton, ——— 141
Nourſe, John 113
Nun, John 52

O.

Oates, ——— 174
Offley, ——— 161
Okley, ——— 111
Oldſworth, Giles 161
Olley, Barnabi. 161
Oliver, John 122
Onflow, Edw. 66
Onſlow, Sam. 81
Oſbaldſton, Lamb. 1
Oſbalton, Henry 113
Oſborn, Gilbert 33
Oſborn, William 62
Oſgood, Richard 125
Oswsy, John 149
Oughterd, William 14
Owen, John 1
Owen, Morgan 17
Owen, William 174
Owen, William 317

P.

Palgrave, Edward 143
Palmer, George 33
Palmer, Lewis 111
Palmer, ——— 114
Panter, ——— 162
Parish, ——— 161
Parker, Timothy 114
Parr, Barth. 28
Parr, Richard 14
Parr, ——— 161
Parrs, William 113
Party, ——— 16
Paſcall, Robert 87
Paske, Thomas 147
Pate, Jo. 114
Paul, William 52
Pawſon, Samuel 118
Payne, Robert 104
Peake, Humphy 8
Pearſon, Richard 87
Pearſon, John 67
Pember, John 18
Pemble, Stephen 119
Penniman, Thomas 155
Pennington, ——— 124
Perry, James 120
Perſon, Richard 111
Perrut, Richard 61
Peterſon, William 54
Petney, John 140
Petringhall, ——— 16
Petty, John 101
Pewe, Thomas 137
Peyton, William 47
Philips, Stephen 56
Philips, John 1bid.
Philips, John 1bid.
Philips, Edward 124
Philips, ——— 117
Pickarell, ——— 124
Pierce, ——— 88
Pierce, Thomas 1
Piers, William 20
Piers, William 1
Piers, James 23
Pierſon, John 131
Pinet, Lion. 131
Pitt, ——— 111
Pinſon, John 82
Pitwich, John 100
Pitt, Nicholas 133
Pitt, John 135
Pockſington, John 91
Pocock, Edward 104
Poley, ——— 1
Polwheel, Degor. 1
Porter, Edmond 47
Potter, ——— 148
Porter, Chriſtopher 79
Potter, Humfrid 133
Potter, Richard 137
Potter, ——— 143
Potts, ——— 144
Povey, James 61
Power, William 143
Powrall, John 114
Poynderare, ——— 124
Prefton, William 114
Price, Philip 16
Price, John 1bid.
Price, John 226
Price, William 120
Price, ——— 1
Prichard, Rees 16
Prickard, Thomas 17
Prickett, ——— 127
Prideaux, John 75
Prideaux, Matthias 116
Prior, Chriſtopher 48
Prodtor, ——— 1
Pott, Henry 121
Pullen, ——— 114
Pulleſton, Hamlet 161
Pulley, ——— 114
Pury, Daniel 1

Q.

Quales, John 60
Quarles, Edward 51
Quarles, James 120
Quales, ——— 114

R.

Radcliffe, Samuel 161
Radford, William 134
Rainbow, Edward 111
Raleigh, Walter 71
Ramſden, William 62
Randall, Matth. 115
Randall, ——— 114
Rattcliffe, Thomas 114
Rawlings, James 18
Rawſon, Ralph 161
Raymond, Thomas 160
Raynsford, Robert 67
Read, James 1
Read, ——— 1
Read, John 1
Reading, John 1
Richardſon, William 111
Richardſon, William 111
Richardſon, William 149
Richmond, ——— 8
Ridding, Amias 113
Rivers, Edward 67
Rivers, Thomas 113
Roberts, William 1
Roberts, Foſh. 15
Roberts, ——— 102
Robandſon, Hugh 84
Robinſon, ——— 63
Robinſon, ——— 111
Robinſon, ——— 54
Robinſon, William 140
Robinſon, Anthony 128
Roſdon, John 121
Rogers, Nehemiah 87
Rogers, Henry 31
Rogers, John 68
Rogers, Edward 123
Rogers, Edward 1bid.
Rogers, William 125
Rogers, ——— 1
Roole, John 113
Rook, Chayney 161
Rowlandſon, John 43
Rowlandſon, R. 1
Rudd, Robert 17
Rutter, Sam. 21
Ryves, Bruno 32
Ryves, John 11
Ryves, John 64

S.

Scheverell, Ambroſe 18
Salmon, ——— 161
Salter, ——— 145
Samways, Richard 117
Samways, ——— 114
Sancroft, William 115
Sanders, Richard 137
Sandeſon, Robert 158
Sandeſon, Thomas 117
Sandeſon, Rand. 113
Saltonſtall, John 13
Sandys, ——— 113
Savage, Andrew 114
Saunders, John 61
Say, Robert 113
Sayer, ——— 116
Scarborough, Charles 114
Scarlet, ——— 161
Sclarry, William 61
Sclarer, Thomas 1bid.
Scoles, Jaſper 226
Scott, John 120
Scriven, George 161
Scaife, Andrew 16
Scrimſhaw, Edward 17
Serle, ——— 127
Shaw, Peter 78
Shaw, ——— 116
Sheldon, Gilbert 48
Sheldon, Sharrington 116
Sheppard, ——— 123
Shepley, Barth. 151
Sh-born, William 137
Sheringham, Robert 122
Sherley, ——— 41
Sherlock, Richard 151
Sherman, John 126
Short, ——— 166
Shute, Timothy 145
Shute, Timothy 32
Sh tr, Joſias 62
Sibthorp, Robert 60
Singleton, Isaac 20
Sifmith, Thomas 162
Skinner, William 5
Skinner, Robert 15
Skinner, Math. 114
Skypar, Paul 111
Skywiffe, ——— 119
Slater, Edward 118

Smith, Richard 10
Smith, Elias 78
Smith, William 1bid.
Smith, William 81
Smith, William 66
Smith, Sebaſtian 78
Smith, Sebaſtian 78
Smith, Laurence 58
Smith, Thomas 1bid.
Smith, Thomas 1bid.
Smith, George 110
Smith, ——— 119
Smith, ——— 127
Snell, George 17
Snelling, ——— 119
Soame, Thomas 28
Sone, ——— 1
Sowby, Robert 146
So esm, ——— 118
Sparkes, Noel 114
Sparrow, Anthony 156
Speed, Sam. 111
Speed, John 119
Sperling, Abraham 114
Spencer, ——— 111
Spenser, Jacob 114
Spendlow, John 17
Spooner, ——— 111
Spooner, George 119
Spurway, Richard 102
Squire, ——— 116
Stacy, ——— 161
Stamp, ——— 26
Stamp, William 114
Standish, ——— 76
Staples, ——— 127
Stanhope, George 83
Stanley, Edward 77
Stanley, Edward 128
Stanly, Nicholas 129
Stanly, Jeremy 41
Stephens, ——— 111
Stephens, Richard 114
Stratte, Richard 166
Steverton, ——— 119
Still, John 74
Stiles, David 93
Stone, Benjamin 1
Stone, John 146
Stonehide, Walter 113
Stonevile, William 15
Stradling, George 80
Strange, Alexander 11
Strangeways, ——— 15
Stratford, George 113
Stringer, Henry 127
Stuart, Richard 48
Stubbs, ——— 131
Sugar, Trifle. 116
Sumner, Robert 61
Sutton, Thomas 112
Swete, John 114
Sweet, ——— 116
Swift, Goodwin 119
Swimmok, John 55
Swaffer, ——— 117
Sylvanus, Humphry 76
Sylvefter, ——— 117
Sylvefter, Thomas 118
Symmes, ——— 114
Symſafe, ——— 113

T.

Talbot, Francis 28
Tame, Thomas 111
Taylor, Richard 11
Taylor, William 78
Taylor, John 113
Taylor, John 147
Terrick, Thomas 114
Terrent, Thomas 210
Terwhitte, Thomas 148
Thiſtle, Chriſtopher 15
Thackeris, James 101
Thomas, William 114
Thomas, ——— 127
Thorn, Giles 66
Thornborough, Edward 89
Thornborough, Giles, 1bid.
Thornbyke, Herbert 160
Thorneh, ——— 123
Thornton, Thomas 148
Thorkinorton, Raphael 43
Thorkinorton, Hieron 102
Thurcroffe, Timothy 84
Tichbourn, James 139
Tiffell, Edward 118
Tolly, John 118
Tolſon, John 54
Tomkins, Nath. 81
Tomſon, Robert 164
Tonis, Thomas 110
Tonſtall, Frederick 10
Tonſtall, William 113

Tom-

T.

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AN INDEX OF THE LIVINGS of the *Sequestred*, &c. *CLERGY*, which are mention'd in the LIST:

As also of the

PLACES mention'd in the APPENDIX.

Note, *That where* more *Places than* One *go to make up a Living, in the* Welch *Counties more especially, the First of them only is set down in this* INDEX, *under the* Initial Letter *of its Name; and the Rest, tho' beginning with* different *Letters, are wrote in afterwards.*

A.

ABBAS Roading, R. 206
Abberton, R. 287
Abbotsham, V. 283
Abbots-Inn, 274
Abercde and Llanfeirnith, 311
Abercuker, V. 272
Abergele, V. 227
Abergwyley, V. 182
Aberiddwyth, 222
Abermarn and Conwill, V. 281
Aberporth, R. 218
Abervran and Foglan, 224
Acklamb cum Leverige, V. 280
Ackworth, 84
Acton, R. 168
Acton, V. 263
Acton Scot, R. 234
Adderbury, V. 243
Addle, R. 272
Adenham, V. 20
Ackliffe, V. 281
Adwarter, R. 284
Item, 1 Ibid.
Akeham, 139
St. Alen's, V. 240
St. Alban's Woodstreet, R. 71
Albinghall, 188
Alborough, R. 271
Item, 344
Alby, R. 232
Alcannings, R. 211
Aldbury, R. 42
Aldbury, R. 213
Aldenham, V. 164
Alderley, R. 231
Alderton, R. 240
Aldford, R. 264
Aldgate, 414
Allhallows Barking, V. 45
Item, 222
Allhallows Leenhall-Street, R. 180
St. Alkmond's in Shrewsbury V. 213
Allerton, North, 42
Allington, R. 221
Allington Eath, 1
All Saints, V. in Bristol
All Saints, in Hastings, 418
All Saints, in Newcastle, 413
From the Lecture there, 188
All Saints Rockland, R. 233
All Saints in Stamford, V. 260
Alner-Stoke, 247
St. Alphage, R. 251
Item, 252
Alresford, R. 80
Alsoe, R. 182
Alterton, V. 151
Alton, R. 311
Alton Priors, 1 412
Alve-Church, 177
Alvington, 241
Ambleston, V. 410
Ambrosh, V. 189
Amersden, V. 232
Ampori, V. 151
Andover, V. 225
St. Andrew's, R. 82
St. Andrew's Holborn, R. 14
St. Andrew's Hubbard, R. 148
St. Andrew's in Newcastle, the Curacy and Lecture there, 2 266
St. Andrew's Rockland, R. 268
St. Andrew's Undershaft, R. 183
Item, 184
St. Andrew's VVardrobe, R. 107
St. Ann's Aldersgate, R. 45
Anstie, R. 86
Anstie VVell, V. 200
Appleby, R. 200
Appleton, 414
Ardingly, R. 154
Ardley, V. 264
Arkesden, 190
Arlington, V. 268
Arundel, V. 205
Ash Bocking, V. 208
Ashbirtle, R. 76
Ashburton, V. 156
Ashbury, R. 226
Ashcombe, V. 272
Ashmore, R. 86
Ashor, R. 221
Ashprington, R. 251
Aston, 402
Aston, 413
Aston-Keynes, V. 244
Aston-Underline, R. 188
Aswell, R. 110
Aspal-Stonham, R. 276
Aspenden, R. 31
Astbury, R. 261
Atton, V. 781
Atton-Eyre, 417
Atton-Ingham, R. 237
St. Athan's, R. 152
Audlem, V. 211
Averton Gifford, R. 201
St. Augustin's, R. 187
St. Augustin's Little, R. 1
Avington, R. 412
Awbry, R. 189
Axlecombe, V. 242
St. Auftle, V. 151
Axminster, 224
Aylesbury, 1
Aylsbere, 272
Aymes-St. Laurence, R. 248
Aysford, V. 1

B.

BAbcary, R.
Badby cum Newnham, V. 231
Badingham, R. 172
Badworth, R. 200
Baghuft, R. 160
Bampton, V. 414
Item, 154
Bampton, V. 264
Brinton on the VVolds, 190
Bandley, V. 268
Bangor, R. 205
Bangor, R. and Henlann 1
Bancombe, R. 74
Barford St. Martin, R. 156
Barkby, V. 226
Barkford Little, R. 1
Item, 2
Barkhamsted Kinton 1

Barkhamsted St. Peter's, 1 219
Barkley, R. 207
Barnack, R. 67
Barnes, R. 236
Barnett Eath, R. 218
Barnham St. Gregory's, and St. Martin's, R. 236
Barnsley, R. 269
Barnstaple, V. 196
Barrodin, R. 268
Barrington, 1 118
Barrow, R. 190
Barrow, V. 208
Barrowby, 270
St. Bartholomew the Great, R. 9
St. Bartholomew Exchange, R. 170
Bartlow, R. 190
Barton, 207
Barton in Fabie, 2 209
Barton-Stacy, V. 218
Barwick, 218
Barwick in Elmet, R. 82
Item, 218
Item, 418
Basingham, R. 118
Basingstoke, V. 405
Batley, V. 408
Batley Hertis Rifca, V. Ibid.
Batcombe, R. 254
Bath, V. 318
Bathalton, R. 219
Barley, 218
Battersly, R. 210
Bayfield, R. 280
Bealings Magna, R. 236
Bealings Parva, R. Ibid.
Beardwel, V. 266
Beaworthy, 415
Beccles, R. 178
Beckington, 76
Beddingfield, V. 236
Bedford Eath, V. 297
Bedhampton, R. 185
Bedlon, V. in the Margin, 22
Bedlington, Ibid.
Bedwas, R. 270
Bedwas and Rudry, R. 57
Bedwerdy, V. 284
Bedwin.

[illegible]

Bolton Percy, R. 344
Boxchurch, 392
Borden, V. 353
Boothby, R. [illegible]
Boothby Paynell, R. 104
Botely, R. 123
Botton upon Dunfmore, R. 41
Borgrove, 418
Boreham, V. 425
Botball, R. 284
Botley, R. 228
St. Botolph's Aldersgate, 164
St. Botolph's Aldgate 178
St. Botolph's Billingfgate, R. 179
St. Botolph's Bifhopfgate, R. 32
Bovey-Tracy, V. 251
Boughrood, R. 199
Boughton, V. 229
Bourton, V. 83
Bow, 291
Item, 303
Box, V. 262
Boyton, R. 229
Item, 272
Bradeley, V 414
Bradford St. Clare, 267
Bradninch, 444
Bradwell near Coggeshall, R. 148
Bradwell juxta Mare, R. 35
Bradwood-Kelly, R 424
Bradworthy, V 122
Braiding, V. 254
Braintree, R 140
Brandeau, 217
Bramfield, R. 208
Bramford Speak, 400
Brampton, R. 283
Brampton, 111
Brampton Ralph, R 271
Brancepeth, R. 65
Brandon, V 290
Brafteed, R. 202
Bratton, R. 195
Bratton Fleming, R. 250
Braughing, R. 117
Bray, V. [illegible]
Braybrook, [illegible]
Brecknock, [illegible]

Bruington, V. 262
Marston, 352
Brigham-Wefgate, R. 61
Burrough Green, 110
Burrow, R. 219
Burton cum Coates, R. 175
Burton-Latimers, R 67
Burton upon Trent, 150
Burwell, V. 143
Burwell, R. 303
Bury, 208
Bury, R. 380
Item, 412
Busby, R. 145
Item, 165
Buttercrumb, 174
Buttermere, R. 318
Bycheford, 210

C.

CAdely, R. 316
Cadbury, R. 309
Caergay Morton, V. 342
Caerfium, V 350
Caermarthen, V. 68
Caernarvan, 118
Caerwent, R. 172
Caifham, V 273
Calborne, 271
Caldbeck, R. 12
Caldecote, 351
Caldicote, V. 220
Calington, 38
Calfurk, 202
Calverleigh, R 197
Cambdury, 210
Camberwell, V. 237
Camborn, 110
Cambridge. Mastership of the Free-School, 181
Cammell-West, R. 202
Campden, 212
Cannington, V. 201
Canwick, 413
Cawrefle, R. 247
Caple, 117

Cheriton Epifc. R. 29
Cheriton North, R. 273
Item, 147
Cheril Magna, V. 285
Cheldebourn, R. 4
Chefterton, R. 349
Chefterton, V. 191
Cheftnunt, V. 261
Cheston, R. 23
Cheveley, R. 391
Chew Magna, V 64
Chewton-Mendip, V. 258
Chichefter-Hofpital, 53
Chiddeldon cum Farley, R. 615
Chiddingfold, R. 45
Chagnall St. James, R. 312
Chigwell, R. 187
Chilbolton, R. 77
Chilcombe, R. 275
Childwall, V 295
Chilfroom-Compton, 425
Chilmark R. 409
Chilton, R. 258
Chinkford, R. 340
Chinnock, 216
Chipping Norton, V. 219
Chirke, V. 306
Chriften, R. 214
Chriftborough, R. 24
Chriftlettre, V 220
Chriftle-Hampton, V. 477
Chivelry, V 423
Chorleton, 471
Chrift-Church, V. 109
Chrift-Church, V 285
Chrift Church, R in Briftol, 150
Chriftian-Malford, R. 273
St Chriftophers, R 42
Chudeley, R. 197
Church-Langton, R 201
Church-Lench, 277
Church-Stoke, 303
Church Stow, V. 419
Church-Tauman, R. 213
Cirencefter-School, 413
Clarfeld, 275
Clare, R Portion of Tiverton. 116

Colton, R. 75
Corwine, 218
Colefton, R. 286
Comfrance, R. Marg. Mine, 142
Comenham, R. 201
Cottingham, R. 148
Cove South, R. 114
Coveney cum Manea, R. 266
Covington, R. 216
Cound, R. 406
Cowbridge, Llanbethian, and Welsh St. Donats, V. 235
Coxwell-Little, 318
Coychurch, R. 174
Cradwell, R 217
Cranbrook, V. 289
Cransford, V. 216
Crawley, R. 77
Creddinghill, R. 206
Creech, V. 190
San Creed, 218
Cressing, R. 246
Crick, R 310
Crifleton, R. 309
Crifton, V 306
Crocombe, R 289
Crofton, R 212
Crosby-Ravenfworth, V. 216
St Croix, Hofpital, 77
Crofthwaite, V. 340
Crowell, R. 38
Croydon, V. 210
Crundale, V. 282. See the Errata.
Cruwys Morchard, R. 242
Culleron, V. 59
Culmftock, 412
Culmington, R. 169
Cumfreife, R. 218
Cumnoydder, Ibid.
Cuxby, 419
Curry North, V. 72
Item, 428
St. Cuthbert, R 42
St Cuthbert, 116

D.

D.

Dagen, V. 373
Dalby Old on the Wolds, 141
Dale, 143
Dalham, R. 233
Dallington, V. 226
Dalton, V. 421
Danbury, R. 367
Darfield, R. 472
Darrington, V. 408
Dartford, T. 211
Datchworth, R. 182
St. Davids, 127
St. Davis, 238
Dean, R. 1
Dean, 232
Deanchurch, 182
Dean Row, R. 262
Dean Prior, V. 182
Debden, R. 89
Debenham, V. 209
Denbury, R. 214
Denbury, 211
Donnington, R. 182
St. Dennis, 182
Devon-cil-Landbridge, V. 316
Depden, R. 202
Dereham East, V. 203
Devenham, 203
Devenock, 408
Dibden, R. 268
Iter, 272
Dicklebrough, R. 284
Diddlebury, V. 272
Diess, 214
Dingley, R. 286
Dingthon, V. 282
Dinnington, R. 224
St. Dionythus Backchurch, R. 272
Dixford, R. 84
Dilcrith and Bettus, 82
Ditchet, R. 207
Ditcham, R. 216
Diston, R. 202
Dodbrook, 488
Doddiscombeleigh, 1
Dodenham, R. 182
Dogmersfield, R. 274
St. Donats, 116
Dovercale, R. 222
Downham, R. 307
Iter, 417
Drayton, R. 237
Drayton-Fenny, R. 231
Drewthington, R. 214
Drinkston, R. 409
Droxford, R. 224
Dunchideock, R. 207
Dunhead *St.* Andrews, R. 468
Dunnington, 156
Dunnowant, R. 182
Dunsford, 216
St. Dunstans in the Eaft, R. 166
St. Dunstans in the Weft, V. 272
Dunflow, V. 214
Durfley, R. 11
Dwrpdyrrydylhic, 1
Dyfcopdre, 272

E.

Earle-Soame, 246
Earl-Stoneham, R. 408
St. Earth, V. 121
Eartham, V. 14
Eaftbridge-Kilredon, 200
Eaftbergate, R. 14
Eaftham, R. 167
Eaftham, V. 182
Eaftham, V. 182
Eaton, 1
Ecclefwell, V. 408
Eccleston, R. 14
Edburton, R. 414
Edenfield, V. 282
Edgefield, R. 202
Edmonton, V. 108
St. Edmonds, R. in Exon, 182
St. Edmonds Lombard Street, R. 182
Edrachland, P. 182
Egerton, 182
Egglifke, 15
Egloya-Rewys, 1
Eglinham, V. 134
Eglwys Han and Llanyabbon, P. 182
Elden, R. 221
Elham, V. 206
Ellingham Great, V. 206
Ellingham Parva, R. 408
Elmerton, 202
Elmore, V. 216
Eltham, V. 182
St. Elvis, 228
Elwardby, R. 182
Embleton, V. 214
Emfled, 256
Enadow, V. 182
Enborn, R. 236
Enfield, V. 221
Enfton and Highchorp, V. 268
Epping, V. 264
Erwall High, V. 246
Erlington, R. 19
St. Ervan, R. 232
Efton, 182
Effendon, R. 230
Eltham, R. 14
Ethylmanner, V. 272
St. Ethelborough, R. 182
Eton-School, 416
Eton, R. 188
Everton, V. 72
Everiden Parva, R. 182
St. Ewe, R. 182
Ewell, V. 274
Ewelton, 211
Exford, R. 272
Exhall, R. 148
Exminfter, V. 188
Exton, R. 72
Eye, V. 226
Eyke, R. 272

F.

Facombe, R. 405
St. Fagons, R. 201
St. Faith, R. 1
Fambridge-South, R. 252
Fanfy, 272
Farlham, V. 216
Iter, 416
Farringdon, R. 282
Farningthoe, R. 182
Farway, R. 241
Fearham, 272
Feering, V. 217
Felton, V. 210
Felwell St. Nicholas, R. 232
Fennifton, R. 216
Fenny-Ditton, R. 210
Fethnop and Meanerwrog, 216
Fetcham, R. 6
Fetherfton, V. 216
Fetcham, V. 282
Fiddington, R. 242
Fifield, R. 242
Filby, R. 167
Fillingham, R. 46
Filly, 262
Finborough Great, V. 182
Finchenfield, 207
Finningham, R. 216
Firard and Llanondae, 212
Fifherbourn-New, R. 272
Fifherton, R. 242
Iter, 272
Fiskerton, R. 182
Fittleworth, R. 271
Fleet, R. 182
Flemingfton, 416
Fleshy-Salt, R. 490
Flixton, V. 272
St. Florence, 224
Foncis, 282
Foyford, R. 182
Folkftone, V. 182
Fonnereau, R. 224
Fordham, V. 22
Fordham, R. 230
Fordingbridge, V. 224
Fordingham, 282
Fornham, R. 234
Forncis, 282
Fofton, V. 224
Fofton, R. 230
Fovent, R. 66
Fowlefham cum Themilthorp, V. 209
Iter, 1664
Fowlmer, R.
Framlingham, R. 232
Iter, 272
Freefingfield, V. 246
Freeton, 182
Freford, R. 182
Frenington, V. 182
Freshford, R. 182
Freshwater, R. 221
Frethorp, R. 230
Iter, 272
Fridaythorp, 227 *See the Errata.*
Frisby on the Wreak, V. 268
Friskney, V. 264
Friston and Snape, V. 289
Frodham, V. 261
Froom-Cannon, R. 182
Frothenham, R. 284
Fulham, V. 48
Falmondfton, R. 252
Funtmill, R. 233
Furle, 133

G.

St. Gabriel Fenchurch, R. 167
Gainsford, V. 211
Gamlingbay, R. 248
Ganarewe, V. 182
Garblesham, 272
Garsden, R. 276
Garshbibio, R. 182
Gasthorpe, V. 182
Gatcombe, 182
Gaverfton, R. 182
Geddelston, R. 182
Geddelston-Great, V. 233
Geddelston-Little, R. 1664
Gedney, V. 242
Gedney Donative, 272
St. George's, R. 232
St. George's Borough-Lane, R. 272
St. George's Southwark, R. 272
St. George's in Stamford, 222
Gidley, R. 250
Gilden Morden, 182
St. Giles Criplegate, V. 18
Iter, 418
St. Giles in the Fields, R. 82
St. Giles in Reading, V. 182
Gilford, R. 182
Gillingham, V. 93
Gilmorton, R. 182
Girton, R. 182
Glafcombe, V. 182
Glafebury, V. 182
Glafbury, 216
Glafton, R. 62
Glaudefthee, R. 282
Glenfield, R. 211
Glenaford, 216
Gloucefter-School, 182
Glympton, R. 182
Glynd, V. 272
Godalming, V. 182
Godfhill, 182
Goldthanger, R. 182
Gonerby, 182
Gofworth, 182
Gotheridge, V. 182
Gotham, R. 182
Grafton Regis, R. 182
Grandcheefter, V. 182
Granaden Great, V. 182
Grapnall, R. 182
Gravely, R. 202
Grays-Inn Lecture, 182
Grayftock, R. 182
Greenwich, V. 182
Iter, 272
Greet, R. 182
St. Gregory's by St. Paul's, 272
Grefsford, 182
Greimere, R. 182
Greinfeild, R. 182
Grefmont, V. 182
Greflingham Great, R. 182
Greflingham Little, R. 1664
Gretham Hofpital, 18
Gretham, V. 182
Gretton, R. 182
Grimfhead, R. 182
Grimhead Eaft, V. 182
Grimfted Weft, R. 182
Grimfton North, V. 182
Grundisburgh, 272
Gurnfey, R. 182
Guernfey Deanery, 182
Gulval, R. 182
Gumbrefton, R. 182
Gunvill, R. 182
Guffage Middle, 182
Gwehelliggie, 182
Gwincar, V. 182
Gwynnap, V. 182

H.

Hackenham, 201
Hackford cum Whitwell, R. 272
Hackington, alias St. Stephen's, V. 182
Hackney, R. 182
Hackenham, R. 182
Hadden-High, R. 182
Hadham, R. 182
Hadham Magna, R. 182
Hadley and Monks Ely, R. 182
Hadlow, V. 182
Hadly, R. 182
Hadftock, 182
Hei by, 182
Hakifax, V. 182
Halling, 418
Hallingbury, R. 178
Hallooghton, 202
Halfey, V. 182
Halton, R. 202
Ham, R. 182
Hambledon, R. 182
Hamerton, R. 182
Hampfield South, 182
Hampton-Bifhop, R. 182
Hampton in Arden, V. 182
Hampton Lovett, R. 182
Hamworth, 182
Handfworth, R. 182
Hanneftham, R. 182
Hannover, V. 182
Hannilon, 182
Hanwell, R. 182
Harbertown, V. 182
Hardingham, R. 182
Hardwick, R. 182
Hardwick, R. 182
Hargrave, R. 182
Harrifmoor, R. 182
St. Harmon, V. 182
Harrowden, 182
Harrow on the Hill, 182
Harfen, R. 182
Harfbourn, V. 182
Harford, 182
Hatchill, R. 182
Hartingfordbury, R. 182
Iter, 182
Hartlebury, R. 182
Harvington, R. 182
Harwich, V. 182
Haskeron, R. 182
Haftlebury-Brian, R. 182
Haftlebury-Hackneet, 182
Hafdeton, 182
Hatly Eaft, R. 182
Hatnar, R. 182
Haughton, R. 182
Haughton and Witton, R. 182
Haukdon, 182
Hauffed, R. 182
Haufworth, 182
Hawkly, 182
Hay, V. 182
Heybour, R. 182
Headborne, V. 182
Heanfted, R. 182
Heathfield, R. 182
Heavitree, V. 182
Iter, 182
Iter, 182
Hecklefield, V. 182
Hedly, R. 182
Helgham, R. 182
Helghford, V. 182
Helhierfet, 182
Helham Ampoed, 182
Hellan, R. 182
St. Helliens, 182
Hembury-Broad, V. 182
Hemel-Hemftead, 182
Hemingford-Abbots, R. 182
Hemingthorp, R. 182
Hemington, R. 182
Hempnall, V. 182
Henarfton-Little, R. 182
Hendred-Norris, 182
Henningham, 182
Henry, R. 182
Hepworth, R. 182
Herbert cum Hull, V. V. 182
Herfleden, V. 182
Herfet, R. 182
Herlton, V. 182
Heverringham, R. 182
Hevingham, R. 182
Heyford, R. 182
Heyford-Warren, R. 182
Hickling and Paling, V. 182
Higham, R. 182
Highclere, R. 182
Highgate School, &c. 182
Highley, V. 182
Hikeham, 182
St. Hilary, V. 182
Hilperton, R. 182
Hilden, 182
Hinkley, V. 182
Hindelfam, R. 182
Hinton, R. 182
Hinton-Ammer, R. 182
Hinton-St. George, 182
Hinton-Martel, R. 182
Hitham, 182
Hitcham, R. 182
Hitterfleigh, R. 182
Hoaby, R. 182
Hobfelton, R. 182
Hockley-Great, R. 182
Hodgefton, R. 182
Hodnet, R. 182

Digitized by Google

Idesley, . 438
Idlesfica, R. 163
Ighborough, . 204
Ightfield, R. 40
Iken R. 215
Ilam, V. 288
Hebridges, V. 217
Illogan, R. 225
Illsington, R. 289
Ilmister, V 381
Ilminster School, 418
Ilmington, V 261
Ilsley West, . 31
Item, 240
Ilsley East, R. 280
Ilton, R. 239
Item 278
Ingram, R. 181
Inwardleigh, R. 290
Inworth, . 281
St. Johns, . 209
St. John Baptist, R. 190
St. John in Bedford Mastership of the Hospital, 284
St. Johns R. in Exe, 191
St Johns in Newcastle, . 180
St Johns, R. in Stamford, 285
St. John Zachary, R. 286
Johnston, R. Ibid
Jordanston, R. 288
Ipsing, R. 288
Ipsepen, V; 250
Irchester, . 284
Ireworth, V. 253
Irlington, V. 271
Irlington School. 423
Irlet, R. 284
St Ifels, V 416
St Ifly, V. 290
Ifradown, . 284
Itchenstoke, P 278
Itton, R. 288
St. Ive, R. 31
St Ives, V. 230
St. Julians, P. 290
Kirkby-Beadon, R. 167
Kirkhaugh, R. 371
Kirkbraton, R. 374
Kirkworth-Beauchamp, R. 260
Kirkenbury. R. 278
Knayton, R. Ibid
Knutshall, R. 208
Knyghtwick, R. 385
Knowstone and Molland, V. 143
Kynston Deverel, R. 118

L.

LAckenham, V. 167
Laddock, R. 182
Laleston and Tythegston, Newcastle and Bonton, V. 285
Lambeder and Parrifio, . 227
Lambeth, R. 268
Lambourne, R. 38
Lamerton, V. 216
Lamas, R 74
Lampter, R 228
Lamerney, R. 288
Lamfon, . 442
Lanarmon, V 335
Lanavanwen, R 408
Lanbithian, V. 244
Lancarvan, V. 410
Lancaffet, V. 409
Lawthe, R. 168
Landeffy R. 418
Landeply, V. 283
Landegveth, . 185
Land vally and Criedaane, V. 429
Landgone, V. 358
Landillo Gerflens, V. 345
Landilo-Tal Bont, V. 185
Landmadock, R 338
Landough by Cowbridge, V. 324
Landyf yge, V. 219
Lanegwad, V. 284
Lanellen, V 425
Lanferning. . 280
Lecqueth cum Landough, &c R. 283
Leedham, . 183
Leeds Lectureship, 313
Leeds, V. 142
Leet, R 201
Lenves, . 441
St Leonard Feliebam, R. 167
St Leonards near Penn, R 168
St. Leonard Foster Lane, R 186
St Leonard Shoreditch, V. 174
Lefreuth, R. 175
Leverington, R. 190
Lewsfon, 213
Leyham Weft, R. 110
Leaden R. 218
Leyland, V. 344
Lidiard, R 284
Lichfield, R. 336
Lindridge, R. 31
Lingfield, R 244
Linkard, 211
St Lithans, V. 336
Litchbury, R 202
Item, 208
Limon, R. 241
Llanbeder Kenin, . 176
Llanarmon, 439
Llanarth, . 234
Llanalgh, V. 239
Llanath, . 217
Llanaylhayrn, . 261
Llanbadarne Vaur, 107
Llanbeldig, P. 210
Llanbedars R. 416
Llanbeder, R. 180
Llanberis, R 101
Llanbermaur, V. 476
Llanbyrnmaur, R. 302
Llanchamio, . 1
Llandaff with Whitchurch, P. 230
Llandebie, V. 281
Llandeby, . 337
Llandeinoholem, . 218
Llandeloy, V. 233
Llandough, L R. 286
Llanmonthwy, . 103
Llanngel, R. Ibid.
Llankewen, . 101
Llanlowell, V 295
Llanllachaun, . 340
Llanllwchaune, . 182
Llanllwny. . 401
Llanlyfnio, . 239
Llanmaes, . 174
Llanmaen, . 190
Llanmarun, . 227
Llanmethern, . 239
Llanovye, 206
Llanrael, . 174
Llanrhaiade, . 409
Llanrothen, 300
Llanry hwy and Trefow, . 301
Llansaddr, . Ibid.
Llansanfread, P. 150
Llansanfraid, V. 208
Llansantfyd, . 118
Llanfantread, R. 189
Llanfantwit, . 118
Llanfawyre and Tfadowin, 117
Llanfilin, V. 215
Llanfyrhaf, . 417
Llanfaiolen, V. 158
Llanfiffan, . 234
Llanfreey, R. 409
Llanfhangy Varh, . 190
Llan Thomas in Carmarvan, . 205
Llanthyfaure, R. 289
Llantillo and Penros, . 295
Llantrwit and Lyfwerny, V. 174
Llanwirwardine, . 102
Llanwood, V. 110
Llanwrthen, V 218
Llanvair-Dyffryn Clwid, V. 201
Llanvair Dyfcoed, V. 218
Llanvihre, V. 296
Llanvrahrer, R 217
Llanvelog, . 211
Llanvinoe, . 210
Llanvapleg, R. 205
Lan-

Digitized by Google

Llanvaylon, R. 409
Llanvela, V. 313
Llanvetherin, V. 293
Llanvian, V. 302
Llanvihangel, 235
Llanvihangel, 278
Llanvihangel-Lantornam, P. 291
Llanvihangel Nant Melan, 246
Llanvihangel juxta Usk, 291
Llanvihangel Yorrel, V. 330
Llanvihangely Gioythii, V. 478
Llanvillo, R. 478
Llanuda, 409
Llanvrehva, 491
Llanuthil, 300
Llanwenneth, 332
Llanwethlion, R. 478
Llanyhangel-Tornyord, 295
Llanyowel, 345
Llanyly 300
Llarby Chwyn, 110
Llellor, 114
Llilior, R. 219
Llynogaver, 409
Llyfweo, R. 382
Loddefwell, 382
Loddington, R. 288
Lodington, V. 305
London-Nether, 293
Longbenton, 331
Longdon, V. 171
Longford, R. 246
Longhope, V. 380
Longhouton, 288
Loughborough, R. 268
Lougher, R. 212
Lovat in Kent, 412
Lowchurch, 228
Lowchurch, V. 279
Lowes and Llandewey, 290
Loxhoar, R. 274
Luckham-Eaft, R. 28
Ludchurch, R. 304
Ludgevan, R. 175
Lukenholt, 298
Lurgibal, 348
Lutterworth, R. 380
Lydde, V. 183
Lydford, R. 328
Lydyard St. Laurence, R. 214
Lyndon, R. 271
Lynton, V. 181

M.

St. MAbin, R. 328
Machin, V. 317
Madern, V. 292
Madingley, 283
Magdalen-College School in Oxford, 424
Magor, V. 283
Item, 309
Maidftone, V. 201
Maker, V. 280
Malberrie, R. 283
Malendine, V. 317
Malpas, 191
Manendine, R. 334
Manhyfad, 309
Manaton, 261
Manaven, R. 290
Manchefter Free School, 203
Manchynlleth, 278
Manerdary, R. 302
Manningford-Abbots, R. 216
Maperton, R. 311
Marber, R. 239
Marcras, R. 118
Marden, V. 400
Margars Overton, R. 283
St. Margaret Patrona, R. 316
St. Margarets Ipfwich, 316
St. Margarets, V. in the Borough of Louerher, 280
St. Margarets Lothbury, R. 178
St. Margarets-New-Fish-ftreet, R. 174
St. Margarets Weftminfter, V. 1
Marham, 326
Marhfield, V. 309
Markbury, 418
Market-Bofworth, 269
Market-Drayton, R. 380
Market-Deeping, R. 311
Markigh, R. 313
Markwe Great, V. 290
Marnhull, R. 416
Marfon-Long, R. 308
Marfton, 309
Marfton, 312
Marfton Long, R. 20
St. Martins in Eaton, 31
Item, 677
St. Martinsin the Fields, V. 6
St. Martins Ironmonger-Lane, R. 175
St. Martins Ludgate, R. 171
St. Martins Organs, R. 13
Item, 420
St. Martins Outwich, R. 674
St. Martins Vintry, R. 11
Martin-Worthy, R. 243
Marthery Grandeftone and St. Nicholas, V. 317
Marthery and Granftone, V. 314
Marthefmoy, V. 1616.
Martwood, R. 187
St. Mary Abchurch, R. 72
St. Mary Aldermary, R. 163
St. Mary Andrigh, R. 142
St. Mary Bothaw, R. 174
St. Mary Le Bow, R. 169
St. Mary Calendar, 78
St Mary-Church, V. 392
St. Mary-Church, R. 409
St. Mary-Hill, R. Item, 156
St. Mary-Hill, V. 180
St. Mary Magdal. Bermondfey, R. 142
St. Mary Magdal. Milk-ftreet, R. 174
St. Mary Magd. Old Fifh ftreet, R. 178
St. Mary Mounthaw, R. 178
St. Mary the Mover in Eaton, R. 792
St. Mary Somerfet, R. 167
St. Mary Steps in Exon, 263
Item, 306
St. Mary Tavey, R. 279
St. Mary White Chapel, R. 172
St. Mary Wool-Church, R. 178
St. Mary Woolnoth, R. 48
St. Mary's in Bury, 283
St. Mary's in Chefter, R. 261
St. Mary's in Dover, 1
St. Mary's in St. Edmondsbury, R. 311
St. Mary's in Hoo, R. 279
St. Mary's in Lichfield, 199
St Mary's Little, 143
St. Mary's in Nottingham, 306
St. Mary's and St. Michael's in Pembroke, 314
St. Mary's in Reading, V. 190
St. Mary's in Stafford, 208
St. Mary's in Stamford, R. 338
St. Mary's, V. in Stanley, 318
St. Mary's in Warcham, 415
Mafbury, V. 251
Mather, 278
Matherne, R. 283
St. Matthew Friday-ftreet, R. 161
Maxaron, 298
Maachans, 231
Maugio, R. 423
Maugan and Martin, R. 246
Maugan-Menegar, R. 377
St. Mauritce, 116
Maynoichoed, 311
Meane-Eaft, V. 371
Meavie, R. 311
Meavies-Abby, V. 216
Meere, R. 66
Meelbourn, V. 304
Meelbury-Bubb, R. 264
Melford-Long, R. 181
Mells, R. 74
Melton, R. 281
Item, 811
Menaffy, R. 375
Mindlefham, V. 372
Merkbry, 281
Merrin, V. 191
Merriot, V. 4
Merthyr, R. 380
Merthyr Sorao, R. 228
Item, 302
Merthyr-Maur, 314
Merthyr-Tydvill, R. 286
Meffing, V. 42
Item, 319
Methley, 188
Mexton, 289
St. Mewan, 279
Mexbrough, 213
Meyfey-Hampton, 418
St. Michael Baffifhaw, R. 170
St. Michael Carthais, R. 280
St. Michael Queen-hithe, R. 171
St. Michael Querne, R. 283
St. Michael Royal, R. 174
St. Michael's, 321
St. Michaels near St. Albarbs, 163
St. Michaels Cornhill, R. 181
Item, 474
St. Michaels in Oxford, R. 51
Michaelftone upon Ely, R. 231
Michelmerch, R. 311
Michelftone-Vedoe, R. 283
Mickleham, R. 810
Middleham-Bifhops, V. 199
Middleton, R. 740
Middleton, 166
Middleton on the Woulds, 303
Middleton-Cheyney, R. 102
Middleton in Tendale, R. 21
Middenhall, R. 201
Middefhall, V. 191
St. Midhred Bread-ftreet, 164
St. Midhred Poultry, R. 172
Mile End near Colchefter, 236
Millefh-m, 277
Milton, 208
Milton, V. 279
Mimes North, V. 219
Minchin Hampton, R. 312
Minchead, V. 289
Minhinnoer, R. 268
Mindread, R. 293
Minnerne Magna, R. 391
Minnet, 679
Miffey, 278
Mobberley, R. 397
Item, 1
Mockas, R. 278
Modbury, V. 191
Modbon Weft, R. 216
Mongham Parva, R. 805
Monk-Soham, R. 247
Monmouth, V. 274
Monnington, 339
Monnford, 169
Monroe, 267
Moreheath, V. 314
Morefchat, R. 215
Morton-Corbet, R. 279
Morlaye, 407
Morleigh, R. 292
Morpeth, R. 331
Morpit, 278
Morthry, 418
Morvil, R. 8
Mofligrove, 114
Mofton, R. 77
Mouch-Lonongee, 311
Moulice, R. 310
Moulton, V. 210
Mounidley, 181
Mount Nezing, V. 171
Mount Sion near Tyrrels crofs, V. 1616.
Mowell, R. 160
Oleth, 218
Olgathorp, 422
Olgrove, V. 309
Olwelly, V. 404
Ontenon, R. 286
Onon Beckamp, R. 199
Over, V. 240
Orindean, P. 272
Orwath, R. 219

N.

NAmpwich, R. 317
Nanguenhle, V. 278
Narberth and Robeftion, R. 252
Narbonow, R. 203
Nath, R. 241
Nath Gouldiffe- Widfton, V. 244
Naffington, V. 400
Neath-Town, R. 381
Nelfon, R. 366
St. Neot, V. 367
Nedeld-Verdun, R. 282
Newborn, V. 272
Newcaftle, V. 184
Newcaftle School, 420
New-Church, R. 240
New-Church, R. 322
Newingnon-Lefture, 273
Newington-Butts, R. 271
Newington and Hallfene, V. 231
Newington Stoak, R. 371
Newland, V. 261
Newlyn, V. 801
Newnoo, R. 280
Newnon, 302
Newnon-Ferris, R. 212
Item, 236
Newnon-Maiden, R. 232
Newnon-Nottage, R. 213
Item, 1616.
Newnon-Tony, R. 84
Newnon-Tracy, R. 281
St. Nicholas, R. 26
St. Nicholas Hofpital, 1
St. Nicholas Acon, R. 184
St. Nicholas, V. in Briftol, 4
St. Nicholas Cole-Abby, R. 166
St. Nicholas Lecture in Newcaftle, 471
St. Nicholas Olaves, R. 161
St. Nicholas on Standard, 221
Nicholaftun, 276
Ninehead, V. 331
St. Ninians, R. 253
Ninifton, 166
Nonbourn, V. 203
Norbury, V. 230
Normanton, V. 873
Northall, V. 33
Northfolk, R. 236
Norton, 321
Norton, 389
Norton near Briftol, 381
Norton Fitzwarren, R. 235
Norgrove, R. 224
Notley-Black, R. 330
Nowton, R. 211
Nuneton, R. 312
Nuthanft, R. 13

O.

OCold, R. 247
Ockley, R. 217
Odington, V. 308
Odcombe, R. 76
Oddington, R. 83
Oddington, V. 382
Odham, V. 274
Offley-High, V. 265
Offwell, R. 260
Okeford, R. 473
Okeham, V. 404
Okehampton, V. 28
Okhampton-Monk, 417
Okington, V. 317
Okindon-South, R. 211
Okerton, R. 297
St. Olaves in Exon, R. 293
St. Olaves Hart-ftreet, R. 171
St. Olaves Jewry, R. 278
St. Olaves Silver-ftreet, R. 164
St. Olaves Southwark, R. 6
Olvas-ton, 3
Olvefton, V. 116
Ongar High, 178
Orchefton, R. 384
Orchin-Priary, R. 166
Orfet, R. 317
Orton Coe, R. 117
Orton Super monem cum Tyrrels crofs, V. 1616.
Orwell, R. 160
Oteth, 218
Otgathorp, 422
Otgrove, V. 309
Otwelly, V. 404
Otterton, R. 286
Otton Belchamp, R. 199
Over, V. 240
Orindean, P. 272
Orwath, R. 219

P.

PAckington, V. 310
Packington, 407
Paddlow, V. 305
Painfwick, V. 182
Item, 186
Painton, V. 240
Palgrave, R. 278
St. Pancras in Exon, 264
St. Pancras Soper-Lane, R. 168
Panfield, R. 282
Item, 288
Pantegy, V. 388
Paradon-Much, R. 310
Parney, R. 48
St. Paulan Bedford, P. 389
St. Pauls Covent-Garden, 417
St. Pauls in Exon, 417
Pauls Perry, R. 282
Pauls-Pury, R. 148
St. Peare, 288
Pebmarch, R. 296
Pedinghow, V. 372
Peedbury, R. 372
Pehrenbury, P. 422
Pelton, R. 318
Pelham-Furneux, 302
Pembrey, V. 288
Pembridge, R. 338
Penally, V. 297
Penarth and Lavernock, V. 237
Penbryn, V. 287
Penchawdd, 332
Pendark and Lapenog, 1616.
Pendergeft, R. 219
Penderin, R. 400
Pendilney, V. 317
Pendylon, V. 210
Penegoffe, R. 230
Penhow, R. 240
Penllyn, 246
Penmark, V. 1616.
Pennorra, R. 317
Pennans, R. 288
Penreth, V. 262
Penrith, R. 318
Penros, 322
Perfede, 1616.

Penfe-

Digitized by Google

Praghill, R.
Poulshot, R.
Poulstead, R.
Poulton, .
Powderham, R.
Powell, R.
Pres, P.
Preston St Mary's,
Prestwich, R.
Item,
St Price and Offenhill, .
Probus, V.
Puddimore, R.
Pulborough, R.
Pulborow, R.
Purleigh, R.
Pyecombe R.
Pyle and Cumfgg, .
Tyrton, V.
Pyworthy, R.

Q.

Quarrockhead Vell, R.
Quaneborough, V.
Quinton, R.

R.

Ackheath, R.
Radnor-New, R.
Radnor-Old, V.
Radwinter, R.
Radyr, R
Ragland, V.
Ramsey, .
Ranworth, V.
Ratherby, R.
Rattery, V.
Rawreth, R.
Rayne, R
Reasby, R.
Redbourn, V
Reed, R.

Samfield, .
Samford Peverel, R.
Sandal Magna, V.
Sandiron, R
Sandford, V.
Sandon, R.
Sandy, R.
Sannia, .
Sannon,
Saperton, R.
Savoy Mefterfhip,
Savoy Lecture,
Sawtree-Maynes, R.
Saxom, R.
Scarborough, R
Scarle North, R.
Scarter, .
Scartue, V.
Scargave, R.
Scakford,
Scalgheld, R.
Scfton, R
Selbourn, P.
Selby, .
Selworthy, R.
St Sepulchers London, Lecture,
St. Sepulchers in Norwich, .
Selworthy, R.
Setterington, R.
Seven-Oak, R
Shakerston, V.
Shaw, .
Shawbury, V.
Shebbear, V.
Sheffield, V
Item,
Shefford Magna, .
Shemfield, R.
Shenly, R.
Shepton Beauchamp, R.
Shepton-Mallet, R.
Shepton Montague,
Sherbourn, V.
Sherborn, .
Shereneg, R
Sherington, P.

Stanton-Scorey, R
Stanton upon Wye, R.
Stanwell, V.
Staple, R.
Staplefond-Tawney, R.
Staplegrove, R.
Staplehurft, R.
Staring, .
Starston, R.
Staverton, V.
Staunton, V.
Staunton, R.
Staunton-Lacy, .
Staunton Quinton, R
Staunton-White, R.
Steel Langford,
Steeple-Afton, R.
Item,
Steeple-Langford, R.
St. Stephens in Branwell, .
St. Stephens in Faon, R.
St. Stephens Walbrook, R.
Stepney, V
Steyerton, V.
Stifted, R
Stoak Epifcopi, R.
Stoak-Long, .
Stock, R.
Stockley-Pomery, R.
Stockleigh-Oterley, R.
Stocktre, .
Stoddesden, V.
Stoke, R
Stoke, .
Stoke Beauchamp, .
Stoke Brewen, R. 142. *Marg. Note.*
Stoke Canon,
Stoke-Charity, R.
Stoke-Climsland, R.
Stoke-Damarel, .
Stoke-Edith, R.
Stoke-Fleming, R
Stoke-Gurfity, V
Smkerintinhead, R.
Smkenham, V
Stokefley, R

Talland, .
Tallaton, R.
Tarrant-Hinton, R
Tarborough, R.
Tarenal, R.
Tedbourn St Mary, R.
Teingrafe, .
The Temple, .
Temple,
Tenbeigh, R.
Terington St. Clements, R.
Terington St. Johns, V.
Tewing, R.
Tewkabury, .
Thelbridge, R.
Thelnorham, R.
Therfield, R.
St Thomas, .
St. Thomas the Apoftle, R.
St. Thomas in Llandfordweft, R.
St. Thomas in Salisbury .
St. Thomas Southwark, Hofp. &c.
St. Thomas Southwark,
Thorington, .
Thotly, R.
Thornhaugh, R.
Thornhill, .
Thornton, R.
Thornton, V.
Thorp, V.
Thorp, V.
Thorpe, R.
Thorpton, .
Thorverton, V.
Theydon-Garnon, R.
Theydon-Mount, R.
Thrup, V.
Thurlton, R.
Thurlftone, R.
Thurlow-Great, V.
Thurnfcoe, .
Thwaite, R
Tibberton, R.
Ticehurft, V.
Tidcombe Portion of Tiverton, R.

Tighl

Tr[illegible] R. 184
Tilbrook, R. 187
Tinsbar, R. 230
Tingmouth Weſt, 411
Tinmouth, V. 272
Tintagel, V. 313
Tintern, 310
Tiverhaiel, R. 298
Toddenham, R. 230
Tofts, R. 230
Tollerry, R. 301
Tolsbury, V. 232
Tonfield cum Scrridton, V. 330
Topham, 203
Torpenhow, V. 340
Torrington-Great, 329
Tortsworth, 216
Tothery, R. 414
Totham-Moch, V. 296
Tower, V. 282
Towerton, V. 400
Teddington, 81
Treslynnock, R. 237
Trefew, 331
Treffgary, R. 410
Trefcien, 310
Tregarran, V. 247
Treleg-Grange & Llangoren, 380
Tremley St. Martin's, 208
Tremly St. Mary's, R. 244
Trenglois and Warbethow, V. 371
Trent, R. 111
Tregillas, 315
Trevethin, 380
Trim, R. 265
H. Trinity in Colcheſter, R. 318
H. Trinity in Kaon, R. 30
Item, 413
H. Trinity Gotheram-Gate in York, R. 36
H. Trinity the Leſs, 171
Tugar, 324
Truron, R. 208
Trulham, R. 265
Try Little, R. 291
Tudely, V. 399
Tuely Weſt, V. 264
Tunbridge, V. 281
Tunſtall, R. 231
Tunſtal, R. 256
Turcton and Akely, 326
Twickenham, V. 92
Tyringham, R. 81

V.

VAgove, R. 311
St. Ude, 240
St. Vedaſtus Foſter-Lane, R. 164
Ufculm, V. 327
Uffington, R. 269
Item, 367
Uphall, R. 324
Upcomb, R. 267
Undy, V. 343
Upavey, V. 397
Urban, R. 401
Uppingham, R. 381
Urſborne, R. 419
Upminſter, R. 387
Upton, 247
Upton-Bishop, V. 373
Upton-Lovell, R. 276
Upton-Pyne, R. 262
Upton upon Severne, 408
Upwaltham, R. 262
Usk, V. 270

W.

WAdwell, R. 407
Wakefield, V. 300
Waldingfield Magna, R. 208
Waigrave, R. 402
Waltrare, R. 216
Walſingford, 420
Wallington, R. 101
Wallingworth cum Southold, 183
Walloy-Over, R. 76
Walsingham, R. 22
Walsham, 77
Walton, R. 220
Item, 455
Walton, V. 237
Walton on the Woulds, R. 203
Wambrook, R. 217
Wanſted, R. 381
Wanſton, 76
Wanſtow, R. 309
Wapenham, R. 402
Wapingbury and Weſton, V. 607
Warbington, 314
Wardle cum Belton, R. 184
Ware, V. 219
Warcham, 318
Warkeleigh and Satterleigh, R. 314
Warkworth, V. 272
Warley, R. 203
Warmington, R. 402
Warnborough-South, R. 90
Warnford, R. 221
Warpelden, R. 9
Warley, V. 81
Item, 319
Wafeing, R. 300
Wathington, 48
Watton, R. 310
Watton, 282
Wearemouth Biſhops, R. 317
Wedmore, V. 403
Wedon-Pinkney, V. 256
Week, 382
Well-bourn, V. 300
Wellbourn, R. 109
Wellbourn V. 382
Wellenborough, V. 281
Welsbourn, R. 211
Wetham Great, R. 371
Wendlow, R. 302
Wendover, V. 266
Wenham Parva, R. 37
Wenſaſton, V. 183
Wethuy (Firſt Portion) R. 347
Weſt Farly, V. 343
Weſtfield, R. 294
Weſtbrop, R. 371
Weſt-Meon, 208
Weſt Merica, V. 267
Weſtmeſton, R. 210
Weſtmill, R. 51
Weſton, R. 216
Weſton, V. 308
Weſton upon Avon, R. 200
Weſton Longville, R. 205
Weſton under Penyard, V. 36
Weſton Zoyland, 74
Weſtwick, 293
Weſtrow, R. 226
Wetheringſet cum Brockford, R. 406
Wetherſfield, 314
Whaddon, R. 172
Whatfield and Elmſett, R. 225
Whalton, R. 363
Whatton Long, 161
Whatatere-All Saints, R. 401
Whatatere St. Peter's, R. 404
Wheatfead, R. 216
Whetwell, R. 310
Whethamſtead, R. 91
Whilbrom, R. 363
Whickham, R. 195
Whimple, R. 24
Item, 472
Whitborn, R. 36
Whitbourn, R. 68
Whitchurch, R. 241
Whitchurch, V. 410
Whitchurch Canonicorum, V. 283
Whitcombe, R. 389
White-Roading, 283
Whit-Lady Aſton, 311
Whitton, R. 332
Whiteing, R. 412
Whitton, R. 349
Whitſbone, R. 192
Whitton, R. 410
Whitton cum Thurlſtone, R. 217
Wichling, R. 220. See the Errata.
Wicken, 249
Wickford, R. 319
Wickham, V. 316
Wickhambreaux, R. 366
Wickhing, R. 399
Widdington near Newport, R. 317
Widmore Pool, R. 316
Wigſton's Hoſpital Maſterſhip, 82
Wilbie, R. 208
Wilbraham Parva, R. 103
Wilcock, R. 401
Wiley, R. 64
Wilian, V. 339
Willesborough, V. 292
Willingdale-Doe, R. 303
Willoughby, V. 211
Wilton, R. 331
Wimy le, R. 191
Winchefter-School, 421
Winchcombe, V. 265
Item, 397
Winford, R. 403
Winhal, R. 332
St. Winnell's, V. 218
St. Winnow, V. 201
Winſtanflow, R. 183
Winſtan, V. 403
Winterbourn-Gunner, R. 116
Wisbech St. Peter's and St. Mary's in the Iſle of Ely, V. 240
Wiſbich, V. in the Iſle of Ely, 291
Wiſford Great, R. 211
Wiſlow, R. 202
Wirham, V. 307
Wiſham-South, 244
Whitecomb in the Moor, 413
Witherby, R. 296
Withiel, R. 241
Item, 392
Witteham, R. in the Iſle of Canvey 378
Witton, R. 347
Wolfardiſworthy, R. 262
Wolverhampton, 299
Woberby, V. 210
Wolves Newton, R. 270
Woodborough, R. 218
Woodbury, R. 216
Woodchetter, 204
Woodchurch, R. 191
Wondchurch, R. 203
Woodford and V. Wilford, V. 217
Woodham Eaſt, 77
Woodham Ferris, R. 218
Woodhouſe, V. 273
Woodley, R. 240
Wooler, V. 266
Wool, V. R. 183
Woolavington, V. 113
Woolen, 401
Woolpit, 405
Woollavington Bowton and Roſe-garth, 410
Woollaſtonton, V. 371
Woulton, 208
Wooton-Nareh, V. 401
Wooton, R. 15
Wooton, R. 312
Worcheſter, R. 168
Worthing, R. 186
Worthington, R. 218
Wroxton, R. 45
Wooton-Courtney, R. 74
Wooton-Rivers, R. 407
Wreſtle, V. 185
Wrexhin, V. 225
Wrington, 245
Wyke-Regis, R. 195

Y.

YAtcombe, V. 216
Item, 217
Yarlington, 207
Yarmouth, R. 295
Yaxley, V. 319
Yealing, V. 222
Yelverton, R. 92
Yelvertoft, R. 271
Yeoville, V. 169
Yeovilton, R. 146
Yermouſter, R. 298
Yiarſbefton, V. 417
Yorreland, 147
Yoxal, R. 225
Yoxford, R. 238
Ychordi-Mayne, 4
Yſtrad, 41
Yſtradgiſlain, L. 385
Yſtrad Vely, 409

FINIS.

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NDEX.

Y.

XXXX XXXX XII.30

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